

COUNTY AGENT'S NARRATIVE REPORT

JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950

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III. Brief Description of County Organization.

The organization in this county which plans and directs the county agent's work to a large extent is the County Board of Agriculture.

This organization is made up of around thirty farmers representing all sections of the county and all the different types of agriculture in the county. Membership is open to any one who wishes to attend and to take part in the discussions of the group.

The County Board of Agriculture was organized on October 15, 1947. The group decided it would have the following type of program. The meeting date was set for the third Monday night in each month. Up to the present time the group has not missed a single meeting. The program was to be divided into three parts. First, there was to be a dinner. Following immediately after the dinner there was to be an open discussion period. During this period any member can bring up any question for discussion which he wishes. This part of the meeting has been one of the most fruitful parts of the meeting. The discussion period generally runs around thirty minutes. Following the discussion period there is generally a speaker who discusses some agricultural subject which is of interest to the group. Very frequently there are questions asked the speaker after his talk and a short discussion period.

In the fall of the year the various committees of the Board meet and work out a suggestive program for the coming year. The committees present the program to the Board at a regular meeting. The Board discusses the program, may change it considerably, then adopts the report as the Board's program along that line for the coming year.

The Board also determines to a great extent the various meetings, demonstrations, etc. which are held during the year. This year the Board decided to visit the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland. It decided to hold a forestry meeting and to hold a meeting at a corn demonstration. Any outstanding agricultural development in the county is discussed by the Board.

The Board has sponsored particularly the pasture improvement program, the forestry development program, the 100 bushel corn club, the orchard improvement program, the truck crop program

III. Brief Description of County Organization, cont.

and the beef cattle program during the past year.

The Board furnishes an excellent means to get before a large and influential group of farmers any program which is being carried on in the county.

IV. Type of Agriculture in James City County.

James City is a long, narrow county, being bordered on the West by the James and Chickahominy Rivers, on the North by Disacund Creek, on the East partly by New Kent County, the York River, and York County, and on the South by Skiff Creek.

The soil type varies from the river bottoms to the high land and also from the East end to the West end of the county. As a rule the soil varies from a heavy, sandy soil in the East to a light, sandy loam in the West. The county has considerable amounts of the better types of soil, such as Sassafras, Rumford and Norfolk sandy loams. It also has a considerable amount of the poorer types of soil, such as Lenoir and Portsmouth.

As a general rule the lighter soils are used for truck crop production such as Irish and sweet potatoes, watermelons and cantaloupes, snap beans, cabbage, tomatoes and miscellaneous truck crops. The heavy types of soils are used for general farming, grain, dairying, soybeans and pasture. Types of soil vary a great deal on individual farms.

James City county has a considerable number of part time and subsistence farmers. The problems of these farmers are very different from the large commercial farmer who produces almost solely for market. The population of the county has increased rapidly during the last ten years. Although this increase has been largely in non-farm people the increase has been in the rural sections which has brought new problems and has intensified some of the problems which we already had. This is particularly true of A-B Club work.

The trends in agriculture in this county during the past several years has been from an intensive to an extensive agriculture. The dairy farmers have been shifting from dairying to beef

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IV. Type of Agriculture in James City County, cont.

cattle. Some crop farmers are shifting from certain cultivated crops to beef cattle. Hogs and beef cattle have been on the increase. There is a definite trend from cultivated crops to pasture.

This trend to a more extensive type of agriculture is going on even among truck farmers. They are shifting to truck crops which do not require so much hand labor.

The larger farms are tending to become larger, not so much at the expense of the small farms as by clearing of land, and by the combination of farms. Many of the larger farmers are renting land to increase the size of their operations.

V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

The agronomy program for James City county was worked out by the County Board of Agriculture and has been carried out mainly through that organization.

The agronomy program divides itself roughly into two parts, the work in soil improvement and the work with crops. A great deal of the agronomy work is done in cooperation with the Production and Marketing Administration and the Soil Conservation Service.

During the year the agent has attended eight meetings of the Production and Marketing Administration at which various phases of the program have been discussed, especially the soil improvement and pasture phase of the program. The agent has furnished the PMA office material on pasture improvement and on soil improvement. Something like five hundred pieces of literature have been furnished the PMA office to be sent out to farmers. A goodly number of farmers have also come to the agent for help in carrying out their PMA program.

This county became a member of the Colonial Soil Conservation District late in 1949. Up to the present time the Soil Conservation maps for this county have not been received, so very little work has been done in this county by the Soil Conservation

V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy, cont.

personnel. The agent has attended four meetings of the Soil Conservation District during the year to work out plans for work in this county. These meetings have been mostly concerned with getting a picture of the situation as a whole, discussing methods of the best way to attack the problem and how to get a better understanding of the work, which the Soil Conservation is doing, across to the farmers.

Soil improvement has been the topic of discussion at two of our County Board of Agriculture meetings. These discussions have been led by Mr. P. H. DeHart at one meeting and Dr. H. L. Dunton at another meeting. These discussions created a great deal of interest and resulted in considerable action by the farmers.

During the year the agent has helped nineteen farmers with their soil improvement problems. All told the agent had forty-one requests for information on soil improvement during the year. With the farmers to whom the agent tried to make definite recommendations for a long range program, the first thing which was done was to have the farmer send in soil samples to the Extension Division for an analysis. Any recommendations which the agent made were based on this analysis.

The use of lime has been stressed during the year but the emphasis is being put on the proper use of lime and not just the use of lime. We still have a group of farmers who can just use lime without any danger of getting too much, but a large group of our better farmers need to be very careful in the application of lime. We have found a few cases where the land has been over limed.

In our soil improvement work we have put more emphasis on the use of fertilizer in connection with soil improvement than we have ever done in the past. This fall we have made a drive to get the farmers to fertilize the soil improvement crops which they are seeding in the fall to be plowed under for soil improvement in the Spring of 1951. We believe that this campaign is meeting with considerable success.

A considerable part of the agronomy work which has been done

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy, cont.

during the past year has been done in connection with some particular crop. In fact, all of our crop improvement work is closely tied up with our agronomy work.

1. Alfalfa.

Alfalfa, the queen of hay crops, has never been queen in this county, except in the minds of a very few farmers. This has probably been due more to the fact that the stands would not last here than to any other one factor. Most farmers readily agreed that the hay produced from the alfalfa plant is the best hay which could be produced.

Mr. S. B. Fenne of the Plant Pathology Department, V.P.I., and two or three plant pathologists from the Washington Office, have established the fact that diseases in the alfalfa in this county is the reason why the stands do not last.

With the coming of Ladino clover the dairy farmer is about the only farmer who has continued to seed alfalfa. When disease resistant strains come on the market there will probably be a good many more farmers who will try alfalfa again for a hay crop.

This year the agent put into the hands of the livestock growers of the county the latest information as worked out by the experiment stations on alfalfa, including the disease problems with which the grower is faced in this county. The agent also helped four farmers in seeding alfalfa. The stands at the present time look promising but how these fields' stands will last depend largely on how much disease develops.

2. Corn.

Interest in corn growing has increased faster than in any other crop during the past few years. Problems in connection with corn growing have come up for discussion at the County Board of Agriculture meetings more often than any other crop. Every phase of corn growing has been discussed from time to time at these meetings.

