

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

D. T. Rogers, Jr., County Agent

Mrs. Pauline Barlowe Gauldin, Stenographer

Headquarters: Lawrenceville, Virginia

County: Brunswick

Year: 1951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------|
| I. Cover Page and Title..... | |
| II. Table of Contents..... | 1-2 |
| III. Description of County Organization..... | 3 |
| IV. Types of Agriculture..... | 3-4 |
| V. Project Activities..... | 4-13 |
| A. Agronomy..... | 4-7 |
| B. Poultry..... | 8 |
| C. Dairy..... | 8 |
| D. Livestock..... | 9-10 |
| E. Horticulture..... | 10-11 |
| F. Agricultural Planning..... | 11-12 |
| G. Forestry..... | 12 |
| H. Guidance Program for Returning Veterans... | 13 |
| VI. 4-H Club Work..... | 13-16 |
| A. 4-H Club Organization..... | 13-14 |
| B. Project Work..... | 14-15 |
| C. Achievements..... | 15-18 |
| VII. Mobilization Committee..... | 16 |
| VIII. Cooperation With Production and Marketing Administration..... | 16-17 |
| A. Organization to Handle Educational Work... | 16 |
| B. Meetings Held..... | 16-17 |
| C. Individual Farmers Contacted..... | 17 |
| IX. Cooperation With Credit and Loan Agencies..... | 17 |
| A. Local..... | 17 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| XII. Other Means of Reaching People..... | 18-22 |
| A. Work Done Through Board of Agriculture..... | 18-20 |
| B. Special Meetings..... | 20-21 |
| C. Radio...@..... | 21 |
| D. Press..... | 21-22 |
| XIII. Evaluation of the Years' Work..... | 22-25 |
| A. Livestock..... | 22 |
| B. Crops..... | 23 |
| C. Conclusion..... | 23-25 |

111. Description of County Organization

The Extension Service of Brunswick County consists of a County Agent, Assistant County Agent (four-sevenths of his time) Home Demonstration Agent, Stenographer, negro Farm Agent and negro Home Demonstration Agent. The offices of the white agents are located on the second floor of the East Wing of the Courthouse annex. The offices of the negro agents are located on the St. Paul Polytechnic Institute Campus. All of the above offices are located in the town of Lawrenceville, Va.

The County Agent meets weekly with the Home Demonstration Agent and Assistant County Agent, when he is in the county, for a short coordination meeting. At this time the agents exchange ideas, work on differences and coordinate cooperative schedules which affect the people of Brunswick County. The white agents meet with the negro agents once each month at which time they exchange ideas and coordinate phases of the programs which will better advance the Extension program for Brunswick County.

IV. Types of Agriculture

In the census of 1950 there are listed 2,501 farm operators in Brunswick County. The average size of a farm in this county is 107.9 acres. Brunswick County has two principal types of farming. They are crop farming and livestock farming.

The principal crops grown on farms in Brunswick County are flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco, peanuts, cotton, corn, small grains, soy beans and a few sweet potatoes. The above crops are all considered row crops except the small grains. The small grain crops grown in the county are wheat, barley, oats and rye. The principal hay crops are lespedeza, alfalfa, red clover, and crimson clover and barley mixed. It is estimated that about 75% of the farmers are engaged in crop farming for their livelihood. On these crop farms we do find livestock production for home use but not for market to any large extent. The additional 25% of the farmers in this County are engaged in the special types of farming.

The special types of farming in Brunswick County are dairy, livestock and poultry.

Dairy farming has increased very little during 1951. We have only had two producers to go into the Grade A business. There are still about 200 farmers in the county who sell milk or cream. Forty-two of these farmers are selling Grade A milk. It is expected that there will not be any large increases in the number of farmers who go into dairy production in this county in the future.

Livestock farming in the county has been started on 105 farms. These farmers have as their principal livestock beef cattle. On

34
72

-4-

the 105 farms they are either starting a herd or already have a large herd of cattle. On these farms we find in some instances that sheep have been added possibly on twenty farms. We will possibly find commercial hogs on about 15 of these farms. It appears at this time that livestock production in Brunswick County, which includes beef cattle, sheep and hogs, will increase considerably during the next few years. A diversified system of agriculture is the major topic for discussion in this county and most land owners are vitally interested in the addition of livestock with their crop farming operation. Livestock farming increased by 22 farms during 1951 and the increase in livestock on the 105 farms probably increased 20%. Commercial poultry farmers in the county are still limited; however, there are a few poultry farmers who will do a maximum job in the poultry business. There will probably be an increase in the poultry production within the next few years. There are no other types of farming now being practiced in the county to any appreciable extent. Peach production is going out and a considerable number of the trees have been pulled up and pasture has been seeded.

Our crop farms are operated by land lords with the assistance of share croppers or tenants. In most instances the special type of farms are operated by landlords with the assistance of hired hands or day labor as needed.

V. Project Activities

a. Agronomy

(1) Corn

The agents, in cooperation with the Agronomy Committee of the Brunswick County Board of Agriculture, was instrumental in organizing a county-wide 100 Bushel Corn Club. This 100 Bu. Corn Club was divided into three sections and each section was sponsored by a Ruritan Club. The goal set in the plan of work was to further demonstrate proper fertilization of corn on a number of farms in each community in Brunswick County. The objective of these fertilization demonstrations was to produce at least 100 bushels of corn on each demonstration. We had 107 100 Bu. Corn Club members and each of these farmers planted at least one acre of demonstration corn to demonstrate fertilization and production.

The method in instructing these demonstrators was to provide the demonstrators with the necessary recommendations on fertilization and varieties of corn to use in their demonstration. This was accomplished through publicity and circular letters. Also corn production was discussed at all farm meetings during the winter and spring. The publicity and letters were used to inform each farmer in the county as to the proper corn production methods as well as demonstrators.

RM
34

It is estimated that the yield of corn in the county will probably be about 47 bushels per acre. This is somewhat under the 1950 yield due to extremely dry weather during the summer months. It appears at this time that about 90% of our farm people have been thoroughly versed on the proper methods of producing corn.

(2) Flue-Cured Tobacco

The agents aided approximately 700 farmers with their tobacco problems during the year. The agents conducted two demonstrations on the fumigation of tobacco soils for the control of nematodes. The objective in mind was to show farmers the method of treating soil with chemicals to kill nematodes and check the resistance at the end of the season. Both farmers have indicated that they received very good results with the fumigation treatment. These farmers have promised to turn in final figures on the fumigated plot as compared to a check plot.

The agents conducted one demonstration and one experiment on the production of resistant varieties of tobacco which were resistant to Black Shank and a combination resistant to Black Shank and Granville Wilt. The objective of these demonstrations was to show farmers the characteristics of the new varieties of tobacco which are needed in Brunswick County if we are to stay in the flue-cured tobacco production. The demonstration was excellent and about 100 farmers saw the demonstration and had a chance to check each variety closely to see the quality as well as resistance. The same number of farmers saw the experimental plots and had the privilege to see the quality there and also the resistance.

About 100 farmers in Brunswick County who produced flue-cured tobacco had Black Shank on their farm this year. It is estimated that we lost some \$200,000 due to this disease in Brunswick County. The need for further experimental data is very urgent in this county on resistant varieties of tobacco. The agents spent considerable time during the summer months diagnosing tobacco diseases and sending in samples to the Extension Plant Pathologist at Blacksburg for diagnosis. This problem is very serious in the county and the agents plan to put on an extensive educational program during 1952 on tobacco diseases through demonstrations and through discussion groups.

The agents conducted two county wide tobacco meetings during 1951, one of which was conducted in the spring on tobacco production and Blue Mold control for tobacco; the other meeting was conducted this fall on tobacco diseases and plans for disease control in 1952. About 200 tobacco farmers attended each of these meetings and entered into the discussions.

