

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

EXTENSION WORK NELSON COUNTY

December 1, 1946 December 1, 1947

John B. Whitehead, County Agent
Headquarters: Lovington, Virginia

Eugene L. Seay, Jr., Assistant County Agent
In Charge of 4-H Club Work

Stenographer:
Margaret Shields

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Cover and Title page	
II. Table of Contents	1
III. County Organization	3
IV. Type of Agriculture	4
V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
(a) Agronomy	5
Orchard Grass	5
Seed Saved	5
Hybrid Corn	6
Ladino Clover	9
Alfalfa	10
Lespedeza	10
Limestone	11
Phosphate	12
Tobacco	13
Farm Tours	13
(b) Horticulture: Fruits and Vegetables...	15
(c) Dairying	18
(d) Livestock:	
(1) Beef Cattle	19
(2) Sheep	20
(3) Swine	21
(4) Horses	21
(e) Poultry	22
(f) Extension-TVA Demonstrations	22
(g) Forestry	23

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Extension Work in Nelson County is handled primarily under the direction of the County Board of Agriculture. This Board is recognized as the Board of Directors of what is known as the Neighborhood Leader System. This system is operated by having the county divided into communities. These communities are formed when living, social and business conditions of the people are taken into consideration. In other words, a community is considered that section in which the people naturally come together, either socially, educationally, or in a business way. Nelson County has ten organized communities. Each of these communities has a man-chairman and a women-chairman. The chairmen of the ten communities make up the County Board of Agriculture. The County Chairmen and County Co-Chairmen are elected from the board members.

Each community is broken down into neighborhoods. A neighborhood is that portion of a community in which from ten to twenty-five families live and it is found that these families have somewhat of a common interest. In each neighborhood, a man and women leader are selected. These neighborhood leaders are asked to keep in close touch with the families in their neighborhood and to pass on to them vital information that will be helpful to the families in an agricultural and home-making way.

These leaders are also asked to keep in touch with their community chairmen and the community chairmen are asked to keep in touch with the leaders. These leaders and the County Board of Agriculture are asked to work with all agricultural agencies operating in the county. The local workers of these agencies are assigned certain communities and asked to keep in contact with the chairmen and leaders. In this way, it is planned that all information should be passed out to the families in the county. This system has been locally called the "Grapevine method".

These chairmen and leaders, in turn, give back to the local workers of the various agencies suggestions as to how the work should be operated in the county.

As far as Extension Service work is concerned, the County Board of Agriculture makes a plan of work that the Board thinks will be helpful to the county.

There are 74 neighborhoods in Nelson County. The Agent honestly believes that this is the best method of passing the necessary information on to the families in the county.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Nelson County, which is located in the Piedmont section of Virginia, is noted for its diversified type of agriculture. The most important money crops are apples, peaches and tobacco. Livestock is a very important part of the farming operation and much revenue of the county is derived from beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. In connection with the crops and livestock, the Nelson County farmers are striving to use proper rotations and proper pastures in order to grow a better type of livestock.

Due to the ruggedness of the county, orchard work and general farm crops and livestock seem to fit the needs of the county better than any one crop system that has ever been started.

Although the farmers are very slow to appreciate the fact that the revenue from forest products has been greater than any other crop in the county for the last few years, a few more of the farmers are beginning to realize that better forest practices must be carried out and are carrying out same on their individual farms.

Our county is ideally located for orchard production as well as general crops and livestock, and more so, for the sale of timber, etc. from our forests. We have extract plants and pulp mills within easy reach of our county, as well as a market for stock-logs and saw-timber.

In addition to the above, Nelson County is fortunate in having four industrial plants located in different sections of the county. Soapstone, rutile,

ilminite and feldspar are the minerals that are mined and processed at these plants. The plants afford a very good outlet for our own farm products and bring into the county a tremendous sum of revenue.

There is also a commercial cannery located in the center of the county. For the last several years, the predominating crop to be canned has been peaches. Pears were also canned.

All in all, Nelson has a well-rounded type of agriculture, and although the lowly hen is not given much credit for the part she does in the county, we find that the poultry crop brings some revenue to every farm in the county. The total revenue from poultry ranks third in agricultural products.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(a) Agronomy

It is most gratifying to know that our farmers are learning fairly rapidly the importance of using orchard grass in their seeding mixtures. We find in Nelson County practically all of the soils are well adapted to orchard grass and we note that our farmers are preventing much leaching of their soils by using orchard grass in connection with the seeding of Lespedeza.

The best information available shows that there will be 3500 pounds of orchard grass seed saved.

Some of our farmers are learning rapidly that home-grown red clover seed gives far better results than seed purchased out of the county. For this reason, an effort has been made on the part of several farmers to save red clover seed. This year there has been saved approximately 1000 pounds.

Lespedeza has been a great crop in Nelson County. For unknown reasons, less seed has and will be

72

saved this year. 40,000 pounds of lespedeza seed is the estimated amount that has been saved.

Hybrid Corn -

Nelson County farmers do not make radical changes in their farming operations. The change from open-pollinated seed corn to hybrid seed corn has been gradually increasing. The greatest increase in acreage of hybrid corn grown was made this year. 65% of the corn grown in Nelson this year was hybrid corn.

Due to the fact that there are so many hybrids and due to the fact that new hybrids are being introduced each year, three corn hybrid demonstrations were conducted in the county to acquaint the farmers with what these new hybrids would do under local conditions after being recommended by the Extension Experiment Station.

A fine example of real cooperation has been worked out by conducting these demonstrations. The seed dealers, the Extension Service and the farmers have been brought together to study the results of these hybrids as never before. To begin with, the seed corn used in these demonstrations was furnished by cooperating seed dealers. The Extension Service selected the demonstrators, and these farmers working with the Extension Service did all necessary work in making the demonstrations successful.

The topography of Nelson County made it necessary to have different varieties of hybrids used at one demonstration from the other two. There is a farming section known as Montebello community which is on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with an elevation of over 2500 feet. Only hybrids recommended for very high altitudes were used in the demonstration conducted in this community. The ten following hybrids were used and yields obtained:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Yield-Bushels per Acre</u>
Ohio C-38 •	72
Funks G-12	72
Ohio W-36	63
Funks G-218	63
Iowa 939	66
Pioneer 342	58½

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Yield</u>
Ohio K-24	60
Iowa 4059	48
Iowa 4297	48
Southern States W901*	75
Open-pollinated	49½

* This corn is definitely too late for the growing season at Montebello

September 4 a meeting was held at the above demonstration with W. W. Lewis, our Assistant Agronomist, present. At that time the corn had just passed roasting-ear stage. The eight farmers present agreed with Mr. Lewis and the Agent that it would be interesting to get the final yields. A corn "shucking bee" was decided upon. These same eight farmers and a few others met at the demonstration on October 30. W. W. Lewis and the Agent were present. At this time the corn was shucked and the yields shown above were obtained.