Four meetings have been held during the year at which the

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

2. Corn, cont.

only subject discussed was corn growing. Two of these were general educational meetings and two of them were meetings at demonstrations. Also, at the Field Day Experiment Station meeting the corn plots attracted more attention than any other phase of the work being done at the station.

For three years we have had a one hundred bushel corn club. The membership in this club has increased each year. Also the average yield per acre has increased each year. The highest yield has increased from 117 bushels to 127 bushels to 162 bushels, which shows a remarkable increase.

The increased interest in corn production is due more to the overall program of the Extension Division and other agencies in the production of corn than to what the agent in this county has done. The work here has reaped the benefit of that done by other groups.

3. Cabbage.

Most years for a long time there have been a few acres of cabbage grown in the county. During the last three years cabbage has become a fairly important crop.

Since cabbage is subject to several important diseases and considerable damage from insects, most of the work of the agent with cabbage has been along these lines. The agent has helped every grower in the county with his disease and insect control program. Owing to dry weather in the spring much of the cabbage this year was a failure. This may affect the planting in 1951.

4. Cantaloupes and Watermelons.

This year we have carried on the most intensive program for the improvement of cantaloupes and watermelons which we have ever carried on. The results were not very good.

Early in the Extension year Dr. F. S. Andrews, Horticulturist, V.P.I., spent considerable time in the county with a group

V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

4. Cantaloupes and Watermelons, cont.

of growers. We worked out a program for the year. The main problem attacked was to try to find some better varieties to grow in this section which were disease resistant and which would meet the market requirements.

Demonstrations were worked out with cantaloupes with Mr. Alvin Slater, Mr. Henry Hazelwood, Mr. H. P. Hazelwood, Mr. C. A. Slater and Mr. Russell Timberlake. Dr. Andrews obtained seed which he thought might be better than the varieties which are mostly grown here. Each of these growers planted from one to six different new varieties to compare with the varieties they were growing.

With watermelons the same procedure was followed, except more emphasis was put on wilt resistant varieties. Demonstrations were worked out with Mr. W. A. Slater, Mr. Henry Hazelwood, Mr. H. P. Hazelwood, Mr. S. S. Hazelwood and Mr. Ed Warburton. Dr. Andrews visited these growers twice during the year to check on the varieties and to see how they were comparing with the varieties which the farmer was growing. The agent visited the growers several times during the marketing season and made cuttings of the melons to compare the cutting qualities of the various varieties. While some of the varieties had one or two qualities which were superior to the varieties generally grown, they all also had qualities which were much inferior to some of the qualities of the melons grown here. The conclusion reached by the growers and by Dr. Andrews was that, with the exception of the Ironside watermelon, none of the other varieties which the growers tested showed up well enough to be recommended.

5. Irish Potatoes.

Irish potatoes is our most important truck crop. However, due to change in the type of Irish potato required by the market, the Irish Cobbler which has been grown mainly here in the past, has become harder to sell each year.

Early in the year we carried on an educational campaign to get as many farmers as possible to switch to the Sebago potato,

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

5. Irish Potatoes, cont.

which is a potato that sells better. In this campaign we used news articles, circular letters, discussions at the County Board of Agriculture meetings and a general educational meeting for potato growers. The result was that, roughly, one-half of the acreage in the county planted to Irish potatoes was planted with Sebagoes. I believe the educational campaign and the difficulty of disposing of the Irish Cobbler on the market will be the means of more farmers shifting to Sebagoes in 1951.

The experiment stations have developed a potato which the Stations feel is a better potato than the Sebago. This potato is the Kennebec and only a very small amount of the seed was available in 1950. However, as we were very anxious to get the best for our growers we made arrangements to get about seventy-five bushels of this seed to be planted here as a fall crop for seed production to be used in the Spring of 1951. We did a great deal of work and went to a great deal of trouble to get these potatoes.

The Virginia Potato and Vegetable Growers Association, Norfolk, Va., had obtained enough of this seed in the fall of 1949 to grow three or four hundred bushels for increased seed. These Kennebecs grown in the fall of 1949 were sent to Florida to be grown in the early part of 1950 for increase seed. The potatoes grown in Florida were shipped back here in early summer for fall planting. We obtained seventy-five bushels of these potatoes for fall planting. However, these Kennebec all rotted in the ground. Some fields did not come up at all; others came up so poorly that the farmer plowed them up. This work was a failure except as it increased the interest of the farmer in getting better seed.

6. Legumes.

From the educational standpoint more emphasis is put on Legumes than on any other project except pastures and 4-H Club work.

We use both the campaign and individual method in carrying on our legume work. At the proper time news articles are written,

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

6. Legumes, cont.

circular letters are sent out giving information on legumes and encouraging planting of legumes. Legumes is one of the topics which is discussed at meetings of the County Board of Agriculture each spring and fall.

Then to cap the legume program off we try to have two or three individual demonstrations which are outstanding each year.

This year we carried on demonstrations with soybeans on the farms of Mr. H. J. Hunt, Norge, and Mr. E. J. Hofmeyer, Williamsburg. These demonstrations were outlined by W. C. White and under his supervision. The final results have not been obtained as yet for 1950 but from an Extension standpoint the major part of the results have been obtained in the farmers seeding these beans and in discussing the results at the County Board of Agriculture.

We also carried on a demonstration with old fashion red clover on the farm of Mr. Phillip Murray, Williamsburg. The variety used was Kenland. This demonstration was visited by a group of farmers this summer on a tour and the group was very much pleased with the growth that the clover was making in its second year.

The accumulative results of the legume program in this county is that more farmers are seeding legumes each year. This is especially true of winter legumes. Also, farmers are becoming much more interested in getting a good growth of winter legumes for turning under. We have more farmers now than ever before who are planning their legume crops in terms of the crop to follow. Using the legume crop as a source of nitrogen for the following crop.

Another indication of the increased interest in the legume is that farmers are beginning to fertilize the legume crops as they would any other crop at planting time. Up until two or three years ago the fertilizing of a legume crop was unheard of.

V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

7. Pastures.

It is hard to realize the interest which the farmers in this county have developed in pastures during the past few years unless one drives over the county and sees the recently established, excellent pastures, and talks with the farmers about their pasture program.

Of course much of this increased interest is due to forces operating outside of Extension work. Then this county has greatly benefited from the overall pasture improvement program, the soil improvement program and other programs which are being carried out on a state wide basis.

Some twenty-seven farmers have seeded new pastures this year. On some of these farms this is the first real effort that there has ever been made to establish a first-class pasture. Next to corn production, pasture and pasture improvement have come up for discussion during the discussion periods of the County Board of Agriculture meetings more than any other subject.

This year we held a pasture tour and visited some of the good pastures in the county. Even some of those on the tour who thought they had good pastures and did have good pastures were astounded at the pastures they saw.

Mr. H. P. Hazelwood reports that he grazed seventy head of pigs from spring to early fall, when the hogs were marketed, on seven acres of ladino pasture. When the hogs were marketed this ladino was around six inches high.