34
72

(3) Small Grain

The agent aided approximately 200 farmers with recommendations for fertilization and seeding of small grain. The agent disseminated information through the use of news articles, letters, personal interviews and radio programs. A majority of farmers in the county are using recommended varieties of wheat, barley, oats and rye as recommended by the experiment station.

(4) Hay Crops

The agent has set up two alfalfa demonstrations in Brunswick County during 1951. One of these demonstrations has been seeded to Buffalo alfalfa; the other demonstration has been seeded to Williamsburg alfalfa. The objective of these demonstrations are to show farmers the cultural practices necessary to produce alfalfa and the best varieties which are wilt resistant. Both demonstrations have been successful, the Buffalo being seeded in the spring and the Williamsburg being seeded this fall. The agent has aided a number of farmers by giving them recommendations on varieties of alfalfa and proper cultural methods and by having their soils analyzed for them, also by giving them proper fertilization and lime recommendations. The other principal hay crop grown in the county is lespedeza and considerable time has been spent in giving farmers recommendations on cultural methods of producing lespedeza.

(5) Pasture

The agents conducted five demonstrations on pasture production during the year in cooperation with the Agronomy Committee of the Board of Agriculture and the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia. The objective of these demonstrations is to teach farmers the proper production methods used in producing pasture, showing them proper fertilization and proper seeding of pasture with recommended mixtures. In two of these demonstrations we have check plots which have been seeded but not fertilized to teach farmers the difference between fertilized pasture and pasture which had not been fertilized. Field meetings were held at these demonstrations during the summer months to show farmers the results of the demonstrations. A number of farmers have visited the demonstrations at various times during the year to see the progress of the grass and legume growing in these demonstrations.

The agent conducted two meetings of the Brunswick County pasture committee during the late summer and early fall for the purpose of organizing an action group to push improved pasture in Brunswick County in cooperation with the Governor's pasture program. This action group consists of the Agronomy Committee and interested farm and business people of the county.

RM
34

A survey made of the county show that we have about 11,000 acres of improved pasture and that we need about 60,000 acres. Our goal has been set for the coming year to add 10,000 acres of pasture on lands which should be put to pasture. The pasture committee will use publicity and meetings to accomplish this in.

The agents have made an effort to contact every farmer in Brunswick County and give him some information on the production of pasture.

(6) Cotton

The agent has aided approximately 100 farmers with their cotton problems during the year. We had a mild Boll Weevil infestation during 1951 but due to the number of farmers dusting for the control of boll weevil the damage was not severe. The cotton crops are unusually good this year and most farmers produced a full crop. The Cotton Committee of the County Board of Agriculture put on one demonstration on cotton production. One field meeting was held at this demonstration during the summer. The agent in cooperation with the Cotton Committee also conducted a cotton dusting demonstration during July. At this demonstration approximately 100 farmers attended and saw the various types of dusting equipment being used. This demonstration was put on when the first boll weevil appeared in the county. Most producers have arranged to dust or spray their cotton for the control of boll weevil. The agent has tried to disseminate information to them through circular letters and through meetings of cotton producers as well as radio talks and news articles on cotton production as well as boll weevil control. The agent worked with all cotton farmers during the year in the county and kept them up to date on boll weevil infestation.

(7) Peanuts

The agent did very little on peanuts during the year. Information was disseminated to farmers through news articles, radio talks and through personal contact on production methods and disease control of peanuts.

(8) Cover Crop

The agent has encouraged the farm people of Brunswick County to seed some type of cover crop on their soils this fall. The agent has also encouraged farmers to graze these cover crops so that they might receive a profit for grazing in addition to the profit of saving their soil. There are still a number of fields in Brunswick County which do not have any cover crop on them. About 85% of the farmers have seeded some cover crops on some of the soils during the fall.

B. Poultry

The agent has aided approximately 50 farmers with poultry management and disease problems during the year. Most of the poultry diseases found in the county were due to poor sanitation and poor management. We have a few farmers doing an excellent job of poultry production in the county.

The agent has disseminated timely information to poultry producers on poultry management during the year. This was accomplished through news articles, radio, letters and through personal visitation.

C. Dairy

There are five whole milk routes being operated in Brunswick County with three commercial milk companies purchasing milk from producers. There are two companies operating cream routes in Brunswick County. There are two grades of milk being sold to commercial companies. They are Grade A and mechanically cooled milk. In the past we have sold some water cooled milk but due to the improvement of production methods we now no longer have any farmers selling water cooked milk.

The agent has done considerable work with the Brunswick Artificial Breeding Association, Inc. This organization has been in operation during most of 1951. The organization will probably breed 400 dairy cows artificially during the year. The organization has about 50 members; however, all of these members are not participating in the program at this time. The agent, in cooperation with the Dairy Committee of the Board of Agriculture, has encouraged farmers to improve their dairy herds through better management of their herds and through a more timely breeding program. The agent and Dairy Committee will recommend that more cattle be bred to freshen in the fall rather than spring as has been the case in the past. A great improvement in the breeding program was accomplished in 1951 as the dairy production has been increased about 20% over last year's production in the fall.

The agent aided two dairy farmers with the construction of a Grade A barn during the year. One of these farmers constructed a 20 stanchion barn with a loafing barn separate and aided another farmer with the construction of a 6 stanchion milking barn.

It is estimated that the agent has aided approximately 100 farmers with their dairy management problems during the year. 42 of these farmers are Grade A producers. The other farmers are producing mechanically cooled milk or cream for market.

34
72

D. Livestock

(1) Hogs

The agents have aided approximately 150 farmers with hog disease control during 1951. These farmers were also given information on hog production and proper feeding methods. We have about 15 farmers in the county who have started for the first time this year into the commercial hog business. Previously we have not had very many people interested in hog production. We do have quite a few farmers now who are producing up to 60 hogs for market. The agents have spent considerable time during the year demonstrating to farmers the proper method of vaccinating hogs with vaccines and hog cholera serum. The agents have also conducted about 12 demonstrations on the proper method of vaccination. About 12 additional farmers have purchased syringes to do this job with.

The agents are encouraging farmers to go into the commercial hog business on a small scale to supplement their incomes where the farmers are strictly crop farmers. Also farmers are being encouraged to grow ladino pasture where they are producing their hogs for family use.

(2) Beef Cattle

The agents have assisted approximately 105 farmers with their beef production and marketing problems during the year. The agents have conducted 36 dehorning demonstrations during the year and conducted 18 vaccination demonstrations teaching farmers how to vaccinate for the control of Black Leg in their cattle and how to give shipping fever bacterin. The agents have aided approximately 25 farmers with the purchase of registered bulls during the year and approximately the same number of farmers with the purchase of heifers during the year.

Eighteen farmers in Brunswick County sold a total of 175 beef calves in the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale on October 18 at Petersburg, Va. The agents, in cooperation with the livestock committee, selected these calves and aided the farmers in getting them ready for sale. The calves averaged 470 pounds each with an average price per calf of \$10.58. The 175 calves weighed a total of 183,210 pounds and sold for a total price of \$32,126.77. This is the second year that any farmers from Brunswick County have sold in a feeder calf sale. Last year we had three farmers selling. This year we had 18. Brunswick County producers sold a total of 2/3 of the cattle sold in the Petersburg sale and received in return a total of 2/5 of the money received for cattle in the sale. Considerable time was spent by the agents in preparation for this sale and the Assistant County Agent of Brunswick County was secretary of the Feeder Calf Sale. The agents have spent considerable time during 1951 in aiding farmers with their management problems, with their marketing problems and with the purchase of registered bulls and better cows during the year.