The demonstration was on the farm of Mr. J. Y. Anderson. After the shucking bee, Mr. Anderson made two most significant statements, quoted below:

"There would have been a lot of valuable information lost in learning the new varieties of hybrids if you all had not come back and shucked them out where we saw the husk covering, insect damage, maturity, etc., of each."

"We all learned beyond a doubt that there were early varieties of hybrids that would outyield our local open-pollinated corn; also, we will all wait for the Experiment Station results to get final recommendations, but after growing these hybrids this year, I would not be afraid to plant any one of the eight that from the measurements outyielded the open-pollinated variety."

Mr. Anderson was so enthused with the results of this demonstration that he has asked to be allowed to conduct another one in 1948 and has promised to give better attention to the demonstration.

The other two demonstrations were conducted in the central part of the county. The hybrids used in these

demonstrations were the hybrids that had been recommended for Piedmont Virginia. To further carry out the spirit of cooperation in regard to this work, one of the demonstrators was a colored man. The other one was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. These two men used the same hybrids and used their regular corn - open pollinated - as a check. The hybrids used were:

Funks 515W	(
Indiana 750	(
Kentucky 203	(white
Pioneer 510	(
U.S. 357	(
Funks G-711	(
Illinois 448	(yellow
Woods V-50	(
U.S. 99	(
Wards No. 2	(

Meetings were held at these two demonstrations on September 4. At this time, Mr. Lewis gave most valuable information in regard to the breeding of hybrid corn and the characteristics of the different hybrids. All people present were invited to re-visit these demonstrations and check on yields which will be furnished by the demonstrators. Unfortunately, at this writing the yield report has not been turned in - corn not shucked.

At all three demonstrations large signs were placed and small signs were used to designate each hybrid. Newspaper articles were written in regard to these demonstrations and the Agent talked to farmers about the hybrids and made several visits to the demonstrations.

The colored demonstrator has used hybrid seed only once in a very limited and unfavorable way. His reaction to putting on this demonstration was most pleasing in every respect. After working with these hybrids and watching them develop, he said:

"I can well see that the hybrid corn is better to grow than my old-fashioned corn. I am planning to use practically all hybrid corn in the future."

Just what hybrid he will use has not been definitely decided yet. As soon as he completes the

shucking and gets actual yields, he will be in a position to decide.

Our third demonstrator (Chairman, Board of Supervisors) had never used hybrid corn before at all. However, after observing these hybrids develop, he had this to say:

"I hate to give up raising my old-fashioned Boone County white corn, but after watching these hybrids, I have made up my mind to raise some hybrids next year. Just which ones I will know after I get my yield figures."

We are finding that hybrid corn has increased the yield in Nelson County from an average of 25 bushels to an average of 35 bushels per acre. We have some farmers who are making this year over 75 bushels per acre.

The highest yield we have on record is one farmer making 158.3 bushels on 1 1/4 acre of land, which makes 128 bushels per acre.

An effort has been made to determine which hybrid has given best results in Nelson. Of the yellow hybrid, we find Illinois 448 and Dekalb 825 stand first. Many farmers are most pleased with U.S. 13.

Of the white hybrid, Kentucky 203 is predominantly the best. What the story next year will be, one guess is as good as another. Our farmers have a great fondness for white corn due to the fact that a lot of corn is used in this county for meal, and it is most gratifying to find that we have a white hybrid giving as good results as Kentucky 203 is doing.

Due to the interest that has been shown this year, three hybrid corn demonstration will be conducted next year.

Ladino Clover -

As far as Virginia is concerned, Ladino clover is considered the King of all clovers for grazing. In Nelson County our farmers are learning much about this wonder clover, and this year our records show that 25 acres of Ladino clover and orchard grass were sown

72

this spring. In observing these seedings we found that the growth has been unusually good and the farmers are much pleased with results. One farmer who had seeded the above mixture this spring came in the office recently and said:

"I wish you could have seen the large amount of milk that my cows gave while grazing the ladino clover."

A most beautiful field of 3 acres was observed this year that was seeded in 1945.

One of the demonstrations was visited by our Assistant Agronomist, W. W. Lewis, who pronounced it a real success for the first year, and stated that he was looking forward to a real stand next year and to a good field meeting.

• Alfalfa -

Alfalfa, the king of all hays, is growing in popularity in our county. Seedings this year amounted to 40 acres. At present, there is growing in Nelson County approximately 250 acres of alfalfa. Modern machinery, coupled with up-to-date knowledge of how to cure alfalfa, are the causes of better hay being saved each year.

Lespedeza -

Lespedeza is still the predominating legume grown in our county. However, our farmers are learning slowly, but surely, that it is very harmful to sow lespedeza alone. We still have many who are carrying out this practice, but at the same time, we have a few (and this number grows year by year) who are practicing the sowing of grasses and lespedeza.

A mixture of orchard grass, herdsgrass, timothy and lespedeza is becoming very popular. A farmer made the following statement not long ago:

"It was certainly most pleasing to the eye, to the animals, and to the land to see a green cover of mixed grasses on the fields in the winter time."

Lime -

The soils of Nelson County still need a great amount of ground limestone in order to bring about the proper pH of the soil. The supply of ground limestone that could be used has been limited this year, due to the fact that the demand all over the State has been greater than the supply. The State Lime Plants and the individual lime plants have not been able to supply the needs of the county. However, Nelson County is located comparatively near to Waynesboro, the home of a DuPont Rayon Plant. One of the by-products of this plant is a form of lime which has given good results and is locally known as DuPont lime.

Arrangements were made at the DuPont Plant whereby this lime could be put in spreading condition, loaded by a steam-shovel and each truck load weighed. This has proven a boom to Nelson County. Six spreader-body trucks have been operating part-time and trucks from out of the county have been delivering DuPont lime. Due to this concerted effort on the part of everybody, a great deal of lime has been used in Nelson this year that normally would not have been used.

The Extension Division cannot take full credit for use of all lime used in the county, because the Production Marketing Administration (PMA) has been the backbone in the use of lime. However, Extension Service has let no stone go unturned to keep farmers advised of the need of lime, where trucks were available, and how they could procure it. The PMA has delivered 825.5 tons of lime. In addition to this, it is estimated that 5000 tons of both ground limestone and DuPont lime have been used in Nelson County.

I think the statement made by one of our farmers is a good example of how the use of limestone in Nelson County has grown as the years roll by:

"In 1924, you and Mr. Bruce suggested that I needed to lime a field in order to improve the stand of clover. You men suggested that I use 20 tons of lime. I thought this amount so large that I finally persuaded you to agree that 15 tons would be sufficient. When I spread this 15 tons I thought I was using more lime than was needed for

72

the whole of Nelson County. Never did I see - then or since - such marvelous results from the use of that lime. Now, I use on the average of 40 to 50 tons per year. I have never ceased to thank you and Mr. Bruce for that piece of advice."

Phosphate

Lime and phosphate go hand in hand. If the phosphate had been available our farmers would have used over 2000 tons this year.