Mr. H. L. Young, Sr. reports that he ran around eighty dairy cows on sixteen acres of ladino-orchard grass pasture each night during the summer. The cows were run on other pastures during the day. In the fall this pasture had a good growth.

Mr. D. C. Renick carried his entire herd of around thirty-five head of Angus cattle on around sixteen acres of ladino-orchard grass pasture during the entire year. Mr. Renick said that all the feed these cattle had was a little hay during the most severe weather during the winter of 1949-50.

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

7. Pastures, cont.

Mr. John R. Mallory reports that he got much more grazing off the part of a pasture field which he fertilized according to the Experiment Station's recommendation than he did off of the rest of the field which he handled just as he had his pastures in the past.

It is not unusual for a farmer to ask what is the maximum amount of fertilizer he can use on his pasture. Pasture is beginning to be thought of as any other crop.

8. Potatoes, Sweet.

This year our sweet potato work has been directed along two main lines. First we conducted a campaign in the fall and early winter on seed selection, better care of the sweet potatoes and the proper bedding of sweets with particular emphasis on seed treatment to prevent diseases.

Dr. F. S. Andrews visited the county early in the year and worked out a sweet potato improvement program with the growers. Dr. Andrews has followed through very closely with this program throughout the year.

For the last few years the agent has worked on a program of sweet potato seed stock improvement by working with only a very few growers. These growers, Mr. C. N. Donier, Mr. J. M. Cottrell and Mr. Roy Hazelwood, have been given individual help. Mr. Cottrell has made more progress than any of the others.

In 1948 we field selected seed for Mr. Cottrell for bedding the following spring. Mr. Cottrell has continued this field selection of seed each year since then. In 1949 and in 1950 we got some of the seed of Mr. Cottrell's potatoes grown at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station in comparison with potatoes from other sources. Some of the potatoes grown in these tests were certified. Also, Dr. Andrews in 1950 placed some of Mr. Cottrell's seed in test at four different places in the State.

Up to the present time we do not have a yield comparison on

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V. Project Activities.

A. Agronomy.

S. Potatoes, Sweet, cont.

the potatoes grown in the test by Dr. Andrews. However, due to the work done at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station and by field inspections carried on by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, we have been notified that the potatoes of Mr. Cottrell will be certified this year if the seed passes the bin inspection.

The agent in connection with sweet potato growers has visited sweet potato fields and sweet potatoes in storage in several different sections of the State. The agent is convinced that some of the potato stock in this county, which has been grown here for some years, is some of the best seed in the State. This was the main reason for the work on certification. Of course the certification is only a beginning step in sweet potato improvement. The field selection must be kept up.

The storage of sweet potatoes is a considerable problem. The agent has done a great deal of work in trying to increase the storage space in the county for sweets. Also, he has placed in the hands of each grower information on the handling and storage of sweets. Temperature and humidity in the storage house are problems on which the agent has given the growers all the information he could.

V. Project Activities, Livestock.

B. Poultry.

Most of our poultry work is done on a campaign basis. During the year we held, or took part in, three meetings for the benefit of those who are interested in improving their poultry operations.

Early in the year seven of our most interested poultrymen and leaders attended the Tri-County Poultry meeting held at Gloucester Court House. This meeting was primarily for leaders and the talks and the discussions were exceptionally good. All phases of the poultry industry were discussed as far in as it

V. Project Activities.

B. Poultry, cont.

was possible to do so during one day.

The meeting at Gloucester was followed in the early spring by a meeting for poultry leaders held at Williamsburg by the home and county agents. Mr. H. L. Moore, Poultry Specialist, V.P.I., lead the discussion on poultry at this meeting. There were ten leaders present and the interest was very good.

The meeting at Williamsburg was followed by a general meeting at Norge for all those in the county who were interested in poultry and who would attend. Mr. Marshall Coe, Poultry Specialist, V.P.I., lead the discussion at this meeting. The attendance at this meeting was not as good as we would have liked for it to have been but those present seemed to be very much interested.

During the year there have been three circular letters sent out to a mailing list of the most important poultry growers in the county. There have also been five news articles written on some phase of poultry production.

Poultry is a line of work which comes in for a great deal of individual advice during the year. Twenty-four farmers came to the office with poultry problems during the year or asked the agent to visit their farms to give help with some poultry problems. The agent gave four culling demonstrations; he furnished building plans for houses to three poultrymen and gave considerable advice on management from the brooding of chicks through the laying flock.

We had seven poultry growers who entered the "Grow Healthy Pullets Program" conducted by the Extension Division. These growers started 1837 chicks and lost 209. Other replies on the questionnaire showed that they got good results.

We also worked out complete plans for one colored farmer who wished to grow Turkeys under confinement. This project has been very successful. This may be "beginner's luck" but at the present time this grower has over 200 nice turkeys. His loss has been very low.

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V. Project Activities.

C. Dairying.

The greater amount of the dairy work is done with and through the following organizations: James City County Dairy Association; Peninsula Artificial Breeding Association; Peninsula Cow Testing Association, and the James City County Board of Agriculture.

The number of farmers engaged in dairying has been decreasing for the past two decades. While the number of dairy farmers have become less, the amount of milk produced has remained about the same. Those who are staying in the dairy business have increased their production.

On February 15 we held at Williamsburg the annual Peninsula Dairy meeting. This is a meeting worked up by J. A. Vohringer, County Agent in Elizabeth City, York and Warwick counties, and the agent in this county. All the dairymen of the Peninsula are urged to attend. The meeting this year had one of the largest attendance which we have ever had. Mr. R. G. Connelly and Mr. James N. Leckie, Dairy Specialist, V.P.I., lead the discussion.

During the past year the agent has worked with the Peninsula Artificial Breeding Association. He has put into the hands of the dairymen of the county information on artificial breeding and has encouraged the dairymen to become members of this organization. During the past year the first crop of artificially bred heifers came into production. Without exception, every dairyman who milked these artificially bred produced heifers during the past year is well pleased with them. As the record of these heifers becomes known among the dairymen, we feel this will do more than anything to increase the number of farmers using this type of breeding.

Another organization which we use to get across better dairy management is the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. This organization has been operating in the county for years. We have all the members that we can take care of, so our efforts are to improve the practices on the farms of the members. We have also found that the non-members pick up a great many of these improved practices although they do not become members.

Much of the dairy work has been done in connection with

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V. Project Activities.

C. Dairying, cont.

other work such as pasture improvement, use of lime and phosphate and better farm management in general. We did have one farmer to go into the dairy business this year. The agent furnished him building plans, helped him to get a permit to ship milk, helped him to get cows and advised him in many ways in getting started.

D. Beef Cattle.

A few years ago there were no beef cattle in this county unless some farmer had extra feed and bought a few head of feeders to use this extra feed. The high prices of labor as well as the high prices of beef cattle has done much to cause farmers to begin to think in terms of beef cattle as one of their farm enterprises.

Another boost to beef cattle has been the pasture improvement program. Up until the experiment stations found out how we could have excellent pastures on our types of soil the farmer found it too expensive to produce pasture and feed for beef cattle. These conditions have changed greatly during the past year.