RM
34

There are approximately six pure bred herds in the County being bred up for our replacements of pure bred bulls and heifers for this County. We have been able to purchase for other farmers from these breeders about 10 bulls and 25 heifers for breeding stock.

The angus breeders in Brunswick County have recently organized into a conference group. They have a president, vice president and secretary. They have as their objective to hold about 4 educational meetings throughout the year to improve their herds of angus cattle. They are primarily interested in improving their cattle and advancing their breed. The agents have aided this group in their organization and in the preparation of their program.

The livestock committee has recently discussed the possibility of organizing a livestock organization to cover all breeders of livestock in the county. This organization will be set up with the objective of improving our livestock and holding educational meetings for all livestock producers.

(3) Sheep

There are 33 farmers in Brunswick County producing sheep. In 1945 we had 37 producers, which means that we have lost 4 producers in the last five years; however, sheep are now on the increase in the county and we should increase the number of sheep producers within the next few years. Most beef producers are interested in sheep; however the dog situation in this County is not good for sheep and we have some difficulty in sheep production. The agents have done some work in helping families to locate registered rams and in the location of sheep. The agents have done some work on sheep diseases during the year. Although we have lost 4 producers we have increased our number of sheep by about 70 head during the past five years.

E. Horticulture

(1) Fruit

There are very few commercial peach growers left in Brunswick County. The agents have furnished these growers with spray and cultural information on production of peaches. The agents have also furnished information to farm people who grow peaches, apples and grapes for home use. It appears that the peach producers in Brunswick County will probably go out of existence in the next few years as most of them are going into the dairy or beef cattle business.

(2) Vegetables

The agents have aided approximately 100 farmers with their vegetable

gardens during the year. The made recommendations on varieties of vegetables to plant and aided the various seed dealers in the county by giving them recommendations on the varieties of seed recommended and on fertilization. All seed dealers received timely literature from the agents on vegetable production.

(3) Ornaments

The agents have aided urban families with diseases and insect control on ornamentals around their homes. Bulletins on home grounds and on individual shrubs and flowers have been distributed to farm people and urban people upon request. The two Garden Clubs in the county have been furnished bulletins and other printed matter when requested by these clubs.

F. Agricultural Planning

The agents have worked closely with the following committees from the Brunswick County Board of Agriculture: dairy committee, livestock committee, agronomy and forestry committee.

The Agronomy Committee was instrumental in the organization of the 100 Bu. Corn Clubs in the county this year. They organized this club in cooperation with the Acritan Clubs, The Banks and the Farm Bureau, the club being sponsored by the latter three organizations. The 100 Bu. Corn Clubs consist of 107 members. Ten of these members made more than 100 bushels of corn on their club acre. The highest production was 141.7 bu. per acre. This record is exceptional for this year due to the fact that we had a dry summer. It is the opinion of the Agronomy Committee that we will not have a 100 Bu. Corn Club in 1952 and it is the thinking of this committee that we have accomplished our objective during the past three years by raising our corn production from the 1945 level of 17.7 bushels per acre to about 50 bushels per acre now. The production might not reach 50 bushels this year due to the dry summer of 1951.

The Agronomy Committee was also instrumental in setting up pasture demonstrations and organizing the pasture program for Brunswick County. The pasture program will consist of publicizing pasture discussions with farmers on pasture through the county during the coming year.

The Agronomy Committee was also instrumental in setting up tobacco demonstrations for Brunswick County. These demonstrations covered disease resistant varieties; fumigation for nematode control and tobacco fertilization demonstrations. The committee was also instrumental in aiding the tobacco meetings during 1951.

The Livestock Committee did considerable work on beef cattle during the year. They were instrumental in getting the feeder calf sale

for this area in Petersburg, Virginia. The committee worked with 18 farmers who sold cattle in this feeder calf sale. They inspected their cattle and helped the farmers with the preparation of the cattle for the sale. The committee plans to aid the agents in the increase of cattle during 1952 along with the pasture program. The committee has also indicated that they are going to help with the organization of conference meetings which will be strictly educational for all livestock producers in the county which will include hog, beef and sheep producers.

The Dairy Committee of the Brunswick County Board of Agriculture has spent considerable time working on their Brunswick Artificial Breeding Association. The Association is now on sound basis and the county hopes to push this organization to success during 1952. The committee has worked with the dairymen in the county in trying to help them with their marketing and production problems. This objective has been accomplished through meetings, through personal contact and through letters to producers. The agents have spent considerable time with the dairymen working on milk markets for various dairymen in the county. About one-half of our Grade A producers have a milk base on the Norfolk market, all of which was accomplished during 1951. Prior to this time these dairymen were selling milk without a base. The county is now working on the possibility of getting a milk plant established in Lawrenceville, which is the county seat of Brunswick County.

The Forestry Committee of Brunswick County was organized during 1951 and has had one discussion meeting. At this meeting a forestry school was set up for January, 1952, at which time any interested farmers in Brunswick County will be given a two-day school on forestry management and marketing of farm timber. This school will be in cooperation with government and private forestry departments. This school has already been organized by the county and we plan to have between 15 and 25 farmers taking this course. There is no limited number of farmers who can take the course but we are trying to get at least 15 to enroll in this course. The committee is also discussing the possibility of having more forestry demonstrations and more forestry meetings during the year.

G. Forestry

Both the agent and the assistant agent attended the Forestry School which lasted for one week during the year. The school was staffed by extension foresters and foresters of other agencies. The agents have aided approximately 200 farmers with their forestry problems during the year. The agents conducted a forestry field trip during the year at which time about 200 farmers attended. The demonstration part of the trip was set up so as to show the farm timber situation in Brunswick County and how we can improve our timberland.

H. Guidance Program for Returning Veterans

The agent has aided approximately 200 veteran farmers in setting up their farm programs during the year. The agent is serving as chairman of the Agricultural Education Committee which approves or disapproves farm programs for the eight veteran classes in Brunswick County. The agent has led discussions for some of the classes during the year and given these veteran classes timely information on farming. They have been furnished bulletins upon request on various farm projects.

VI. 4-H Club Work

A. 4-H Club Organization

There are thirteen 4-H Clubs organized in Brunswick County which have boys enrolled. All of these clubs are organized in the county schools. These 13 4-H Clubs have 176 boys enrolled, carrying 192 projects. The agents, in cooperation with the Home Demonstration Agent, conducted a 4-H Club Council meeting last winter at which time the goals were set for 1951. The goals as set up were: To improve mail boxes in Brunswick County by beautifying them and placing the farmer's name on these boxes; and to get more adult leaders interested in 4-H Club work. The 4-H Club Council, in cooperation with all 13 4-H clubs, did considerable work on mail boxes and aided a number of farmers in getting their names painted on the boxes and beautifying these boxes. This project was also put on through the Home Demonstration Clubs. The 4-H Club boys have obtained three dairy leaders during the year. These dairy leaders are working with the dairy club members in Brunswick County by conducting meetings each month on educational matters related to the dairy project. These meetings in general are held at night.

During 1951 the 4-H Honor Club was organized in Brunswick County. This club has had four meetings during the year and took in new members at the annual Achievement Day this fall. The Honor Club has as its objective to aid younger 4-H club members with the completion of their record books. It appears that through the efforts of the Honor Club that some affect has been had on the records. To date the Honor Club has been principally a social organization.

In October the agents, in cooperation with the Brunswick County 4-H Club Council, conducted an Achievement Program for all 4-H club members and their parents. About 25 parents and 100 club members were present. This meeting was an improvement over previous programs in Brunswick County. It appears that more club members are interested in improving their work and that more parents are becoming interested in club work. The executive of

the program was to report the activities of club work in the county, give awards to those club members who had done outstanding club work and to discuss the need for additional leaders in the various communities to work with 4-H Club projects.