A few years ago our farmers did not dream of using phosphate on pastures and hay land, and where they did use it on crops, 200 pounds of 16% phosphate was considered a good application. Now, our farmers consider it nothing but a good practice to phosphate pastures and hay lands, as well as hoe crops, and talk in terms of using from 400 to 1000 pounds per acre without hesitation.

Our more progressive farmers realize without a shadow of a doubt that in order to grow good livestock - both dairy and beef - it is necessary to lime and phosphate pastures and hay lands.

The FMA has been able to furnish direct and through purchase order plans 228.8 tons of phosphate. In addition to this, our farmers have used individually an estimate of 900 tons.

One statement which has been made by more than one farmer seems very significant at this time:

"The cattle show me exactly where I have used the phosphate on my pastures. They will graze the phosphated area practically all of the time and the untreated area very little."

This statement has caused the Agent to do everything possible to get the farmers to either phosphate the whole pasture field or put up a temporary fence so that grazing can be controlled.

Small Grains -

Nelson County farmers are becoming aware of the fact that lands left bare during winter months cause serious erosion and each year it is found that fewer

acres are left this way during winter months. Small grains, such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, are being used to follow our corn crops and are being used as cover crops in our peach orchards.

Tobacco -

The fight to prevent bluemold was carried on this year through circular letters, personal conversations and individual letters. The use of Fermate was recommended and proper instructions given as to how it should be used.

Farm Tours

As has been stated under heading -
Type of Agriculture - the topography of Nelson lends itself admirably to the growing of livestock. In looking around to find some way in which to create interest in the minds of many of our farmers, a tour was scheduled to visit a farm in Louise County, on which is practiced practically a no-plow farming operation. The farm is owned by Mr. George A. Estes and his way of farming is called the "Estes Plan".

Through the fine cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service in both Louisa and Nelson counties, arrangements were made for a visit to the Estes Farm on October 9. Seventeen farmers accompanied the local Soil Conservationist and Agent on this tour. Our farmers learned that Mr. Estes decided to make a change in his farming operations 14 years ago. At that time he and his brother were working a 300 acre farm, raising general crops and renting 500 acres of pasture to graze approximately 125 head of cattle during the summer months. The cattle consumed all crops grown on the farm. The land was becoming poorer and more eroded each year.

Mr. Estes decided that some change would have to be made. Now, he is carrying the same number of cattle, renting no pasture at all, growing no small grain crops and practically no corn. There is no one working regularly on the farm but Mr. Estes. His labor bill for the last ten years has not averaged over \$150 per year. He is selling on an average of over 30,000 pounds live-weight beef per year. His 300 acres of land has more than doubled in fertility, and in the last ten years, Mr. Estes' net income has been \$30,000. He attributes all of his success to lime and fertilizer being applied to his grass lands - both hay lands and pastures.

Today, there is no erosion on the farm. In fact, the Estes Farm on October 9 resembled "an oasis in a desert". Mr. Estes states that he works only about four months hard work during the year. This time is consumed in spreading lime, fertilizer and harvesting hay. He feeds only about 90 days per year. His goal now is to cut his feeding period to 30 days per year. He is raising grade Angus beef cattle. He sells his steers at 26 months old, generally in July of each year. These steers average approximately 1100 pounds - raised almost entirely on grass and hay.

We found that Mr. Estes was a man who carried out full participation in all programs offered to farmers, and we also found him a man to get the greatest amount of service out of all agencies working in his county. He gives the Extension Service full credit for the great success that he has made in changing his plan of farming. He also gives great credit to Soil Conservation Service and the AAA Program.

Words cannot express just how our farmers admired the set-up Mr. Estes was operating. Never in the history of Extension work in Nelson County - more than 25 years - has there been such interest taken, so much talk passed around and so many comments made as have been made by those on this tour. The interest was so great that a second tour had to be arranged on November 8. At this time, twenty-five farmers accompanied the local Soil Conservationist and Agent. These men were just as much amazed as the first group and hardly has a day passed since this tour that some farmer has not referred to the Estes Plan.

The interest is growing slowly but surely in Nelson, and the Soil Conservationist and Agent have already been invited to visit some of the farmers and help them gradually work toward the Estes Plan. One farmer who was on the second tour said upon his return:

"This is the most profitable day I've ever spent in my life."

To sum it up, the Nelson farmers who visited the Estes Farm found that Mr. Estes' expense of operating the farm was principally in the use of lime and phosphate which was judiciously used on his hay and pasture lands.

The Agent looks for requests to make other tours to the Estes Farm in the future and looks for a good many farmers in Nelson to gradually change to the Estes Plan in part, if not in full.

(b) Horticulture: Fruits and Vegetables

Under the heading of Horticulture is included all work conducted with apples, peaches and vegetables.

The orchardists of Nelson have learned to depend upon the information furnished through the spray calendar service. This service consists of furnishing each orchardist with a spray calendar for the year and then sending out specific information on each spray, giving materials to use and dates to apply. This service was continued through the year.

Due to the shortage of Specialists in the Horticultural Department, the Agent was able to schedule only one day for pruning demonstrations. This day was most profitably spent. 51 persons attended the demonstration held in the morning (February 15) and 9 attended the second demonstration. Both apple and peach trees were pruned. In addition to these two demonstrations, three orchard visits were made. These three orchardists were given instructions about pruning, fertilization, pollination, etc.

A fertilizer program for the orchard of S. P. Bethel was worked out by our Extension Horticulturist, Mr. A. H. Teske. The summer fruit growers meeting was scheduled to be held in this orchard and details of this meeting will be given later.

The winter meeting of the Joint Amherst-Nelson fruit growers was held this year in Nelson. 129 fruit growers and friends attended. It is a real inspiration to think that these joint meetings, which have been held annually since 1934, have been growing in popularity each year. We are told each year that our meetings are far superior to the meetings of the State Horticultural Society. This success can be attributed to the unusual interest and good thinking of the Committee of fruit growers who make up the program. Topics of vital importance to the two

counties are discussed and handled in such a way that the grower himself feels greatly benefited by attending the meetings.

The summer meeting was also held in Nelson County. It was held in the orchard of Mr. S. P. Bethel. The morning session was devoted to inspecting and studying the fertilizer program which had been outlined for this orchard. The afternoon session was devoted to topics of vital interest and timeliness to our orchardists. In spite of the fact that our peach and apple crops were almost a failure due to frost and freeze, 205 people attended this meeting.

One of the very important topics discussed at the Joint Winter Meeting was a fruit processing plant in Piedmont Virginia. Following this discussion by able men, a committee of fruit growers was appointed to represent Amherst, Nelson and also Albemarle Counties. This committee has met several times. A lot has been purchased at Crozet and work seems to be progressing very nicely in regard to this project.