Early in the year Mr. M. L. Dalton, Specialist, V.F.I., discussed with the County Board of Agriculture the possibilities of beef cattle in the East and in James City county in particular. This was one of the best attended meetings which we had during the year and the interest in the discussion at this meeting was very high.

Shortly after this meeting a group of leaders and farmers who were interested in beef cattle visited the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland, to see the beef cattle there and to discuss with the workers there some of the problems in beef cattle production. These farmers were very much enthused with the information which they obtained from this visit.

Later in the year a group of fifteen interested farmers visited one of the oldest and largest beef herds in the county. At this farm these visitors learned a great deal. They saw a good, practical herd of Angus cattle which were being kept almost entirely on pasture. The only other feed the cattle were getting

V. Project Activities.

D. Beef Cattle, cont.

was hay during bad weather in the winter when it was not possible to turn the cattle on the pasture. They saw pasture without any fertilization, which was a complete failure, and they saw pasture which was second to none, due to proper liming, fertilizing and seeding. They heard Mr. D. C. Renick, the owner of the farm, say that "one time he felt that he could not afford to fertilize his pasture heavily, now he felt that he could not afford not to fertilize it heavily". Mr. Renick added, "the best returns which he had ever obtained on money he had spent was the money he spent in fertilizing his pastures heavily."

During the year the agent has helped three farmers to obtain registered bulls for use in their herds. He has helped two farmers to obtain heifers to start a cow herd. He has visited eleven farms and gone over the farm with the owner and given him what help he could on beef cattle management. This is the first year since the agent has been in the county that he has ever had an inquiry in regard to the feeder calf sales which are held each year in the fall in Virginia. This year there were several inquiries. Several farmers attended these sales and purchased calves. We are trying most of all to help beef cattle develop in this county on a sound basis which will endure.

E. Hogs.

Hogs are the most important livestock enterprise we have in this county. The agent spends more time with the problems of hog growers and in the promotion of the production of hogs than any other form of livestock in the county.

Early in the year seven of our leading hog growers visited the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, to see the hog work which is being done. The group spent an entire day with Mr. King who had been assigned to the group to show them the hogs and to go over with them the work which is being done.

Some of the members of the group were so impressed with the Landrace hog which has been developed at the Center that they made arrangements to get four bred gilts to try out in the county. These gilts were placed on four different farms and the performance of these gilts will be watched closely. Not only do we

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V. Project Activities.

E. Hogs, cont.

hope that the bringing of these guilts into the county will improve our hogs but we hope that it will help to create more interest in better breeding and better care of hogs in the county.

During the past year the big problems of the hog grower have been worms, hog flu, and hog cholera. Worms and cholera are also problems on which the county agent has put a great deal of time.

Due largely to the work which has been done in the past and to the educational campaign carried on this year, most of the larger hog growers, and many of the small growers, are now treating their hogs more or less regularly with sodium fluoride to help in the control of worms. The agent knows of twenty-three hog growers who followed the sodium fluoride treatment regularly during the year. We have in the county now forty-five growers who regularly immunize their hogs against cholera.

By circular letters, by news articles, and by discussions at the County Board of Agriculture meetings we have carried on a campaign to improve hog production. We have stressed sanitation, pastures, disease prevention, better breeding stock and better management. During the year the agent has helped two farmers to obtain better boars; he has furnished plans for hog houses, farrowing pens and equipment to four farmers. He has helped eleven farmers with hog pastures and feeding problems. Interest in better management of hogs and increasing the number of hogs in the county is increasing.

F. Horticulture.

We started off the horticultural work in the early part of the year by getting out a circular letter stressing the importance of small fruit in the home garden. Also, a circular letter to the tree fruit growers, giving them information on the care of their trees during the winter, was sent out. With this circular we included a copy of the spray bulletin for 1950 issued by V.P.I.

This work was followed by a meeting at Williamsburg for a group of leaders at which Mr. F. H. Scott discussed the growing

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V. Project Activities.

F. Horticulture, cont.

of small fruits. This meeting, along with other work which was done, resulted in eight farmers planting from two to five hundred strawberry plants in their home gardens for home use. The work also resulted in three farmers planting from 1500 to 5000 strawberry plants for small commercial use.

One grower also put out a small commercial planting of raspberries, blackberries and Boysenberries.

The work with the tree fruit growers was followed by a field meeting at the orchard of Mr. H. J. Hunt. Mr. Fred R. Dreiling helped us with this meeting. At this meeting demonstrations were given in pruning apple and peach trees. There was also a discussion of spraying and disease control. Mouse control also came in for attention, as well as fertilizing the orchard. The interest was good at this meeting.

The work was continued with the tree fruit growers with a summer meeting at the orchard of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Dreiling also assisted with this meeting. At this meeting the summer problems of the fruit grower were discussed. These included summer pruning, thinning of the fruit, summer spraying, mouse control, how best to prevent or lessen frost damage in the spring, and marketing of the fruit.

The agent has also done some miscellaneous work with pecans. There are a good many pecan trees in the county. Most of them only three or four on a farm. During the past year there has been considerable disease in some of the pecan trees. The agent has been called on to make recommendations in regard to the control of these diseases.

G. Forestry.

Roughly speaking, about eighty-five percent of the land area of James City county is in some kind of woods growth. A great deal of this wood growth is what is known as cut-overland. After the cutting of the pines on this land the growth came back mostly to various oaks, gums, beech and other trees which grow very slowly or are of little value.

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V. Project Activities.

C. Forestry, cont.

The purpose of the work with forestry has been to interest the owners of this cut-overland in a practical way to increase the desirable tree growth on this land.

With the help of Mr. Forrest Patton, Extension Forester, a limited survey was made of the forestry conditions in the county. Three farmers were contacted to carry out demonstrations in forestry. Two of these demonstrations were to be tree killing demonstrations and one was to be a planting demonstration.

The planting demonstration was held at Mr. H. L. Young, Sr. Mr. Young had recently completed cutting all the marketable timber on about twenty acres of land. The plan used at Mr. Young's was to go into this cut-overland and set the open places where there would be enough sunlight getting down to the set pines for them to grow. In some spots only a few trees would be set. In other spots the space might be large enough to set one hundred or more trees. In all, Mr. Young set six-thousand loblolly pines in his timber. This probably set around half of it. Mr. Young plans on completing the setting of this cut-over timber this coming winter. Later we plan to kill out some of the scrub trees which were left and plant in these spots.

Where the land has been cut over two or three years ago often there is a reasonable stand of pines which have come up since the cutting operations. However, in most cases there is so much shade from the scrub trees which were left that unless the scrub trees are removed the pines will die in a year or two and only the scrub oak, gum, beech, etc. will be left.

Two of these demonstrations were to show what the pines which were already coming up would do if the overhead shade was removed. About an acre was selected on each of the farms of W. A. Slater, Diascund and on the farm of E. J. Hofmeyer, Route 5, Williamsburg. All the trees on these acres were treated with Ammate except the pine and poplar.

The demonstrations were visited on September 22 by Mr. Patton, a group of farmers and the agent, to see the results of these tree killing demonstrations.