B. Project Work

(1) Livestock

(a) Beef Projects

There were 14 members enrolled in the beef project this year with 9 completing. These 9 showed a net profit of \$818.22. Six 4-H club members are feeding baby beef projects for a show and sale in 1952.

(b) Dairy Projects

There were 28 dairy members enrolled this year with 22 completing. The 22 boys made a total profit of \$1,282.41. One of our club members lost a calf valued at about \$250.00. An out of school dairy club has been started and two meetings held with 10 members and 3 leaders. This club meets once a month with discussions and questions being conducted by the leader.

(c) Pig Projects

There were 36 members enrolled in the pig project with 28 completing, with a total profit of \$1,272.60. This project is broken down into two separate projects - the fat pig and the sow and litter. The Sears Roebuck pig project won prizes totaling \$110.00. Three of the boys invested their money for the farm, one in dairy and the other two in poultry.

(d) Poultry

The enrollment in the poultry project this year was 15 boys and 1 girl. One of these members raised turkeys. The total profit for this project was \$344.64. 10 members completed their project work.

Summary - There were 112 boys in Brunswick County carrying livestock projects during 1951. 72 of these boys completed their project work. These boys carried 896 chickens, 62 swine, 22 dairy cows and heifers included and 9 beef animals. The total receipts of all these projects was \$10,173.49. The total expenses of all the projects was \$4,667.37, showing a total profit of \$3,237.37 with the prize money totaling \$110.00.

(2) Crop Project

(a) Corn

There were 13 boys enrolled in the corn project with 11 completing,

and showing a total profit of \$600.50.

(b) Tobacco

Six boys out of 8 completed the tobacco project this year with a total profit of \$1,514.45.

(c) Garden

There were 12 boys enrolled in the Garden project, 10 of which completed their project work, with a total of 2 1/2 acres in Garden and a total profit of \$1,857.35.

(d) Electricity

There were 51 boys enrolled in the Rural Electrification project in Brunswick for 1951. 51 boys completed their projects. Even though it was impossible to have leaders to teach this project a full year and there was no monetary profit, it is felt by the agents that these boys received considerable knowledge and this knowledge is showing up in the projects being carried for the year 1952.

Summary - There were 90 boys enrolled in Crops and Electricity during the year. 84 of these boys completed their projects showing a profit of \$4,003.30, which is approximately \$1,000 higher than the same projects last year.

C. Achievements

The agents had club boys participating in two 4-H club camps during the year. 16 boys attended 4-H Camp Farrar for a week and 1 boy attended the 4-H Short Course for a week. The boy attending the Short Course was taken into the Virginia Chapter of the 4-H All-Stars. The district camp at 4-H Camp Farrar, Virginia Beach, Va. was conducted during the second week of July. The 16 club boys attending this camp were given instructions in handicraft work and in sportsmanship. The group participated in the camp's activities which consisted of athletics, games, competitive evening programs and in swimming.

The agents moved the Sears Roebuck project from the Ebony to the Dolphin community. 5 boys in the Dolphin community each have Duroc gilts and one of these boys has a registered Duroc boar. These pigs will be shown next spring, at which time prizes will be awarded to the winners. The project is looking considerably better than it did last year and it is hoped that this project will help in the development of the boys. The agents started baby beef projects for the first time this year. Six 4-H Club members have purchased a beef steer which they now have on feed to be sold at a district baby beef show and sale at Petersburg, Va. next spring. The agents

added this project to the county project list so as to teach 4-H club members proper feeding methods, showmanship, and the fitting of baby beef calves.

The agents have organized an out-of-school dairy 4-H club. There are 9 boys enrolled in this 4-H club and all of them are required to carry a dairy project. There are three adult leaders who are participating in this program. The leaders are attending the meetings and leading the discussions with the dairy club members. Any 4-H club members in Brunswick County who plan to have a dairy project in the future may become a member of this organization. The objective of the organization is to teach 4-H club members dairy management, showing and fitting, dairy sanitation, breeding and feeding of dairy animals. The program for this dairy club has been set up and they have a meeting at night once each month for the school months and they will participate in field trips during the summer.

VII. Mobilization Committee

The U. S. D. A. Council was dissolved during 1951 and the Brunswick County Mobilization Committee was organized in its place. The Mobilization Committee meets regularly once each month and they also meet upon call of the chairman. The activities of the Mobilization Committee are to help with any phase of mobilization where agriculture is concerned. The members of the organization consist of all professional agricultural workers in the county and the P. M. A. County Committee. The Mobilization Committee recently worked out the handbook of Soil Building Practices which will be used in Brunswick County for 1952. This Committee helps to coordinate the agricultural activities of various agencies working in Brunswick County.

VIII. Cooperation With Production and Marketing Administration

A. Organization to Handle Educational Work

The agents have assisted the Production and Marketing Administration in their educational work for Brunswick County farmers. The agents attended most of the P. M. A. County Committee meetings and keep up to date on the activities of the organization. The agent writes news articles and gives current material on the radio programs to publicize P. M. A. meetings and other activities. The agents aid the P. M. A. County Committee in making recommendations to them as to how they can best accomplish their mission in Brunswick County.

B. Meetings Held

The agents cooperated in the five meetings conducted by the Mobilization Committee on the Farm Family Survey. Very few farmers

participated in these meetings due to the fact that the farm family survey received adverse publicity on the state and national level.

CP Individual Farmers Contacted

The agents aided a number of farmers during the year by helping them with their P. M. A. problems. Farmers were informed as to what the various programs were that were offered them in the way of material and educational benefit. A majority of the Brunswick County farmers cooperated with the P. M. A. program and received benefits in the way of conservation materials from the program.

II. Cooperation With Credit and Loan Agencies

A. Local

(1) Banks

The agent attended the Bankers and Farmers Convention at Natural Bridge during the month of March. This meeting was sponsored by the Virginia Bank Association, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. A well rounded program was given the agents at this meeting on farm finance. The agent has aided a number of farmers during the year on farm finance and has helped them in locating loan agencies which would handle their particular loan. The Farmers and Merchants Bank and The Bank of Albemarle both cooperate in a number of Extension programs in the county.

(2) Production Credit Association

The agent has cooperated with the Production Credit Association by giving them information on farming in Brunswick County and by helping Brunswick County farmers in their financial matters upon request when they are clients of the P. C. A.

X. Cooperation With Farm Home Administration

The agent has assisted the Farm Home Administration by informing the people as to the program being conducted by this organization. The agent has given information to a number of farmers on just what the F. H. A. is and how they might do business with this program. The agent meets with the F. H. A. Committee when requested to do so to give them advice on farm problems in the county.

XI. Cooperation With District Conservation Program

The agent has spent considerable time during the year aiding the conservation program. There are two Soil Conservationist in Brunswick County, both of whom devote their full time to the Soil

Conservation program. The agent has aided farmers by referring them to the Soil Conservation Service when it was found that these farmers could benefit through this program. The agent is a supervisor of the Southside Soil Conservation District and attended 8 meetings with this Board of Supervisors during the year. It is estimated that the agent aided approximately 100 farmers with soil conservation problems during the year.

II. Other Means of Reaching People

A. Work Done Through Board of Agriculture

The Extension Program in Brunswick County is conducted through the committees of the Brunswick County Board of Agriculture. The agronomy committee met three times during the year; the livestock committee met three times during the year; the dairy committee met three times and the forestry committee met once during 1951.