The Sprayer Maintenance School which was held in 1946 created so much interest that the growers asked for a similar one in 1947. This School was divided into two parts. The morning session was devoted to explanation of the workings of different sprayers, given by representative of various makes of sprayers. The afternoon session was devoted to information about spray systems, mixing spray materials, and packing sheds. This information was furnished by specialists from the State Extension Service. 52 people attended this meeting. These people were growers and sprayer representatives from Amherst, Albemarle and Nelson counties. It was good to note that not only growers attended but that they had with them their foremen and head orchard men.

Efforts are still being made to ascertain the number of bushels of peaches produced in Nelson during 1947. Up to this date, the survey is not complete, but it is estimated that the production was 133,000 bushels.

Much time has been spent in making a survey to determine the number of bearing and non-bearing apple and peach trees in Nelson County. This survey is so incomplete that no figure should be estimated. This work will be

continued until the survey is complete. It is thought that this information will be most valuable in working out long-time programs for the fruit industry.

The Nelson County Fruit Growers Association was organized in 1943. Ever since that time the Agent has been secretary. Due to a short crop there was not much work carried on by the Association in 1947. However, the Association has been active in getting the Southern Railway Company to build adequate side-track facilities at Shipman. This is geographically speaking the main loading center of Nelson County. In view of the short crop in 1947, it was not absolutely necessary to have the extra side-track, but efforts will be continued for this work to be completed in early 1948.

The Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held in Richmond in December, 1946. Nine growers attended this meeting from Nelson with the Agent.

In addition to the above, many individual visits by Specialists and Agent were made to orchards and packing houses in assisting growers with their work.

Vegetables -

Although no tomatoes were grown under contract for our local cannery this year, most every individual farmer grew tomatoes in the garden. Information was asked for in regard to control of late blight and was furnished to all individuals who requested it. An article was also run in our local newspaper. The disease did not play havoc this year as it did last year, and consequently, there was a very good tomato crop grown in the county for the homes.

Two demonstrations were conducted in dusting Irish Potatoes to control late blight and hopperburn. These two demonstrations were conducted in the Montebello community. The production of potatoes in this community is greater than any other in the county.

Each grower had 1/2 acre of potatoes. 1/4 acre was dusted and 1/4 acre left undusted. The dust was to be applied the first time when potatoes were 10 inches high. (On one of the demonstrations it was not possible to apply the dust until potatoes were 12 inches high.)

The applications were repeated every seven to ten days and continued as long as vines were alive. The material used was a copper and DDT dust furnished by Tennessee Copper Company. 25 pounds were furnished to each demonstrator. The results obtained were:

Yield on dusted plot 117 bushels
Yield on undusted plot 114 bushels

No bugs or disease at all could be found on dusted plots. Potatoes were larger, more uniform and skin was smoother and cleaner.

Undusted plots showed a little rust, some late blight, and some potato bugs.

In making his report, one of the demonstrators said:

"You cannot afford to raise potatoes in the future unless you use the dust that I used this year."

Both of the demonstrators were more than pleased with the use of the dust and enjoyed using the rotary duster which was loaned to them by the Agent.

Although no demonstrations were conducted, much information and help were given to home gardeners. It was very refreshing this fall to note on a few farms good fall gardens being produced - some of them for the first time.

(c) Dairying

In spite of the fact that most men in Nelson County do not like to milk, the income received from milk and dairy products is annually increasing. Two dairies are buying C-grade milk in the county and one of our farmers is making plans to sell A-grade milk. The sour cream business extends over a good portion of the county, and although the figures are not available, we estimate that the dairy products in the county now bring in annually \$100,000.

The Agent has spent much time and thought in working with farmers to get better pastures for the dairy cow.

The use of DDT in controlling cattle flies was really brought to the front this past season. The Agent conducted 18 demonstrations, at which 116 dairy cattle were sprayed. These demonstrations were attended by 101 people. No actual figures could be obtained to determine how many dairy cows were sprayed following these demonstrations, but it is estimated that the farmers sprayed 230 head of dairy cattle in addition to the above.

The results in killing the cattle fly was most astounding. Time after time this statement was made to the Agent:

"No flies at my place since cattle were sprayed with DDT".

In addition to giving demonstrations, the Agent assisted many farmers in getting this work done by advising where DDT could be purchased and asking sprayer equipment available to them.

(d) Livestock

(Under this heading beef cattle, sheep, horses and swine will be included)

(1) Beef Cattle -

It was stated above that 18 demonstrations were given by Agent in controlling cattle flies with DDT. Some beef cattle were sprayed at 17 of the 18 demonstrations. At the demonstrations 294 beef cattle were sprayed and it is estimated that the farmers sprayed 300 head in addition to the above. The same help was given to beef cattle owners in regard to obtaining DDT and spraying equipment as was given to dairy farmers.

From what the farmers say, the Agent feels that this project was a most important one and was worth several thousand dollars to dairy and beef cattle owners.

In order that our farmers could keep up with sales, etc. being held, they were notified when and where the Feeder Calf Sales and Purebred Sales would be held. They were encouraged in every way to attend these sales. One farmer consigned 36 feeder calves in the Lynchburg Sale this fall.

34
72

The "red letter" day in cattle production for Nelson County was April 15. At the Amherst Purebred Angus Sale one of our farmers bought nine purebred heifers and cows. These animals were so outstanding that the farmer became dissatisfied with the purebred bull which he had bought the fall before. The Agent found a first-class purebred bull that would meet this farmer's requirements which he bought. At the same time, a buyer was secured for the bull which the farmer wanted to dispose of. At this writing, both farmers are more than pleased with their purchase, and as the result of this day's work, the improvement in the next few calf crops will be worth more to these two farmers than the salary received by the Agent.

(2) Sheep -

For some unknown reason the sheep population in Nelson has decreased in the last few years. This is not for the best interest of the county. Sheep raising in Nelson has proven most profitable to those growers who have continued in the business and who have seen to it that the pastures were treated with lime and phosphate and that a supplementary pasture is furnished for winter and early spring months.

In order that the sheep growers of Nelson could have the very latest up-to-date information in regard to raising sheep, three meetings were held last spring at which Mr. George W. Litton, our Assistant Animal Husbandman, gave most interesting talks. At two of these meetings slides were used in which pictures were shown to emphasize the points given by Mr. Litton. These meetings were well attended and interest shown was splendid.

Information was given sheep growers about control of stomach worms.

Due to the Agent advising the sheep growers where Purebred Ram Sales were to be held, two purebred rams were purchased by the growers.

One of our young sheep growers attended a sheep shearing school held in the northern part of Virginia, and as a result of these instructions, he was able to shear his own flock of sheep and did the work easily.

Ever since the United Wool Growers Association was organized, certain farmers in Nelson have always pooled their wool. Each year we note that a few new growers

come in. This year six growers delivered wool to the Pool for the first time. 22 growers delivered 5366 pounds of wool. These figures represent the largest number of growers and largest number of pounds ever delivered to the Association. The amount of money received by these growers was \$2131.07. These growers will receive another payment, and although no figures are available, it is estimated that they will receive \$200 over and above what they would have received on the open market. They also have the satisfaction of knowing that their wool is being handled on grade and that they will get the price in proportion to the quality.