V. Project Activities.

G. Forestry, cont.

In each case the demonstrations were pronounced satisfactory. The gum, which is one of our common scrub trees, was all completely killed. The white oak seemed to be dying, with the exception of some fairly large white oak trees which were treated. It is doubtful that these will die. It may be necessary to increase the dosage considerably for these larger trees. The holly had been considerably affected. At one time Mr. Hofmeyer stated that it seemed the holly had been killed. Now, the holly was putting out new leaves, shoots along the trunk, and sprouts around the roots. A larger dose might complete the killing of the holly. With the dosage which was used the hickory and maple trees did not seem to have been affected at all up until the time of our visit. Of course it was too early to see any increase growth in the pines. The pines did look very healthy in these treated areas.

Mr. Hofmeyer stated that the demonstration had convinced him and that he planned to treat several acres this year and would continue to treat until he had treated most of his cut-overland.

These demonstrations were well located on hard surface roads and have been well advertised by circular letters, by news articles, by discussions at the Ruritan Club and at the James City County Board of Agriculture. During these discussions the farmers of the county have expressed a reasonable amount of interest in this work. We understand from the land owners that some farmers have visited these demonstrations at odd times.

The plan is to follow up with this work just as soon as the fall harvest season is over. We hope that enough interest has been created to result in considerable tree killing and planting in this county during the winter of 1950-51.

From our experience here and from what Mr. Patton tells us the cost of the Ammate for treatment will vary from three to six dollars per acre, which is not too expensive. The farmer can apply the Ammate with his own labor at odd times.

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VI. 4-H Club Work.

A. 4-H Club Organization.

For some reason the 4-H Club work doesn't seem to have been quite as good in 1950 as it was in 1949. The enrollment in 1950 was ninety-three boys, which was only slightly under 1949. These boys carried 102 projects. There are seven organized clubs in the county. These clubs held sixty meetings with an attendance of 453, which was not as large as it should have been. All club meetings here are held out of school, either after school in the afternoons or at night. Only one club had an adult leader.

B. Project Work.

The projects carried by the ninety-three boys are: Garden, eighty-six; corn, one; livestock, five; poultry, seven; and rabbits, three.

One of the big problems here has been maintaining interest in the garden club project. As can be seen from the above, practically all of our club members are in the home garden project. However, in all cases, except a very few, the members receive no money returns from the garden club project. This means that in most cases after the spring fever wears off the boy tends to loose interest.

To try to overcome this loss of interest and to furnish the members a means of getting some money returns from his garden, we discussed with the members and the parents the desire of having a 4-H Club market in Williamsburg during 1950. During the winter when this matter was being discussed, the club members and their parents showed a great deal of interest in having this market. Arrangements were made with the City Council of Williamsburg for such a market. The club members were given information as to the vegetables which sold best on the Williamsburg market and the time that the vegetables should be planted. However, when selling time came the club members seemed to have lost interest in the market. There were only five members who actually sold vegetables on the market. One of these sold a good deal of vegetables, another did fairly well and the three remaining sold only a very little. This project seems to have been a failure.

VI. 4-H Club Work.

B. Project Work, cont.

There are a good many of our garden club members who have good gardens. Dr. F. S. Andrews, who scored the gardens the last of June to determine the garden club winners who would attend the Jamestown 4-H Club camp, praised the winners very highly and said that the gardens were exceptionally good. There were fourteen of these winners. Some of those who did not win had gardens almost as good as those who won.

We have one poultry club member who is developing into a real poultryman and one rabbit club member who is doing exceptionally well with his rabbits. Most of the others are just average or a little better.

C. Achievements.

Some of the achievements have been indicated above. One measure of achievement is in project completed. This year, of the ninety-three boys enrolled, we had eighty-one who continued through to the completion of their projects.

There were fourteen boys who attended the Jamestown 4-H Club camp for one week. This is not the largest attendance which we have had but this is a good attendance from this county.

For the past three years eight counties around West Point have held the Tidewater Fair. This is the fair at which we show our Club exhibits. This year we had twelve boys who made entries at the fair. This was not as many as there should have been. Most of the club members attended the fair.

With the help of Mr. Cecil Houck and with the sponsorship of the James City Ruritan Club, the 4-H Club members put on a moving picture show at the Stockade Theatre. One-half of the funds raised went to the building fund of the Jamestown 4-H Camp. By this method the club children raised \$143.29 for the building fund.

An outstanding event for the 4-H Club boys is the trip to the Atlantic Rural Exposition, which is held in Richmond each Fall. The Rotary Club of Williamsburg has paid the transportation of the 4-H Club boys to the Atlantic Rural Exposition each

VI. 4-H Club Work.

C. Achievements, cont.

year for the past four years. This year there were fifty-six who attended. The boys really get a great deal out of this trip and look forward to it with a great deal of interest.

The business men of the county and of the City of Williamsburg have been very generous in their support of 4-H Club work and are due much credit for making the work as much of a success as it has been.

VII. Cooperation with the Production and Marketing Administration.

In this county the County Committee of the Production and Marketing administration holds monthly meetings. The agent has attended all of these meetings, except one, during the past year. The agent has also attended several special meetings which the committee has held. At these meetings the agent has given the committee all the help he could in making the program more effective in the county. Special attention has been given to adopting the program to the needs of the farmers. The agent has worked with the committee in getting out information to the farmers on all phases of the PMA program. Through the State office the agent has furnished the Chief Clerk of the PMA material to send out on pasture improvement, soil improvement and materials on various other parts of the program.

As far in as possible the agent has conducted the educational part of the PMA program. A great deal of this work has been done through the County Board of Agriculture during the discussion period at the monthly meetings of the Board.

The agent has made no special attempt to contact individual farmers in regard to the PMA program. Nevertheless, a large number of farmers have contacted the agent in regard to the PMA program during the past year. This is especially true of the larger farmers.

VIII. Cooperation with Credit and Lending Agencies.

There is very little demand for credit as supplied by the various Government agencies in this county. The agent met twice during the year with the committee of the Farmers' Home Administration to discuss the work in this county. Mr. Dodson, the field man, stated that as a rule his agency would have only two or three applications a year from this county.

This year there have been five individuals who have come to the agent for specific help on some credit problems. As most of these people were young, the agent spent considerable time in helping these people work out their financial statements and in getting in touch with the right agencies and people. Some of these loans were handled through the local bank, which has been very cooperative.

IX. Cooperation with District Soil Conservation Program.

James City County became a part of the Colonial Soil Conservation District late in 1949. Due to the fact that the soil maps did not come until the last of September and the first of October, 1950, the Soil Conservation District workers have done very little work on the farms in the county up to the present time. The main work which has been carried on during the past year is to help a few farmers with a survey for ponds.

The Board of Directors of the Colonial Soil Conservation District holds regular quarterly meetings. The agent has attended each of these meetings and has given the directors all the help he could in working out their program. At the direction of Mr. E. W. Mundie, Administrative Officer of the State Committee, a meeting was held at the county agent's office to discuss problems peculiar to James City County.

According to a report given at the last directors meeting, the workers in the Colonial Soil Conservation District are planning on spending a great deal of time in James City County in the near future to give service to those who have made application for the work.