(1) The Agronomy Committee

(a) Objectives

The Agronomy Committee had as its objectives this year to organize a 100 Bu. Corn Club, to put on two resistant variety tobacco demonstrations, to put on 2 fumigation demonstrations for the control of nematodes, and to conduct five pasture demonstrations.

(b) Methods

The agent, in cooperation with the Agronomy Committee, set up the pasture demonstrations and the tobacco demonstrations on the farms of leaders in the various communities. The demonstrations were placed on roads where possible and signs were erected at the site of the demonstration. The agent supervised the demonstrations and furnished information to the demonstrators on how to best conduct their demonstration. Publicity was used both on the radio and through the newspaper to publicize the demonstrations.

(c) Results

(1) The 100 Bu. Corn Club was broken down into three clubs sponsored by the Ruritan Clubs of the County. 107 members joined the 100 Bu. Corn Clubs this year. All of the 100 Bu. acres were planted to Hybrid corn and fertilized in accordance with experiment station recommendations. 10 of the 107 members produced over 100 bushels of corn per acre.

(2) Two tobacco resistant variety demonstrations were conducted to show the growth of the various varieties and as to how much resistance they had to Black Shank and Granville Wilt. Both of the demonstrations were excellent and most of the tobacco farmers who have diseases had an opportunity to see the

demonstrations during August. There were two field trips conducted to the demonstration and also individual farmers visiting the demonstration periodically during the year.

(3) The five pasture demonstrations were above average this year although we had considerable dry weather during the summer months. The pasture was seeded in accordance with experiment station recommendations and are being maintained as recommended. A number of farmers had the opportunity to go over these demonstrations this summer and it is the agent's opinion that the demonstrations have helped to increase the pasture acreage in Brunswick County.

(2) Dairy Committee

(a) Objectives

The dairy committee had as one objective to increase the membership of the Artificial Breeding Association and to encourage the dairy farmers to breed their cattle to freshen in the fall rather than in the spring as has been the custom in Brunswick County in the past. The dairy committee also had as its objective to improve sanitation on dairy farms and to improve management.

(b) Methods

The committee used the method of conducting educational meetings to accomplish these objectives. Also the agent and members of the dairy committee visited the dairy farmers individually and discussed breeding and dairy management. The agent did considerable work with the dairy committee on educational activities such as individual visitation and group meetings on dairy problems. The agent conducted dehorning demonstrations and vaccination demonstrations for dairy farmers.

(c) Results

The dairy committee has been successful in getting more members to use the artificial breeding association and to increase their membership by a few members this year.

The majority of the dairy farmers in the county have cooperated with the dairy committee by changing their breeding dates and breeding most of their cattle to freshen in the fall. There are still a few farmers who still have not completely changed their breeding program; however, all of them are working to this end.

The committee has discussed with the dairymen the matter of improving their herd management and feeding practices. Most of the

dairy farmers are now doing a better job of feeding and a better job of herd management than they did last year.

(3) Livestock Committee

(a) Objectives

The objectives of the livestock committee were to get as many farmers as possible to participate in the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale, to teach as many farmers as possible to dehorn their cattle when necessary to dehorn and to vaccinate their cattle for Black Leg and shipping fever. The committee also did some work on the improvement of beef farms through proper feeding and management methods.

(b) Methods

The livestock committee through individual contact was able to encourage 18 beef farmers to sell cattle in the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale. A number of demonstrations were conducted by the agents and livestock committee on dehorning and vaccinating cattle. A number of farmers have bought equipment to do both jobs with.

(c) Results

Eighteen farmers sold 175 beef calves in the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale which brought them \$32,126.76. The average weight of these calves was 470 pounds and the average price per animal was \$183.58. A number of farmers have started for the first time this year vaccinating their own cattle for Black Leg and shipping fever and also dehorning their own cattle. Most of the beef producers in the county have purchased bulls and have improved their herds by culling out any common cows and adding better grade cattle.

B. Special Meetings

(1) Tobacco Meetings

The agent conducted two tobacco meetings during 1951 for the producers in Brunswick County. One of these meetings was conducted in February at which time production and tobacco diseases were discussed. The results of this meeting were valuable. Most farmers treated their plant beds for Blue Mold control and all farmers who had had Black Shank in the past used Black Shank resistant varieties which was very important during this year due to the severe attack of Black Shank in Brunswick County.

The agent conducted a tobacco meeting the latter part of February for all tobacco farmers in Brunswick County. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the severe attack of Black Shank and what could be done for the 1952 crop. Disease resistant varieties were

discussed and also production methods were discussed. About 125 farmers attended this tobacco disease meeting this fall and indicated that they would like to have further meetings to discuss the tobacco disease problems.

(2) Cotton Meeting

The agent conducted a cotton meeting during the winter of 1951 of the One Variety Cotton group in the county. At the cotton production meeting production methods were discussed and also insect and disease control. This meeting was held in cooperation with the cotton committee of the Brunswick County Board of Agriculture, which is a part of the Agronomy Committee.

(3) Pasture Meetings

The agents conducted three pasture meetings during the late summer at which time pasture development was discussed before a group of professional workers and farm leaders. At this time the group decided to cooperate with Governor Battle's pasture program. The group decided to use publicity, individual contact and pasture surveys to push pasture in Brunswick County. The business people of Lawrenceville decided to put out a hand book on pasture development; however, during this fall the weather was very dry and pastures were not in condition for making pictures.

C. Radio

The agents gave 38 radio programs during the year. These programs consisted of educational matters which were of current interest to the majority of Brunswick County farmers. Some of the programs were conducted in cooperation with other agencies bringing before the farmers the importance of such programs. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 people are reached by radio programs. As results of these programs it is felt that we do reach a large number of people and in many instances we can inform people of important meetings and programs which are being conducted along educational lines.

D. Press

The agents have published 49 news stories during the year. These news stories were published in the local paper and a number of the articles were passed on to other newspapers, such as the Richmond and Petersburg papers. The agents are trying to publish a maximum amount of educational information in the local paper. It is questionable as to how effective this material is, due to the fact

that the circulation of the local paper has dropped off during the past two years and a great number of Brunswick County farmers do not take the paper any more. It is estimated that about 500 farmers read the news paper and it is hoped that the number will increase within the next few years.

XIII. Evaluation of the Year's Work

A. Livestock

It is estimated that the agents aided approximately 600 farmers with the improved livestock production methods during the year. The agents spent considerable time during the year assisting livestock producers in the improvement of their pasture, hay and grain crops. Most livestock producers in the County are producing the major part of their feed for the livestock on their farms. Our farm situation appears to be better at this time due to the addition of livestock on many of our farms which formerly were crop farms. At the present time 42 farmers are in the Grade A dairy business with approximately 183 farmers selling either Grade A milk, mechanically cooled milk or cream. About 105 farmers have started beef herds which is an increase of about 15 over last year. A number of other farmers produce their own livestock plus a few hogs for sale. Most farmers have not overstocked their farms with livestock due to the fact that we have had some bad winters recently which caused us to use more hay and grain. During the summer of 1951 we found that the weather was very dry and our pastures were short; therefore, it appears at this time that we have a little surplus pasture seeded to take care of us in emergencies. The agent and the assistant county agent have spent considerable time during the year locating animals for dairy and beef farmers. We have purchased considerable cows of both dairy and beef breeds and we have aided nearly all of the beef producers with the location of bulls. The dairy situation so far as breeding is concerned is in pretty good shape due to the addition of the Artificial Breeding program in the county in 1950. The agents have put on a number of demonstrations on treating hogs and cattle for various diseases during the year. Approximately 1,000 hogs were vaccinated by the agents and about a similar number of cattle; however, the agents are trying to get most of the animals vaccinated by the farmers in this county. It is hoped that if a veterinarian can be obtained in the county that the agents will not have to continue any of this veterinary work. The agents aided 18 farmers in the marketing of beef calves through the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale. These 18 farmers received a total of \$32,126.77 for 175 beef calves. The interest of these 18 producers will probably persuade other beef producers to sell calves in the Petersburg sale next year. Farmers in this county selling calves in this sale got \$5 per 100 weight more than did farmers selling on the open market.