(3) Swine -

Most of the work conducted by Agent under this heading has been with the 4-H Club, but it can be very readily seen that the splendid work conducted by the 4-H members, who are in the Sears, Roebuck Contest, is reaping a good harvest. Our farmers are buying more readily purebred pigs raised by these 4-H members, and the type of hogs located throughout the county has generally improved during the last few years.

With a better feeding and management program, the Agent does not hear of much trouble with hogs called "down in the hind legs". It is believed this better feeding and management program has been brought about by two things - (1) The good work of our 4-H Club members, and (2) The fact that there is more milk in the county.

DDT spray was found to give complete control on lice and flies on hogs and flies around the hog-pen.

(4) Horses -

The Agent has consistently insisted that the farmers use a competent veterinarian in treating horses and other animals for various diseases.

While spraying both dairy and beef cattle with DDT, the Agent sprayed some horses and found that the control of flies on horses (Texas horn fly) was just as complete as the control on cattle.

Control of lice on horses with DDT powder has proven most successful.

(e) Poultry

Our Extension Poultryman, Mr. A. Lawrence Dean, was brought into the county to work with two returned veterans who were getting into the poultry business. One of these boys had started and Mr. Dean gave him most valuable and up-to-date information in regard to handling his flock. The other boy had not started and information was furnished him about proper place to build poultry houses and the proper houses to build. He was also given information about brooder houses, feeding, etc. Reports at this time show that these two boys are making good progress.

At the request of one of our poultrymen, the Agent took him and some of his diseased poultry to the laboratory at Harrisonburg. There a diagnosis was made and recommendations given as to how the flock should be handled.

Two requests have been made for our Poultry Specialist to make visits in the county and the results of these visits will be reported in next year's work.

(f) Extension-TVA Demonstrations

Last year we reported nineteen cooperators in this program. Due to unavoidable reasons, one cooperator dropped out during this year and to date there are eighteen active cooperators. No TVA phosphate could be furnished this year and for this reason, our cooperators seem to lack a little of the pep which we would like to see them have. However, they have carried out their plan of work with the exception of using TVA phosphate. On a whole, they have used more commercial fertilizer this year than they have ever used any one year before. This is a direct result of the TVA phosphate and program.

During the latter part of March, Mr. W. J. Nuckolls, Farm Management Specialist, visited all of the cooperators. The purpose of these visits was to call the cooperator's attention to any mistakes made in his farm record book for 1946 and to show him how to make the correction. We are sincerely hoping that this work will bear good fruit for record books to be turned in for 1947. It can be happily said that all cooperators turned in complete record books in 1946.

The TVA authorities have advised the office that 30 tons of TVA phosphate have been allotted to Nelson County for 1948. Requisitions for this phosphate will be sent in in the near future.

Many of the cooperators have made the following statement to the Agent:

"The amount of grazing that has been furnished from my TVA phosphated pastures this year has been greater than I could ever have thought."

It is the Agent's estimation that the TVA Program is worth in dollars and cents to the eighteen cooperators in the county for this year a sum of \$4000.

(g) Forestry

Forest stand improvement was an established practice in the 1947 AAA Program. Under this practice, the Forest Service would have to give the farmers instructions on how to carry out this practice and then check on the work at the last of the year to see if the practice had been carried out in the required way. Eight farmers signed up for this practice under the AAA Program. Arrangements were made by the AAA Office for a representative of the Forest Service and County Agent to make visits to these farmers and give the proper instructions. These eight farmers were visited by Mr. Charles J. Witter of the Virginia Forest Service and the Agent.

At the first visit, two of the farmers advised that no work would be done. At this writing, two other farmers have advised that no work had been or will be done on this practice this year. The remaining four farmers have advised that work has been done and a check-up will be made as soon as possible after January 1, 1948. Under this practice the work can be done in a simple yet business-like and money making manner.

One farmer who carried out this practice in 1946 and which practice was approved in 1947, stated that he learned a great deal about forestry work while working under the instructions of Mr. Witter, made money by carrying out the practice, and has now a most beautiful stand of half grown poplar timber.

One farmer planted 2000 trees (shortleaf pine seedlings) as a AAA practice. Instructions as to where to plant, how to plant and assistance in getting the work done was furnished by the Extension Service. This work and similar work in getting one of our farmers lined up to plant trees in 1948 was under the direction of Mr. Forrest W. Patton, our Forestry Specialist.

The TVA cooperator who sold his timber according to instructions and estimations of the Forest Service had this to say.

"It is a most satisfactory way to sell timber. I knew what I had and what I had to sell and what I would get. The lumbermen knew this too and were satisfied."

(1) Agricultural Engineering

Seven surveys for home water systems were made and full instructions furnished by agricultural engineers. Two of these surveys were made by an engineer of Appalachian Electric Power Company and five by engineers of the Extension Service.

One survey to furnish water for spraying an orchard was made by Extension Service engineer and full instructions given.

The two above types of help given by the Extension Service is considered the most useful and helpful work conducted in the county. No money value can be placed on these jobs, but the comfort and ease and assistance rendered the farmers and their families surpass any amount of money that can be named.

Two visits were made by A.E.P. representative to give instructions about sewage disposal.

Help and assistance were rendered to one orchardist in building a fruit packing shed, and one visit was made to give a farmer instructions about insects destroying timbers in his barn.

(1) Guidance Program for Returned Veterans

All help possible has been furnished the veterans who are taking the agricultural training under

the G.I. Bill of Rights. The Agent has cooperated in every way with the local instructor in trying to furnish specialists to take care of certain topics at lectures and at meetings.

The majority of boys in the class were interested in orchard work. A special invitation was issued these boys to attend the Amherst-Nelson Fruit Growers meetings, the Sprayer Maintenance meeting, and a pruning demonstration conducted by our Extension Horticulturist, Mr. A. H. Teske.

In order that the boys may have up-to-date information in regard to Forestry Work, a special meeting was held at which Mr. Forrest W. Patton, our Extension Forester, gave a splendid talk. Slides were shown to emphasize points brought out about forestry. Also, two visits were made to farms of the veterans to give them practical demonstrations in what was discussed at the meeting.

We thought it necessary to have up-to-date information on hybrid corn. Our Assistant Agronomist, Mr. W. W. Lewis, gave a splendid lecture on hybrid corn at one of the class meetings. Samples of corn, charts, etc., were used to more fully explain the lecture.

The Agent accompanied the Veterans' Class to the Experiment Station at Orange, where up-to-date information was given by those in charge of the station.

The Class attended purebred Angus Sale in Amherst, and Hereford Field Day in Bedford.

The instructor and veterans interested in livestock and pastures accompanied the Agent on the tour to visit the Estes Farm in Louisa County.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

Although the report given below by our Assistant County Agent, covers 4-H Club Work rather thoroughly, there has been accomplished by the Agent some work that should be reported. The nature of the work consisted of:

(1) Escorting winner in the Sears, Roebuck contest and parent to the meeting where a purebred Guernsey heifer was presented to the club member.