X. Miscellaneous Work.

A. Chemical Weed Control.

The control of weeds by means of chemical weed control has attracted a great deal of interest in this county. Several farmers have purchased equipment to apply the chemical to various crops, mostly corn. There are also at least two individuals who are operating chemical spray rigs on a custom basis.

While there is still a great deal of discussion about just how effective chemical weed control is and on what weeds it will pay to use chemical weed killers, there were a great many more farmers in this county who used chemical weed controls this year than there were in 1949.

During the spraying season the agent checked carefully on fields as they were sprayed to see the result. He has also checked on fields this fall to see how much growth the weeds had made since the crops sprayed had become too large to spray or cultivate. Although the agent found considerable variation in the weeds killed in different fields at the time the chemical was applied and also a great difference in the weed growth in different fields which had been sprayed earlier, there was a considerable amount of control in all fields examined. The great majority of farmers who used chemical weed killers on corn report satisfactory results and stated that they plan to spray larger acreages in 1951. This is a field, however, in which considerable more demonstration work should be done.

B. Farm Ponds and Irrigation.

Both of these are relatively new subjects in this county, although the interest in farm ponds and in irrigation is growing very rapidly. Here the main interest is in farm ponds for irrigation. At an irrigation demonstration, which was held in an adjoining county this year, there were ten farmers from this county who attended the demonstration. I think this is the first time that I have ever known that many farmers from this county to attend any kind of a demonstration in another county. Also, the agent has had a number of requests for information on farm ponds for irrigation, irrigation systems and for results being obtained in other sections by irrigation. Two farmers

X. Miscellaneous Work.

B. Farm Ponds and Irrigation, cont.

have built ponds and installed systems in this county. Others are very much interested.

C. Rodents and Insect Control.

This year one of the most successful meetings which we held was the rodent and insect meeting held at the Norge Community Hall. Dr. J. O. Rowell, Extension Entomologist, lead the discussion.

Dr. Rowell created a great deal of interest by his discussion. During the year we have supplied forty farmers with information on some form of insect and rodent control. This fall farmers have showed more interest in controlling weevil in the grain which they were storing than they have ever done in the past.

Practically all the truck growers of the county have been given information on insect and disease control on truck crops. These subjects have come up more often for discussion at the County Board of Agriculture meetings during the past year than formerly.

D. Tidewater Fair.

This is the third year that the counties, eight of them, around West Point have gone together to hold a fair. The agent in this county, along with several leaders, spent a great deal of time this year in promoting the fair. Also, the agent and five leaders spent most of the week of the fair at the fair ground helping with the fair. Several of the agents in other counties, particularly Agent D. S. Kelly, did far more work than the agent in this county.

The interest shown in the fair has increased in this county each year. We had the largest number of exhibits this year that we have had any year the fair has been going on.

XI. Agricultural Planning.

Agricultural planning is a subject to which a great deal of attention is given in this county. Agricultural planning is carried on with the help of the County Board of Supervisors, County Board of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Peninsula Dairy Association and individual farmers.

The agent meets regularly with the County Board of Supervisors and discusses with them the work which is being done in the county. The agent also makes regular reports to the Board and receives suggestions from the members of the Board as to the work being carried on.

The main planning is carried on by the County Board of Agriculture. One meeting of the Board of Agriculture, generally the November meeting, is given over entirely to planning.

The County Board of Agriculture is a group of about thirty farmers who hold a dinner meeting once a month to discuss mainly agricultural and other problems of the farmers. The plan of the meeting is as follows: The dinner, which generally takes about an hour; the business part of the meeting with a discussion of any problem or subject which any member wishes to bring to the attention of the group. Some of the subjects which have been brought up for discussion by members during the past year have been soil conservation district, forestry, corn growing, poultry production, beef production, plant diseases, work of Production and Marketing Administration, problems of the truck crop grower, agricultural outlook, economic conditions as they affect the farmer, marketing, social security, taxes, farm income, and others. These discussions generally last from thirty minutes to an hour.

Following these discussions there is an outside speaker, generally, to discuss some problem which affects farmers and rural people. During the past year the following speakers have appeared before the County Board of Agriculture and discussed the following subjects:

Dec. '49. Mr. Earl J. Shiflet, Deputy of State Grange.
"Community Organization."

XI. Agricultural Planning, cont.

- Jan. '50. Dr. Edward Cake, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Association Potato and Vegetable Growers, Norfolk, Va. "Government Control Programs for Marketing of Agricultural Products."
Dr. McLean, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va. "Truck Crop Development."
- Feb. '50. Mr. F. B. Morgan, Associate Extension Agricultural Economist. "Agricultural Outlook for 1950."
- March Mr. P. H. Dellart, Extension Agronomist, Blacksburg. "Soil Improvement."
- April Mr. Henry M. Taylor, State Statistician, Richmond. "Changes in Virginia Agriculture over Last Half Century."
- May Mr. W. L. Kirby, Manager of Producers' Cooperative Exchange, Inc., Richmond. "Reorganization of Government along the Lines Suggested by the Hoover Commission."
- June Dr. Charles F. Marsh, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg. "Virginia Tax System."
- July Dr. J. L. Maxton, Associate Agricultural Economist, Blacksburg. "Agricultural Economic Conditions at the Present Time."
- August Parke C. Brinkley, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va. "Work and Duties of Department of Agriculture and Immigration."
- Sept. Mr. Henry P. Taylor, President, American Cannery Association, Walkerton, Va. "How the Farmers Should Support their Market."
- Oct. Mrs. Edna S. Meyer, Manager, Social Security Office, Newport News, Va. "Amendments to Social Security Act and How the Social Security Program will affect the Farmers and Farm Labor."

XI. Agricultural Planning, cont.

Nov. '50. Mr. John D. Hutchinson, District Agent, Extension Division, Walkerton, Va. "Planning the County Agricultural Program."

XII. Meetings at Experiment Station.

The agent and the farmers are fortunate in that one of the sub-experiment stations is located in this county. The agent drops in to the station at almost any time to discuss various problems with the personnel of the station. We also have a good many farmers who go to the station from time to time for information. These farmers follow the recommendations of the station very closely. The benefit which these farmers have received from the experiment station has not been confined to them alone. We still have a goodly number of farmers who will take information second-hand from their neighbors which they will not take from the experiment station. They will adopt practices from their neighbor which he got from the station, but would not adopt it from the station. The interest in the work at the station is increasing.

This year we held two meetings at the station for farmers in the county. One in June to see, mainly, the small grains and grasses. One in late August to go over the corn plats, see the grasses, pasture plats, soybeans, weed killing and other work being carried on at the station.

It was the attendance at these meetings which makes me believe our farmers are becoming more and more interested in the work being carried on at the station. We had more farmers to attend the meetings at the station this year than we have ever had. While the meetings were well advertised no more publicity was given to them this year than has been given to them in the past. Also I hear more farmers refer to information which they received directly or indirectly from the station.

We have brought the work of the station to our farmers for the past two years through our County Board of Agriculture. Mr. Huston Camper, the director of the local station, has attended the Board meetings very regularly. At each meeting Mr. Camper has been called on to give the group the benefit of any new developments in his work. Mr. Camper has always had an

XII. Meetings at Experiment Station, cont.

interesting report. The members of the group have shown a great deal of interest in these discussions of Mr. Casper. Credit for this is due solely to Mr. Casper, but these discussions have brought the experiment station closer to the farmers than anything we have ever been able to do in this county.