B. Crops

The agents have aided approximately 1,400 farmers with their crop problems during the year. The principle assistance given such farmers was proper cultivation methods of tobacco, peanuts, corn, cotton, hay, small grain and pasture. The agents have aided a considerable number of tobacco farmers and some other crop farmers with the diagnosis of diseased crops. Considerable time was spent in the summer diagnosing tobacco diseases due to the fact that we had an infestation of black shank during this year. The losses from this disease in the county probably amounted to around \$200,000. The agents have distributed timely information to all crop producers on cultural methods, disease and insect control and on marketing. General information has been disseminated during meetings and through the press on the development of pastures and on cultural methods of other crops. It is estimated at this time that we have about 12,000 acres of improved pasture in Brunswick County. This is a large increase over last year and the goal for the last five years has been set at 61,000 acres of pasture for Brunswick County. This was set by the pasture committee in cooperation with other professional workers in the county. Corn production in Brunswick County during 1951 was probably averaged around 50 bushels which is extremely high for such a dry summer. The 100 Bu. Corn Club had 11 farmers to produce more than 100 bushels of corn on an acre. The highest yield was 141.7 bushels. The cotton crop in Brunswick County was about normal this year and we will probably produce around 3,000 bales as compared to 702 bales during 1950. The low yield in 1950, of course, was due to the boll weevil infestation. In general crop yields in the county are above average for a dry year and we are in good shape at this point except possibly a little short in hay.

C. Conclusion

The Grade A dairy business in Brunswick County appears to be static at this time. We now have 42 Grade A dairymen producing Grade A milk in the county, two of whom entered into the business during 1951. Our big development in the dairy business will come on these 42 farms. All of these farms are increasing the number of animals in their herd and endeavor to increase the amount of milk per animal. There will probably be a few other people who will go into the dairy business in the next few years; however, unless the market situation shows a demand for milk I doubt if there will be any large development in this county in the future. It appears that we have about \$3,300,000 invested in land, buildings, soil improvement and dairy herds at this time. This investment is bringing in around \$300,000 annually to Brunswick County in the form of income. Dairying will probably always be one of our major farm businesses in Brunswick County and the development will depend upon the market situation in this area.

Beef production in Brunswick County has increased considerably during 1951. We have now 105 beef producers in Brunswick County who are devoting all or a good percentage of their time to the production of beef cattle. In 1950 we had about 60 beef herds started. We have had an increase of about 15 herds during 1951 and the other herds have improved their cattle and increased the number of cattle, which means that our greatest advancement during 1951 was in beef production. This year we had 18 farmers who sold beef calves in the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale. This group sold a total of 175 calves which means that this is a big advancement in the right direction of marketing beef cattle. Most all of our beef producers are new and they are now learning the fundamentals of beef production by starting small herds and developing them into larger cow herds. Very few beef producers in Brunswick County are feeding steers. Most of our beef cattle are cow herds. With the new pasture development program beef production should increase considerably in the next few years. We now have about 1/6 of our land suited to pasture in improved pasture. This means that we have about 3/6 of our land suited to pasture to be developed and with the development of these lands the big development will come with beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

Tobacco production in Brunswick County is still our major cash crop. The income from this crop in Brunswick County will probably be around \$4,200,000 which is about the same income we received in 1950 although we had some increase in tobacco acreage during the year. This may be explained due to the dry weather of 1950 our tobacco poundage was cut a little and also due to the bad infestation of black shank disease on tobacco farms the tobacco was cut even more. This means that our total income will be about the same as the 1950 crop with an increase of 10% in acreage. The tobacco farmers in the county are in good financial condition at this time. They have paid most of their debts and are investing their money in livestock and pasture on many of their farms. This should be a major stride in the right direction in making diversified farms out of one time tobacco farms.

The cotton farmers in Brunswick County had a very successful year so far as cotton production is concerned. Most cotton farmers dusted their cotton this year for the control of Boll Weevil and the good dusting program combined with a small infestation of boll weevils placed our cotton farmers in a much better condition. During 1950 we only made 702 bales of cotton. From the appearance of the crop this year we will probably make between 2,500 and 3,000 bales which would be a little short of our production of 1949 of around 3,200 bales; however, some of our better cotton farmers have gone into the dairy or beef business and have dropped their cotton crop altogether due to the boll weevil infestation in the past few years. The price of cotton and the control of boll weevil will probably cause our cotton acreage to increase during 1952. This, combined with the need for more production of cotton, will probably put our cotton producers in a better situation during the coming year.

It is estimated that the agents have reached the majority of farmers in Brunswick County during 1951 either through personal contact, letters, news articles or radio. The farmers in Brunswick County were very cooperative and pleasant to work with during the year. Most farmers in the county are very willing to serve on committees where they can help the general farm program in the county and they all seem to take a pride in helping their neighbor to improve his farm. The agents have spent considerable of their time disseminating information through educational meetings, through personal visitation and through office conferences with farm groups in the county. It appears that our standard of living on the farm in this county has been raised considerably during 1951; however, we have a long way to go before the standard of living can be elevated on every farm in the county.

f. l.

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 Brunswick

REPORT OF

Aelen Griffin
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec 1, 1950 to Nov 30, 1951

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____

R. T. Rogers, Jr.
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec 1, 1950 to Nov 30, 1951

R. F. Marshall
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Dec 1, 1950 to Nov 30, 1951



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 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 service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

| Report only this year's activities that can be verified | | Home demonstration agents (a) | 4-H Club agents* (b) | Agricultural agents (c) | County total† (d) |
|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants) | | 12 | | 15 1/2 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 2. Days devoted to work with adults † | | 173 | | 223 1/2 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Club, and young men and women (older youth) † | | 73 | | 123 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 4. Days in office † | | 76 1/2 | | 114 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 5. Days in field † | | 174 1/2 | | 334 1/2 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work † | | 222 | | 1115 | 0377 |
| 7. Number of different farms or homes visited | | 126 | | 804 | 940 |
| 8. Number of calls relating to extension work | (1) Office | 158 | | 1565 | 1723 |
| | (2) Telephone | 207 | | 1620 | 1827 |
| 9. Number of news articles or stories published † | | 7 | | 49 | 56 |
| 10. Number of bulletins distributed | | 1192 | | 7064 | 8256 |
| 11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting | | 12 | | 38 | 50 |
| 12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committee men | (1) Adult work | 6 | | 19 | 25 |
| | (a) Number | | | 113 | 113 |
| | (b) Men of leaders | | | | 30 |
| (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 30 | | 9 | 7 |
| | (b) Total attendance of leaders | 6 | | 12 | 20 |
| | (c) Women | 8 | | | |
| 13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12) | (1) Adult work | 182 | | 16 | 198 |
| | (a) Number | 2304 | | 363 | 2667 |
| | (b) Total attendance | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 109 | | | 109 |
| | (b) Total attendance | 2034 | | | 2114 |
| | (c) Women | | | | |
| 14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted | | 7 | | 115 | 122 |
| 15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations | (1) Number | 1 | | 8 | 9 |
| | (2) Total attendance | 27 | | 108 | 135 |
| (1) Adult work | (a) Number | | | 3 | 3 |
| | (b) Total attendance | | | 70 | 90 |
| 16. Tours conducted | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | | | | |
| | (a) Number | | | | |
| (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| | (b) Total attendance | 125 | | 106 | 231 |
| 17. Achievement days held | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | | | | |
| | (a) Number | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) Total attendance | 100 | | 100 | 100 |

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

† County total should equal sum of preceding items columns including conditions due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

‡ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.

§ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

¶ 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 (d) |
|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ² | (1) Farm women | (a) Number | | 180 | 180 |
| | | (b) Total members attending | | | |
| | | Total others attending | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | (b) Total boys attending | | 17 | 17 | |
| | (c) Total girls attending | 27 | | 27 | |
| | (d) Total others attending | 3 | | 3 | |
| 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 | 89 | 68 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 360 | 2298 | 2658 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 11 | 112 | 123 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 106 | 1200 | 1306 |
| 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 | | 14 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 76 | | 176 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 161 | 18 | 179 |

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

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

³ Does not include parties, 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) | 2501 |
| 22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program | 1605 |
| 23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time | 100 |
| 24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program | 100 |
| 25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 910 |
| 26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 100 |
| 27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 75 |
| 28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 20 |
| 29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178) | 302 |
| 30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179) | 95 |
| 31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) | 1801 |
| 32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) | 271 |

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 27
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name Artificial Breeding Association (2) No. of members 67
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 33
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name County 4-H Club Council (2) No. of members 65
 (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
 (a) Agricultural 27 (b) Home demonstration 33 (c) 4-H Club 65 (d) Young men and women (older youth) _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Include number of neighborhoods) 15

36. Number of communities in which the extension program is planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 15

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. 338

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.

40. Combined with question 41.

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 38 (2) Women 188 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men 5 (2) Women 17 (3) Older club boys 3 (4) Older club girls 2

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 27 (2) Women 9 (3) Youth _____
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies or organizations: (1) Men 3 (2) Women 1

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 15

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men 5 (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____

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

| 47. Days devoted to line of work: | Extension organization and planning: | | County agricultural planning: | Total: |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | (1) Home demonstration agents. | (2) 4-H Club agents. | (a) | (c) |
| (1) Home demonstration agents. | <u>102 1/2</u> | | | <u>102 1/2</u> |
| (2) 4-H Club agents. | <u>66 1/2</u> | | | <u>66 1/2</u> |
| (3) Agricultural agents. | <u>6</u> | | | <u>6</u> |
| (4) State extension workers. | | | | |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held: | (1) County. | <u>1</u> | | <u>1</u> |
| | (2) Community. | <u>15</u> | | <u>15</u> |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year. | | <u>207</u> | | <u>207</u> |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen. | | <u>300</u> | | <u>300</u> |

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 (a) | Wheat (b) | Other cereals (c) | Legumes (d) | Pastures (e) | Cotton (f) | Tobacco (g) | Potatoes and other vegetables (h) | Fruits (i) | Other crops (j) |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 51. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 32 | 1 | | 1 | 42 | 14 | 24 | 2 | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | 2 | | 6 | | | |
| 52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 14 | 5 | | 1 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 7 | | |
| 53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year | 5 | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| 54. Number of farmers assisted this year is— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed | 484 | 50 | | 6 | 301 | 393 | 216 | 12 | | |
| (2) The use of lime | 70 | 20 | | | 301 | 393 | 50 | 12 | | |
| (3) The use of fertilizers | 434 | 50 | | 6 | 301 | 393 | 216 | 12 | | |
| (4) Controlling plant diseases | 20 | 11 | | | | 10 | 216 | 12 | | |
| (5) Controlling injurious insects | | | | | | 393 | 216 | 12 | | |
| (6) Controlling noxious weeds | | | | | 301 | | 50 | 12 | | |
| (7) Controlling rodents and other animals | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Dairy cattle (a) | Beef cattle (b) | Sheep (c) | Pigs (d) | Horses and mules (e) | Poultry (including turkeys) (f) | Other livestock (g) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 55. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 57 | 90 | 4 | 29 | | 5 | 1 |
| (4) State extension workers | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 8 | 5 | 5 | 14 | | 14 | 3 |
| 57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year | | | | | | 2 | |
| 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 | 63 | 27 | | | | | |
| 60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals | 20 | 80 | 25 | | | | |
| 61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining purebred males | | 20 | 3 | 20 | | | |
| (2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females | 50 | 25 | 4 | 20 | | | 7 |
| (3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs) | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | 30 | XXXX |
| (4) Improving methods of feeding | 70 | 96 | 25 | 96 | | 30 | 7 |
| (5) Controlling external parasites | 20 | 96 | | 96 | | 30 | 7 |
| (6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites | 20 | 96 | 25 | 96 | | 20 | 7 |
| (7) Controlling predator animals | | | | | | | |

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)

| | Soil and water (a) | Forestry (b) | Wildlife (c) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 62. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | |
| 63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 6 1/2 | 20 | |
| 64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year | 14 | 6 | |
| | 15 | 17 | |
| | | 5 | |

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| 65. Number of farmers assisted this year— | | 67. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) With problems of soil use | 322 | (a) In reforesting new areas (planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).) | 12 |
| (b) In the use of crop rotations | 350 | (b) In making improvements, thinnings, weeding or pruning of forest trees | 40 |
| (c) With strip cropping | 40 | (c) With selection cutting | 20 |
| (d) In constructing terraces | 10 | (d) With production of naval stores | |
| (e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies | 5 | (e) With production of maple-sirup products | |
| (f) With contour farming of cropland | 20 | (f) In timber estimating and appraisal | 45 |
| (g) In contouring pasture or range | 50 | 68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires | 273 |
| (h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops | 350 | | |
| (i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion | | | |
| (j) In summer-fallowing | | | |
| (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests | | | |
| (l) With drainage | 45 | | |
| (m) With irrigation | | | |
| (n) With land clearing | 10 | | |
| 66. Number of farmers— | | | |
| (a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education or organization or operations this year | 110 | | |
| (b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year | 60 | | |
| (c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year | 60 | | |

Exclude nature study.

Wildlife—Continued

16-50074-7

FARM MANAGEMENT

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) (Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)) | Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a) | Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems (b) | Farm credit (short and long time) (c) | Outlook information (d) |
|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| 70. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers | 55 | 4 | |
| 71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | 14 | 8 | |
| 72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | 5 | 10 | |
| 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 | 10 50 30 | | |
| 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 | 70 35 | | |
| | | | 75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued | |
| | | | (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating | 12 |
| | | | (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) | 10 |
| | | | (g) In using "look" to make farm adjustments | |
| | | | (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes | |
| | | | (i) With farm-labor problems | |
| | | | (j) In developing supplemental sources of income | |

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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 | Dairy products | Poultry and eggs | Fruits and vegetables | Cotton | Forest products | Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities | Home products and crafts | Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment |
|--|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) | (k) |
| 83. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year. | | | 116 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| 85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year. | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year. | | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | 18 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| 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 ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 95. Number of marketing surveys assisted in or conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97. Number of consumer education programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify). | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, 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 | 18 | 7 | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| (4) State extension workers | 3 | | | |
| 103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 3 | 8 | |
| 104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 37 | | 3 | |

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

| | |
|---|-----|
| 105. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Constructing dwellings | 5 |
| (b) Remodeling dwellings | 15 |
| (c) Installing sewage systems | |
| (d) Installing water systems | |
| (e) Installing heating systems | |
| (f) Providing needed storage space | |
| (g) Rearranging or improving kitchens | 30 |
| (h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) | 10 |
| (i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings | 57 |
| (j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric) | 160 |
| (k) Improving housekeeping methods | |
| (l) Laundry arrangement | |
| (m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses | |
| (n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects | |
| (o) Improving home grounds | 131 |
| (p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts | |

Rural Electrification—Continued

| | |
|--|----|
| 106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members) | |
| 107. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Obtaining electricity | |
| (b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment | 94 |
| (c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes | |
| (d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service | 57 |

Farm Buildings—Continued

| | |
|--|----|
| 108. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The construction of farm buildings | 28 |
| (b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings | 9 |
| (c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment | 28 |

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

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

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Home production of family food supply | Food preservation and storage | Food selection and preparation | Other health and safety work |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 112. Days devoted to the work by— | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | 3 | 4 | 25 | 2 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | |
| 113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 1 | 15 | 9 |
| 114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 30 | | 37 | |
| 115. Number of families assisted this year | | | | |
| (a) In improving diets | | | | 207 |
| (b) With food preparation | | | | 217 |
| (c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production— | | | | 126 |
| (1) Of vegetables | | | | |
| (2) Of fruits | | | | |
| (3) Of meats | | | | |
| (4) Of milk | | | | |
| (5) Of poultry and eggs | | | | 119 |
| (6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food | | | | 241 |
| NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem. | | | | |
| (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing | | | | |
| (e) With butter or cheese making | | | | |
| (f) With food-preservation problems in— | | | | 25 |
| (1) Canning | | | | 49 |
| (2) Freezing | | | | |
| (3) Drying | | | | |
| (4) Storing | | | | |
| (5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving | | | | 84 |
| NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem. | | | | |
| (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget | | | | |
| (h) In canning according to a budget | | | | |
| (i) With child-feeding problems | | | | |
| (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases | | | | |
| (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.) | | | | |
| (l) With first aid or home nursing | | | | 92 |
| (m) In removing fire and accident hazards | | | | |
| 116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches | | | | |
| 117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers | | | | |

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Home management—family economics (a) | Clothing and textiles (b) | Family relationships—child development (c) | Recreation and community life (d) |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers. | | 51 1/2 | | 2 |
| 119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year. | | 15 | | 4 |
| 120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year. | | 7 | | |

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----|
| 121. Number of families assisted this year— (a) With time-management problems (b) With home records (c) With financial planning (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income. | | | | |
| 122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals) (a) Food (b) Clothing (c) Housefurnishings and equipment (d) General household supplies | | | | |
| 123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of— (a) Food (b) Clothing (c) Housefurnishings and equipment (d) General household supplies | | | | 139 |
| 124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications). | | | | 139 |
| 125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions. | | | | 50 |
| 126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living. | | | | |

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----|
| 127. Number of families assisted this year with— (a) Clothing-construction problems (b) The selection of clothing and textiles (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing (d) Clothing accounts or budgets. | | | | 139 |
| 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. | | | | 45 |
| 130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men (b) Women. | | | | |
| 131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals. | | | | |

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| 132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation. | | | | |
| 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, meeting programs. | | | | |
| 135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing— (a) Club or community house (b) Permanent camp (c) Community rest rooms. | | | | 3 |
| 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. 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) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 138. Corn | 13 | | 11 | | 10 | Acres |
| 139. Other cereals | | | | | | Acres |
| 140. Peas | | | | | | Acres |
| 141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa and other legumes | | | | | | Acres |
| 142. Soil and water conservation | 2 | | 2 | | 20 | Acres |
| 143. Potatoes—Irish and sweet | 1 | | 1 | | 14 | Acres |
| 144. Cotton | 1 | | 1 | | 14 | Acres |
| 145. Trace | 8 | | 6 | | 314 | Acres |
| 146. Fruits | | | | | | Acres |
| 147. Home gardens | 12 | | 10 | | 214 | Acres |
| 148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops | | | | | | Acres |
| 149. Other crops (including pasture improvement) | | | | | | Acres |
| 150. Poultry (including turkeys) | 15 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 896 | Birds |
| 151. Dairy cattle | 24 | | 22 | | 22 | Animals |
| 152. Beef cattle | 14 | | 9 | | 9 | Animals |
| 153. Pigs | | | | | | Animals |
| 154. Swine | 36 | | 28 | | 62 | Animals |
| 155. Horses and mules | | | | | | Animals |
| 155a. Rabbits | 8 | | 3 | | 8 | Animals |
| 156. Other livestock | | | | | | Animals |
| 157. Pigeons | | | | | | Colonies |
| 158. Beautification of home grounds | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| 159. Forestry | | | | | | Acres |
| 160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals) | | | | | | |
| 161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor | 51 | | 51 | | 80 | Articles made |
| 162. Farm management | | | | | 51 | Articles repaired |
| 163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking | | 47 | | 22 | 660 | Meals planned |
| 164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods) | | 10 | | 5 | 660 | Meals served |
| 165. Health, home nursing, and first aid | | | | | 1032 | Quarts canned |
| 166. Child care | | | | | 432 | Quarts frozen |
| 166. Clothing | | 300 | | 280 | 12 | Pounds frozen |
| 167. Home management (home keeping) | | | | | 7 | Garments made |
| 168. Home furnishings and room improvement | | 10 | | 4 | 6 | Garments remodeled |
| 169. Home industry, arts and crafts | | | | | 10 | Units |
| 170. Junior leadership | | | | | | Rooms |
| 171. All others | | | | | | Articles |
| Total (project enrollment and completion) | 191 | 373 | 155 | 312 | | |

* 1/2 lb. frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts or pounds to quarts.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 14
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys: 175 (b) Girls: 263
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys: 147 (b) Girls: 246
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys: 175 (b) Girls: 263
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys: 0 (b) Girls: 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm home (a) Boys: 141 (b) Girls: 202
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm home (a) Boys: 34 (b) Girls: 61

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

| 180. By years | Boys | Girls | 181. By ages | Boys | Girls |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | | (c) | (d) |
| 1st year | 73 | 92 | 10 and under | 52 | 61 |
| 2d | 40 | 42 | 11 | 27 | 55 |
| 3d | 31 | 55 | 12 | 26 | 53 |
| 4th | 15 | 48 | 13 | 36 | 43 |
| 5th | 7 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 36 |
| 6th | 7 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 10 |
| 7th | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 5 |
| 8th | 1 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| 9th | | | 18 | 1 | |
| 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 71 (f) Fire and accident prevention
- (b) Giving demonstrations (g) Wildlife conservation
- (c) Recreational leadership (h) Keeping personal accounts
- (d) Music appreciation (i) Use of economic information
- (e) Health (j) Soil and water conservation
- (k) Forestry
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs

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

| | In school (a) | Out of school | | Under 21 years (d) | 21-24 years (e) | 25 years and older (f) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | | Unmarried (c) | Married (b) | | | |
| (1) Young men | | | | | | |
| (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
191. Number in such (a) Different young men groups (b) Different young women groups

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men 100 (b) Young women 50

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 180 (b) Young women 54

194. Question discontinued.

* 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.
 † Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 14, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
 ‡ 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)

| | Days (e) | General-beeher insects ¹ (b) | All other work (c) |
|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| 195. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | 5 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | 2 |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | 13 |
| (4) State extension workers | | | 13 |
| 196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | |
| 197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | |

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation with 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 Conservation Service (f) | Farmers Home Administration (g) | Rural Electrification Administration (h) | Tennessee Valley Authority (i) | Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j) | Other Agencies (k) |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 199. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | 2 1/2 | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | 12 | 11 | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | | | 14 | 14 | | 5 | | | |
| 201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | | 18 | 9 | | | | | |
| 202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers | | | | | 12 | 8 | | | | | |

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

TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and 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.
6. 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.
7. A **demonstration meeting** is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
8. A **result demonstrator** is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
 - 7. **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, 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.)