(2) Assisted in holding and addressed 4-H Council Meeting.

(3) Attending 4-H Baby Food Show in Buckingham.

(4) Attended and took part in seven meetings in regard to the Cow-Sow-Hen program sponsored by Sears, Roebuck and Company.

(5) Attended and assisted in two meetings in regard to the Lynchburg Farm Show.

(6) Assisted in holding a 4-H Club Party.

(7) Attended and helped with 4-H Club Camp at Holiday Lake during the week of July 7 to 12. Also, assisted in cleaning up at Holiday Lake Camp.

(8) Assisted in holding and addressed 4-H Club Achievement Day meeting.

Conferences have been held with Home Demonstration Agent and Assistant County Agent in order to help conduct 4-H Club Work more successfully in Nelson County.

The Assistant Agent's report follows:

72

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

(a) 4-H Organization

There are sixteen 4-H Clubs organized in Nelson County. However, only twelve of these clubs were organized under the 1947 program year. Four new clubs were organized in November, 1947. All sixteen of these clubs are organized within the county schools and hold regular monthly meetings in each school. There is and has been in the past a very satisfactory cooperation with the school principals and school superintendent. We are given a time and place to hold our monthly club meetings in each school that we have a 4-H organization.

At the present time there are no active Older Youth organizations in the county. However, much interest has been shown toward the organization of such groups in the past few months, and it is hoped that organization plans can be worked out in 1948.

The County 4-H Council has shown an improvement over the past years. Two meetings were held - one March 22 with an attendance of 85, and the other on Achievement Day, October 31. The County Council voted to organize an Honor Club in the county and plans are being made to use this organization to improve the 4-H Club Program in Nelson County.

We have several very active local leaders in the county. These leaders have all been very outstanding in their work, and have done much to improve the club program in their various clubs and schools. Plans are being made to have a man and woman local leader for each club in the county.

Several meetings have been held to train leaders and older 4-H members to lead Folk Songs and games for 4-H parties, picnics, etc.

(b) Project Work

We have enrolled in the county 199 4-H boys carrying 217 projects, and 273 girls carrying 750 projects. Of this number 181 boys' and 668 girls' projects were completed.

There has been more interest shown in all projects this year. However, three projects have been of special interest - namely, the Breeding Pig Projects, the Feeding of Baby Bees for

the Richmond Fat Stock Show and Sale, and the Hybrid Corn projects.

The Breeding Pig project, or the Cow-Hog-Hen project, sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation, has been in Nelson County seven years, and has created more interest each year. This year the five sow pigs were given out to the five boys on May 19. One boy, due to no fault of his own, had the misfortune to lose his pig in August. The other four developed into unusually fine sows, and brought about a lot of competition. This great interest did not stop with the boys, but spread to their parents and neighbors.

The Baby Beef project still carries a lot of interest in the county. Six boys and girls fed ten calves, making a total profit of \$421.70. However, due to the high cost of feed some of these boys will change to another project for 1948. The interest in this project has not stopped with the Baby Beef Project, but has encouraged them to enter livestock judging contests and to start a herd of beef cattle of their own.

A judging team from this group of boys tied for 5th place at Forest, Virginia on October 6, and one boy received 2nd high individual. The same team won 4th place in the State Judging Contest held at Blacksburg October 13, and one boy received 6th high individual.

We feel that both of these projects have done a great deal toward promoting better livestock in the county, as well as encouraging better feeding and Management practices.

(c) Achievements

Seventeen boys and twenty-six girls attended the District 4-H Camp at Holliday Lake, July 7-12. Also, one boy and two girls received scholarships and attended the State Conservation Camp held August 4-9. These camps were composed of a well selected group of boys and girls. The camps were both conducted very well and proved to be very educational to those who attended.

Two boys and three girls attended the State Short Course at Blacksburg, and one boy and one girl were taken into the All Star Chapter at this time. Also, four All Stars attended the Short Course from Nelson County.

Five 4-H boys and five parents attended the Sears, Roebuck dinner meeting in Lynchburg, June 12. At this meeting they were given lectures on feeding and managing the breeding pigs and dairy calves.

Two joint livestock meetings were held with the Buckingham and Nelson boys to give them further training in livestock judging and giving reasons on their placings.

The Nelson County Achievement Day Program was held at the Lovington High School September 30. The winners at this Achievement Day were carried to the 14-County Lynchburg Farm Show and entered in their respective classes. This was reported to have been the largest and best Farm Show that has been held in Lynchburg.

All sixteen clubs have been re-organized and have what seems to be a well selected group of officers. It also looks like there will be an increase in enrollment for 1948.

VII. Cooperation with PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION (Triple A)

The PMA Office is located in the building furnished to the County Agent for all agricultural work carried on in the county. In this building is the office of the County Agent and stenographer, and the offices of the AAA, the Soil Conservation Service and the Home Demonstration Agent. During certain days in the week, the Farmers Home Administration supervisor has certain hours to meet the farmers of the county in one room of the same building. The County AAA Committee holds its meetings in the same building. With all agencies operating under one roof, it makes it much easier and much less confusion for the farmers of the county.

In trying to carry out the understanding that exists between the PMA and the Extension Service, which is that the County Agent is to be responsible for educational work in regard to the PMA work, the Agent has endeavored to do all the educational work for Nelson County that was

possible. This has been accomplished by holding PMA meetings and by making personal visits to farmers to explain to them certain points in regard to the program. During the period of this report, the Agent addressed 35 meetings in the county in regard to PMA work, at which 364 persons were present.

A total of 1532 farms in the county were covered by serial numbers under the 1947 Program. 701 farm plans were signed in the 1947 Program. The period covered by the 1947 Program is January 1, 1947 to January 1, 1948.

228.8 tons of grant of aid phosphate have been delivered in the 1947 Program, and 825.5 tons of grant of aid limestone.

Reports are not complete on acreage of cover crops or commercial limestone and phosphate used in addition to the above, but it is estimated to be:

300 acres of cover crops,
900 tons of phosphate,
5000 tons of lime;

All of which will qualify for payment under the PMA Program.

VIII. Cooperation with CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The very best cooperation possible has been given the local banks in regard to loans, and to the Production Credit Association.

It is generally the practice that the farmer sees the County Agent in regard to making a loan before he finally does so, and the Agent furnishes the very best information possible.

IX. Cooperation with FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

During the month of July an Act of Congress combined the Farm Security Administration and Emergency Seed and Feed Loan into one agency and now it is known as Farmers Home Administration.

The FHA is conducting a good program in Nelson County. The Agent has cooperated in every possible way to help those in charge of this agency with the work.

Working with the tenant-purchase farmers who have borrowed money to buy farms through this agency has been most inspiring to the Agent, and the borrowers likewise have expressed their appreciation for the help given them.

X. Cooperation with DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Nelson County is in the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District. All possible cooperation has been given the District by attending meetings, by working in close cooperation with those in charge of the District, and in charge of the SCS work in the county. Two meetings were attended for information and help in this work.