This year Mr. Casper is carrying on a sweet potato experiment on one of the truck farms in the west end of the county. This has also increased interest in the work of the station as it brought this work out on the farm of a good grower.

XIII. Other Means of Reaching People.

Other means of reaching people which have not already been mentioned in this report are through the civic organizations, through close contact with the reporters of the press in this county and through individuals.

The agent has met with the Parent-Teachers Association and the Buritan Club and discussed with them his program of work, especially that part of it which applies to 4-H Club work. The Rotary Club of Williamsburg has also supported 4-H Club work very strongly.

There are some few people reached by telephone; however, the telephone service in the county is not very good and it does not cover the entire county, so the number of people whom the agent can reach by telephone is limited.

During the year the agent has contributed regularly to the county paper. The agent has also maintained close contact with the reporter of the local paper and also with the newspaper reporter in this county who represents several daily papers in the larger cities. By this method such material has been gotten into print in regard to extension work in this county.

As an individual the agent has found during the years of his experience that one of the most effective ways of getting information across is meeting people as individuals. The agent has tried to widen his individual contact. The agent has made

XIII. Other Means of Reaching People, cont.

a special effort to see that individuals, especially key individuals, are familiar with the extension program in this county. He has welcomed individual suggestions and individual criticism. The agent considers this one of the most important ways of reaching people.

XIV. Evaluation of Year's Work.

It is very difficult for me to evaluate my own work. Often, when I begin to work on my annual report I wonder what I have done all the time during the year.

In my opinion the work which the agent has pushed and which has accomplished the most is the County Board of Agriculture. This group of around thirty farmers have held a meeting each third Monday evening throughout the year. During the discussion period of this meeting the farmers have brought up many of their problems for discussion. These discussions have brought out the best practices being followed by the best farmers in the county.

It is not uncommon for the farmers to stand around in two's and three's for an hour after the meetings adjourn discussing some of their problems with other members of the group. In fact, I have a feeling that these informal discussions among two or more farmers after the meetings has done as much as anything in keeping the farmers attending. Also, in making the meetings a success.

I am also particularly proud of the work which we have done in increasing the good pastures in the county during the year and in the interest which is growing in beef cattle.

The work with forestry, I hope, is on a better basis than it has ever been and that we will be able to carry it forward more successfully than we have ever done in the past. If we could carry out a forestry improvement program which would net each land owner even three dollars per acre on his timber land each year, it would add a great deal to the income of the county.

XIV. Evaluation of Year's Work, cont.

In crops, after pasture, we feel that our best work has been done with sweet potatoes. Most truck crop growers in this county will admit that sweet potato is our most profitable truck crop, taking one year with another. In spite of this fact the crop has been, and on the whole is still, poorly handled. Little effort has been made in improving the seed stock and there are not as many curing houses in the county as there should be. As the result of the work done during the past few years, we have about doubled the curing house space in the county. We should have two farmers producing certified seed another year. We have three other growers who are doing field selection of seed. We think there is more interest in improving the crop all around.

Our 4-H Club work, while up to average this year, fell far short of what we had hoped. The efforts to establish a 4-H Club market in Williamsburg was a complete failure. Although there was a reasonable amount of interest, we thought, manifested in this project during the winter and during the planning stage to justify a considerable amount of work on it, when marketing time came the interest had all evaporated.

The accomplishments of extension work, whatever it may be in James City County, is due in only a very small measure to the work of the county agent. There is the whole extension force. Twenty-seven specialists from V. P. I. have given the county practically forty-eight days of time during the year. This has meant much to the work.

Farm organizations and individuals have helped to plan the extension program in the county. These organizations and individuals have also given a great deal of time to carrying out the program. In most cases where the program has been carried out these organizations and individuals have carried out the program.

In a way I feel that what we have done here in the past is just the sub-foundation of extension work to be built on in the future. I sincerely hope that this sub-foundation has been laid well enough to carry a real structure of farm and rural life development, which I hope is beginning.

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 James City
REPORT OF

Miriam Ruster
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From Dec 1 1949 to Nov 30 1950

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 Dec 1 1949 to Nov 30 1950
Chas W Richards
Agricultural Agent. From 19 to 19

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From 19 to 19



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)		
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12		12	XXXXXXXXXX		
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ³	199		236	XXXXXXXXXX		
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ⁴	93		80	XXXXXXXXXX		
4.	Days in office ⁵	198.5-		126	XXXXXXXXXX		
5.	Days in field ⁶	153.5-		190	XXXXXXXXXX		
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁷	498		707	12,057		
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	231		233	4,644		
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	206	408	608		
		(2) Telephone	782	171	953		
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁸	97	69	166			
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	568	793	1361			
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	7	2	9		
		(b) Men	9	15-	24		
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	Total attendance	173	173		
			(b) Men of leaders	2	81		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	8	8		
			(b) Total attendance of leaders	46	46		
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	42	71		
			(b) Total attendance	745-	891		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	65-	65		
			(b) Total attendance	571	571		
		14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number	4	61	65-
				(b) Total attendance		3	3
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number		35-	35-		
		(2) Total attendance		7	7		
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	4	7		
			(b) Total attendance	58	96		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	3		
			(b) Total attendance	40	96		
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1	1		
			(b) Total attendance	90	90		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number				
			(b) Total attendance				

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	39		53	92	
		(b) Total attendance	300		1418	1718	
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	21		51	72
		(b) Total attendance	174		399	573	
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	31			31	
		(b) Total attendance	373			373	
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	23			23
		(b) Total attendance	171			171	

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	228		1286
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	11		63
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	11		7
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	102		12
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	133		80
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	103		25
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	180		50
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	138		25
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	83		46
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	122		62
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)			83
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)			98

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	(2) No. of members
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <i>County Board of Agriculture</i>	(2) No. of members <i>39</i>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <i>County Home Demonstration Committee</i>	(2) No. of members <i>15</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <i>County 4-H Council</i>	(2) No. of members <i>28</i>
(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	<i>39</i>	(b) Home demonstration	<i>20</i>	(c) 4-H Club	<i>38</i>	(d) Young men and women (older youth)	
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35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) *3*

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees *3*

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work *6*

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups *199*

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

40. Combined with question 41.

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>39</i>	(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth)	(1) Men	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women <i>85</i>		(2) Women <i>9</i>	(4) Older club girls

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

115 (a) Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Cereals	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	20	2	2	10	17			35	8	2
(4) State extension workers	1			1	1			11	2	1
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	3	3	3	3			3	3	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4			3	6			6	2	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	32	4	5					22		3
(2) The use of lime	4			8	7			8		
(3) The use of fertilizers	42	6		12	17			18		
(4) Controlling plant diseases		2						38	8	4
(5) Controlling injurious insects								17	8	3
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	21	2								
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	3									1