In addition to the above, the Agent has at all times given his full cooperation and best efforts to the Local SCS Conservationist in getting the farmers of Nelson County to see the importance of saving their soils and taking part in the SCS Program.

The outstanding work accomplished in working with the SCS and the District was the bringing together of SCS and the Extension Service in such a way that one of our cooperators (a colored tenant-purchase farmer) was awarded the prize for being the best colored farmer in the State of Virginia. The award was \$100.00 which was presented to our colored farmer at a Jamboree in Georgia. This cooperator was in spirit, in action and in all lines of his work just what the word "cooperator" means. It is a real pleasure to visit his farm and go

over the farm operation with him and his family.

Farmers of Nelson County are slowly changing their methods of farming to better methods. Under the splendid leadership of the Local Conservationist, Mr. James L. Proffitt, there are 199 farms in the SCS Program. 48 of these came in the program this year.

XI. Cooperation with LOCAL REA COOPERATIVE

The Central Virginia Electric Cooperative, which is a local cooperative of the REA, is a separate agency from the other agricultural agencies in the county. However, much work has been accomplished in working with this cooperative.

The Annual Meeting of the members is always held in Nelson County. This year, as all other years since this cooperative was organized, the Agent was asked to take part in this meeting.

Very few lines have been constructed due to scarcity of materials this year.

The Agent has attended several meetings of the Board of Directors of the cooperative. In this way, information can be given and received.

There is a splendid spirit of cooperation between the REA and Extension Service in Nelson County.

XII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

Under this heading, the local newspaper has been used to good advantage this year. The county paper is now owned by a company that is giving the people of Nelson a splendid weekly paper.

The Agent was asked to write an article each week. This has been accomplished. There hardly passes a day but what some one does not mention these articles

34
72

in a complimentary way. The Agent did not know before that so many people were interested in the articles and in what the Agent was doing.

o o
o o
XIII. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Agent begs to state that the cooperation between all agencies working with the farmers in Nelson County has been all that any one could wish for. A large part of the Agent's time has been spent in working out this coordination between these agencies, and the Agent honestly feels that the success of this work has been so great that the time devoted to it could not have been better spent.

In looking over what has been accomplished this year, the Agent feels that the same projects should be pushed in 1948.

Form ES-21
(Revised May 1947)

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 Nelson

REPORT OF

Mary Dale Stennett
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1947

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

Eugene L. Seay, Jr.
4-H Club Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1947

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

John B. Litchford
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1947

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__



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.

80

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	12	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ³	150	7 1/2	259 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴	114	135 1/2	39	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office ⁵	69	29 1/2	97 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field ⁶	195	113 1/2	201	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁷	218	221	288	1224
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	520	74	144	825
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office 227 (2) Telephone 232	4 4	1929 1427	2160 1683
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁸	20	1	27	48
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	574	246	173	993
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	-	-	-	20
	(a) Number	20	-	-	20
	(b) Total attendance of:				
	(1) Adult work	5	-	-	5
	(b) Men leaders	-	-	-	-
	(c) Women leaders	139	-	-	139
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Number 8	1	-	9
	(b) Total attendance of:				
	(1) Adult work	52	14	-	66
	(b) Leaders	96	3	35	131
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(a) Number 1510	68	258	1768
	(b) Total attendance	102	111	-	111
	(1) Adult work	5766	3261	-	5966
	(b) Total attendance	-	1	5	5
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	-	1	5	5
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number 50	1	5	5
	(2) Total attendance	-	46	83	83
	(a) Number 1	1	1	5	5
	(b) Total attendance	19	19	654	654
16.	Tours conducted	(a) Number 1	1	2	2
	(b) Total attendance	6	6	11	11
	(1) Adult work	-	-	-	-
	(b) Total attendance	-	-	-	-
17.	Achievement days held	(a) Number 1	1	1	1
	(b) Total attendance	50	50	50	50

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 adding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity 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 (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)*	(1) Farm women	(a) Number..... (b) Total members attending..... (c) Total others attending.....	3	3	1	3
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total boys attending..... (c) Total girls attending..... (d) Total others attending.....	20 31 11	20 31 11	17 26 6	20 21 11
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	2003	308	13,676	14,772
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	18 3,220	12 928	10 491	29 3,958
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..... (b) Total attendance.....	39 10,13			39 10,13
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	71 1,636	5 85		76 1,721

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

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

‡ 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)	1983
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1200
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	21
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	4
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1327
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	454
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	671
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	389
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	315
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	110
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1200 1327
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	4

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	(2) No. of members
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <i>County Board of Agriculture</i>	(2) No. of members <i>21</i>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <i>Home Demonstration Committee</i>	(2) No. of members <i>15</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <i>4-H County Council</i>	(2) No. of members <i>60</i>
(e) 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	(b) Home demonstration	(c) 4-H Club	(d) Older youth
	<i>15</i>		
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) <i>10</i>			
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees <i>10</i>			
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work <i>11</i>			
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups <i>285</i>			

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) *12*

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men *71* Women *67*

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>76</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women <i>157</i>		(2) Women <i>50</i>	(4) Older club girls <i>31</i>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: *Co. Professional Workers*

(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men <i>10</i>	(2) Women <i>11</i>	(3) Youth
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men <i>10</i>	(2) Women <i>6</i>	

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) *10*

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men *71* (b) Women *76* (c) Youth

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<i>61</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<i>5 1/2</i>
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>19</i>
(4) State extension workers			<i>14</i>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County <i>3</i>		
	(2) Community		<i>11</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>305</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<i>545</i>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	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	17				1			22 1/2	1	
(3) Agricultural agents	33	10		11	20		13	8	34	
(4) State extension workers	3			1			1	1	14	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	9		10	10		8	10	9	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	11		30	23		6	8	23	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	33	2		6						
(2) The use of lime		6		56	104				11	
(3) The use of fertilizers	23	21		56	43		6	16	153	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		6					26	4	306	
(5) Controlling injurious insects				2				4	306	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds									3	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals									276	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	16	31	1 1/2	26 1/2		21	
(3) Agricultural agents	20	20	9	19	1	9	
(4) State extension workers	1	2	1	3 1/2		2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	8	4	3	3	4	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	4	2	8	2		
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males		2	2	3			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	1	1	5			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	3	6	2	8		4	
(5) Controlling external parasites	(RDT) 91	85	8	8	3		
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	8	8	14	6		1	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				3
(2) 4-H Club agents				5
(3) Agricultural agents		4	11	
(4) State extension workers			5	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
		10	6	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
		12	4	
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) With problems of land use	29			
(b) In the use of crop rotations	29			
(c) With strip cropping	29			1
(d) In constructing terraces				7
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	18			
(f) With contour farming of cropland	29			
(g) In contouring pasture or range				
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	122			
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion				
(j) In summer-fallowing				
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests				
(l) With drainage				
(m) With irrigation				
(n) With land clearing				
66. Number of farmers—				
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	16			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	215			
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	22			
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				7
(c) With selection cutting				
(d) With production of naval stores				
(e) With production of maple-sirup products				
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal				
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires				
				70
		Wildlife—Continued		
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish				
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock				
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream-banks, odd areas, and field borders				
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas				

¹ Include nature study.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

FARM MANAGEMENT

TVA

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
70. Days devoted to line of work by	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		35 1/2 7 1/2 19		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	1
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	19	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	1
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	(i) With farm-labor problems	
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		12

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land-use, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and service (station, 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 (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				3 2
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					3
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems					
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
53. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents					11	4				18	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			5	1		1			2		
(4) State extension workers					2	2				1	
54. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			5	1	10	10			5	4	
55. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5	1	9	14				31	
56. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
57. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			1			1			1		
58. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 56 and 57)			22			46			103		
59. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 56 and 57) ²			\$2095 ⁸⁷			\$100,000 ⁰⁰			\$200,000 ⁰⁰		
60. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			5	1	123						
61. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question			\$3602 ⁰⁰	\$100 ⁰⁰	\$91,487 ²⁴	\$19,466 ¹⁵			\$1,761 ⁹⁵		
62. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
63. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal, or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
64. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
65. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
66. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
67. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
68. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
69. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
70. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
71. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year											

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 membership and proportionate volume of business operating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

1. A community center or club
 2. A 4-H club or extension agent
 3. A 4-H club or extension agent
 4. A 4-H club or extension agent

101. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITIES ASSISTED BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

101. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITIES ASSISTED BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS		The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by:	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and able youth				
(1) Home demonstration agents		68			
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		42	12	3	1
(4) State extension workers		7		2	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	4	3	1
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		24	2	2	10
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		
(a) Constructing dwellings	3		107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	28		(a) Obtaining electricity		
(c) Installing sewage systems	7		(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		4
(d) Installing water systems	15		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(e) Installing heating systems	-		Farm Buildings—Continued		
(f) Providing needed storage space	277		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	6		(a) The construction of farm buildings		2
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	69		(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		1
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings (picture frames)	396		(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		31
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)			Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	369		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(l) Laundry arrangement	142		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		52
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		52
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	188		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		22
(o) Improving home grounds	56		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts					

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

(Child Care)

112. Days devoted to line of work by:
- (1) Home demonstration agents 19
- (2) 4-H Club agents 20
- (3) Agricultural agents 1
- (4) State extension workers 3
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year 10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year 30

Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
	19	20	2
	1	3	2
	10	10	2
	30	56	3

115. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) In improving diets 176
- (b) With food preparation 488
- (c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹:
- (1) Of vegetables 78
- (2) Of fruits 48
- (3) Of meats 98
- (4) Of milk 88
- (5) Of poultry and eggs 98
- (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing 52
- (e) With butter or cheese making 52
- (f) With food preservation problems ¹:
- (1) Canning 250
- (2) Freezing 18
- (3) Drying 28
- (4) Storing 562
- (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget 218
- (h) In canning according to a budget 218
- (i) With child-feeding problems 3
- (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases 269
- (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.) 86
- (l) With first-aid or home nursing 146
- (m) In removing fire and accident hazards 5
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches 5
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers 5

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned <u>58,330</u>	• 62,779	684	
2. Gallons brined <u>164</u>			
3. Pounds: Dried ¹ <u>750</u>	210		
4. Cured ² <u>28,044</u>			
5. Stored <u>26,965</u>	96,267		
6. Frozen ³ <u>396</u>	278	787	
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures <u>536</u>			

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned <u>6817</u>	3353		
2. Gallons brined <u>164</u>			
3. Pounds: Dried ¹ <u>750</u>	210		
4. Cured ² <u>28,044</u>			
5. Stored <u>26,965</u>	96,267		
6. Frozen ³ <u>396</u>	278	787	

¹ Sum of the activities in those duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.

² Weight of finished product, after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-ripened peaches and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	9	19		33
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				
	(4) State extension workers	1	2		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10		10	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	16	38		70	

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	
(b) With home accounts	
(c) With financial planning (<i>Wills & Deeds</i>)	214
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	89
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	89
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	147
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	
(b) In improving family relationships	

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	
--	--

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	
(b) Women	

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	
---	--

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	669
---	-----

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	5
--	---

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	
--	--

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
---	--

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	
--	--

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	2431		31		44.1	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	93		3		0.6	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	3		1		0.5	Acres
146. Fruits (STRAWBERRIES)	1		0		-	Acres
147. Home gardens	67	230	51	90	93.8	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	33		20		1,173	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	24		14		26	Animals
152. Beef cattle	5	1	5	1	10	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	58	1	53	0	61	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		12		112	662	Meals planned
164. Food preservation (include frozen foods)		23		161	2305	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					10,176	Quarts preserved
165a. Child care						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing		19		718	95420	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)		257		184	51386	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					2480	Units Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	225	750	180	466		XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

72

3M

113 1049 (includes membership and enrollment)
114 VII appear **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. 12

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled in club work. Boys 199 (b) Girls 273

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys 162 (b) Girls 191

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys 194 (b) Girls 273

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 0

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys 172 (b) Girls 175

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys 27 (b) Girls 98

181 **Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:**

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	80	111	10 and under	48	77
2d. year	42	73	11	23	41
3d. year	30	44	12	34	40
4th. year	22	23	13	32	46
5th. year	17	5	14	26	28
6th. year	6	7	15	15	27
7th. year	2	6	16	16	5
8th. year		4	17	5	8
9th. year			18		1
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

(a) Judging 160 (f) Fire and accident prevention 271

(b) Giving demonstrations 190 (g) Wildlife conservation 1

(c) Recreational leadership 94 (h) Keeping personal accounts 271

(d) Music appreciation - (i) Use of economic information -

(e) Health 271 (j) Soil and water conservation 1

(k) Forestry -

188. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program. 98

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.

186. Membership in such groups. (a) Young men 1
(b) Young women 1

187. Number of members by school status and age

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

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.

189. Total attendance at such meetings.

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.

191. Membership in such groups. (a) Young men 1
(b) Young women 1

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted. (a) Young men 1
(b) Young women 1

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) (a) Young men 1
(b) Young women 1

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.				
(2) Vocational guidance.				
(3) Family life and social customs.				
(4) Social and recreational activities.				
(5) Community service activities.				
(6) Technical agriculture.				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.				

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

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 14, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in comparison with the working-year's program.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work w. b. adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Insects (a)	General feeder insects (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural Agents				
(4) State extension workers				
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Parsons Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (j)	Professional Workers (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	●								1/2	15	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	4				35	13%	8	1 1/2	35 1/2	11	
(4) Extension workers				●				2 1/2			●
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	●			10	10	10	10	7	10	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					30	15	3	3	19	64	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	2				35	2		1	1	6	1

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

JEEFAT51FOCA

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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