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

115 (a) Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Hens and milch	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	9	10		31		13	
(4) State extension workers	3	3		3		3	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	2		3		1	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	16						
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals						4	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males		4		2			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	5		6			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	8	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	14	10		8		11	
(5) Controlling external parasites		5		8		14	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	3			24		1	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

16-28074-6

16-50814-1
 THIS REPORT SHOULD BE PREPARED BY THE COUNTY AGENT OR OTHER PERSON WHO HAS BEEN TRAINED IN THE USE OF THIS REPORT. IT SHOULD BE PREPARED AT THE END OF THE YEAR OR AT THE END OF THE PERIOD FOR WHICH IT IS MADE. IT SHOULD BE PREPARED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING THAT FOR WHICH IT IS MADE. IT SHOULD BE PREPARED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING THAT FOR WHICH IT IS MADE. IT SHOULD BE PREPARED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING THAT FOR WHICH IT IS MADE.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		45	14	2
(4) State extension workers		3	3	1
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		2	4	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) With problems of land use		21		
(b) In the use of crop rotations		16		
(c) With strip cropping				
(d) In constructing terraces		1		
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies				
(f) With contour farming of cropland		1		
(g) In contouring pasture or range				
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops		52		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion				
(j) In summer fallowing				
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests				
(l) With drainage		2		
(m) With irrigation		4		
(n) With land clearing				
66. Number of farmers—				
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year		115		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year		13		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year				
67. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)				1
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees				8
(c) With selection cutting				4
(d) With production of naval stores				
(e) With production of maple-sirup products				
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal				
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires				
				21
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish				4
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock				
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders				
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas				2

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				2
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	3	3	4	5
(3) Agricultural agents.....				43
(4) State extension workers.....				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	3	3	3	
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				8
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:—		75. Number of farmers assisted this year— Continued.		
(a) Farm business.....		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		2
(b) Enterprise.....		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		5
(c) Other.....		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		41
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		5
(a) Farm inventory.....		(B) With farm-labor problems.....		3
(b) General farm records.....		(f) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		
(c) Enterprise records.....				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	4			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....				
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....				
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	1			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (reclamation of land, leasing, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		3	1	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		12	2	
(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.....				2
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				1
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				1

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

Includes 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	Fruit and vegetables	Cotton	Fur products	Tobacco, wine, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents										15	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		11				14				13	4
(4) State extension workers		5									
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year						3					3
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		71								3	
86. Number of new cooperatives ¹ assisted in organizing during the year										2	
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											1
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)		5									153
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		2								5	
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										2	
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year										1	
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year										1	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year										1	
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year										1	
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year										1	
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	23	1		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	1	6	3
(4) State extension workers	1			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	1	3	3
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	34	1		

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
(a) Constructing dwellings	3	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	5	(a) Obtaining electricity	2
(c) Installing sewage systems		(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	10
(d) Installing water systems		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	17-3
(e) Installing heating systems	2		
(f) Providing needed storage space	2		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	69		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)			
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	31		
(j) Selecting house-furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	26		
(k) Improving house-keeping methods	17		
(l) Latrinity arrangement			
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	86		
(o) Improving home grounds			
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts			

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	6	6	29	17
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	61			
(4) State extension workers	73		1	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		2	2	1
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	13	10	9	
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				50
(b) With food preparation				42
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				88
(1) Of vegetables				8
(2) Of fruits				3
(3) Of meats				5
(4) Of milk				5
(5) Of poultry and eggs				5
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				92
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				12
(e) With butter or cheese making				3
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				70
(2) Freezing				15
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				
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				50
(h) In canning according to a budget				2
(i) With child-feeding problems				5
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				10
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				

FOUNDED 1911 BY THE NATIONAL EXTENSION EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

10-70817-4

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)
(1) Home demonstration agents	14	57	9	27
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	3	2	0	2
(4) State extension workers	3	3	1	3
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	17	14	60
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	
(b) With home accounts	4
(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	1
(b) Clothing	35
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	15
(d) General household supplies	11
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	20
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	50
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	30
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	4
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	
Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued	
128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	25
(b) In improving family relationships	10
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	10
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	82
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	3
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	4
135. Number of communities (a) Club or community house established this year in—	
(b) Permanent camp	3
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 11.
² Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

10-70817-5

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	1		1		1 Acres
139. Other cereals					11 Acres
140. Peanuts					1 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					1 Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					1 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					1 Acres
144. Cotton					1 Acres
145. Tobacco					1 Acres
146. Fruits					1 Acres
147. Home gardens	86	2	92	1	3 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					1 Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					1 Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	7		4		225 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1		1		1 Animals
152. Beef cattle					1 Animals
153. Sheep					1 Animals
154. Swine	1		1		1 Animals
155. Horses and mules					1 Animals
155a. Rabbits	3		2		85 Animals
156. Other livestock	3		0		0 Animals
157. Bees					1 Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		47		24	1 Acres
159. Forestry					1 Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					1 Acres
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					1 Acres
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		25		10	35 Meals planned 40 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		2		1	125 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					30 Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care					125 Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		104		53	125 Garments made 30 Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					3 Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		9		5	20 Rooms 20 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					1 Articles
170. Junior leadership					1 Articles
171. All others					1 Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	102	189	91	96	1 Acres 225 Birds 1 Animals 1 Colonies 1 Acres 1 Acres Articles made Articles repaired 1 Acres 35 Meals planned 40 Meals served 125 Quarts canned 30 Quarts frozen ¹ 125 Pounds frozen ¹ 125 Garments made 30 Garments remodeled 3 Units 20 Rooms 20 Articles 1 Articles

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

115 1699 (Revised form as shown on Sample) Use this questionnaire on the basis of the information on display
 117 VII (1954) **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) **18**

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys **93** (b) Girls **112**

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys **82** (b) Girls **47**

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys **90** (b) Girls **112**

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school: (a) Boys **3** (b) Girls **0**

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes: (a) Boys **43** (b) Girls **35**

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys **50** (b) Girls **77**

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	16	37	10 and under	17	44
2d	18	37	11	16	23
3d	25	22	12	10	12
4th	13	9	13	14	14
5th	17	2	14	15	8
6th	4	2	15	7	1
7th		3	16	4	5
8th			17		1
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging **16** (f) Fire and accident prevention **89**
- (b) Giving demonstrations **10** (g) Wildlife conservation
- (c) Recreational leadership **14** (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. **8**

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)
 (Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year: **1**
186. Membership in such groups: (a) Number of different young men **1**
 (b) Number of different young women **2**
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings. The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women		1	26		19	8

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held: **11**
189. Total attendance at such meetings: **175**

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year: **2**
191. Number in such groups: (a) Different young men **31**
 (b) Different young women

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted: (a) Young men **13**
 (b) Young women **15**

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 **44**
 (b) Young women **42**

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 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other youth)	Bees (9)	General-Insect Insects ¹ (8)	All other work (7)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			8
(2) 4-H Club agents			10
(3) Agricultural agents		4	2
(4) State extension workers		2	3
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	3
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year		2	18

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Council (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Federal 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) 4-H Club agents	1	1		1	11	12	3			1	1
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	2		1	3	3	1			1	1
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year					3	5	2				
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers		1			8	5	1				

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. *Extension work with young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)