

1950
NARRATIVE REPORT
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY

NORMAN H. WILLIAMS, COUNTY AGENT

J. F. BLAIR, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT
(4H Club Work)

KENNETH C. WILLIAMSON, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT
(Working on livestock)

MRS. R. CAROLYN HINES, SECRETARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
II COUNTY ORGANIZATION	3
III TYPE OF AGRICULTURE	3
IV PROJECT ACTIVITIES	4
(a) General Agronomy	4
(b) Tobacco	5
(c) Dairying	7
(d) Poultry	8
(e) Livestock	8
(f) Extension- VIA Demonstrations	19
(g) Horticulture, Fruits and Vegetables.....	19
(h) Farm Buildings, Rural Electrification, Telephones.....	19
V. 4-H CLUB WORK	20
VI. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES	22
VII. NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO	23
VIII. GRAIN STORAGE AND SEED CLEANING SERVICE	23
IX. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS	24
X. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	24
XI. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK	25

II. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The county Board of Agriculture is our central supporting organization. From this board we obtain the views of the farm people, and after overall plans are made the board helps the workers carry the program to the people.

The USDA Council is of great importance. Made up of professional workers, this group discusses many problems, decides on a plan and then tries to put these plans into operation. More will be said about the work of the Council, especially on pasture improvement and on corn.

III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Last year we stated in this connection that Pittsylvania county was a "one-crop" tobacco county, 28,770,000 lbs. of tobacco being produced from 27,400 acres in 1947. I suppose we have nearly all the problems connected with a dependence on one crop, such as a high percentage of ^{tenancy} ~~tenancy~~ (56.4%) lack of soil conservation, low living standards among the small farmers and the sharecroppers, etc.

Encouraging signs however can be seen in many directions and I hope this report will show that our farm people are trying to take better care of their farms, that they are improving their living standards by better housing and better food, that many are interested in balancing their farms with more livestock and poultry, and that more children are being enrolled in 4-H club work and other young people's work.

A greater diversification of crops and livestock would bring in more money month by month and would lessen our farmers' dependence on tobacco. It would give our people more of the comforts and conveniences of life, also, reduce our soil depletion. However, we have a splendid money crop in tobacco; what the Agent is trying to say is that all farm income should not be expected to come from 10 percent of the land. (Ninety percent does come from 10 percent now.)

Pittsylvania county is fortunate in having a better balance between agriculture and industry than many other counties. Dan River Mills, in Danville employs some 12,000 people and probably

half or more of these live on farms or small tracts of land in the county. Several industrial plants in Altavista employ a large number of workers from this county. These part-time farmers grow some crops and livestock for their own uses and of course help to provide buying power to purchase other farm products.

We have tried to take the above facts into consideration in developing a program of work.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(a) GENERAL AGRONOMY

Approximately 450 soil samples have been sent to the testing laboratory at Blacksburg. When the report comes back we have to make recommendations giving the amount of limestone and the amount and analysis of fertilizer needed for the crops to be grown.

Seventy-eight farmers enrolled in the 100 bushel Corn Contest with 50 completing. The average yield was 89.3 bushels per acre. The winner made 138.17 bushels per acre and those completing show the following figures:

18 made 100 bushels or more
9 made 90 to 100 bushels
8 made 80 to 90 bushels

This contest has stimulated interest in better care of the soil, in hybrid corn and in better production practices. A few years ago we would have thought it impossible to have a good yield with 12,000 to 20,000 plants per acre.

Certified wheat and oats have been produced and sold in the county without great trouble. We secured a small amount of Atlas 50 and Atlas 66 from North Carolina for one of our men in the fall of 1949; although it was not certified the grower liked these strains and was able to sell his surplus seed without trouble. A field meeting was held on this farm before harvest, the growers not only seeing the two Atlas varieties but Thorne and V.P.I. 131.

Two small lots of certified Atlas wheats were secured from Seed Stocks, Inc. this fall and 14 bushels Arlington oats as foundation stock.

An effort was made to secure a cleaning service for the farmers' seed. While we did not succeed in just the way we had in mind, about the same time we found that one of our milling firms had purchased a cleaner and we expect to work with this firm closely. Later perhaps other seed cleaners will be secured to serve other sections of the county.

A good deal of time this year has been put on the Pasture program. Early in the year we decided to carry on a Pasture Club stressing ladino clover-orchard grass and all the steps necessary for the successful growing of this pasture crop, such as liming, the use of heavy fertilization and thorough soil preparation and correct seeding.

A series of 23 pasture visits were made during June in three days, and while the attendance was not up to our expectations, a total of 619 people attended these meetings. Practically all agencies helped in this effort and the Agronomy Department specialists were here each of the three days.

Eleven of the 14 communities had pastures visited. The Pittsylvania Tribune got out a special Pasture edition in cooperation with the professional workers. It took a good deal of work but each of the 23 pastures were written up after interviewing each farmer and his methods were described in detail.

Probably in January, certificates of merit will be awarded to some 50 farmers. Next year we hope to award 100 and to increase the awards each year.

This section has been spoken of as a "short grass" section. Our farmers have done little to grow grass - most of their time has been spent in killing grass but just yesterday (November 22) the county agent had a letter from a member of the Agronomy Staff saying that on November 29 a group of Washington county, Virginia, farmers were coming to see winter pastures and ladino clover-orchard grass held for winter reserve. So one can see, we are evidently making some progress.

Agent estimates that there are now 7,500 acres in ladino clover-orchard grass or ladino clover-tall fescue in the county. Some farmers have overgrazed their pastures, some have not used sufficient fertilizer for maximum results but on the whole, progress is being made.

(b) TOBACCO

The agents have assisted farmers in many phases of tobacco production. One of these has been in cleaning 88 lots of seed with the small cleaner in our office. We have assisted 275 farmers in securing high quality seed of the standard varieties (the four leading varieties at the Chatham Research Tobacco Station are Virginia Gold, Yellow Special, Yellow Special A and N. C. 402, three of these varieties having been bred or developed at this station.)

In addition to the standard varieties, we have aided 40 farmers in securing one of the Vesta or black shank resistant strains, in addition to that secured directly from the Experiment Station.

A number of tobacco demonstrations were put on, one of these a variety demonstration including ten varieties. A field meeting was held at this farm, E. M. Matthews, Associate Agronomist, assisting the agent.

A demonstration of 4 varieties was carried on by M. S. Rogers and Son growing these varieties for the American Tobacco Company. The agent had the cooperation of E. M. Matthews in this project; the purpose of this test was to have the company process this tobacco in the regular way and see if the four different varieties met all requirements of the company for their various uses.

Two side dressing demonstrations were carried on, one with the cooperation of the local vocational teacher. On some of our soils, tobacco responds to the use of extra potash because of the deficiency of this element in the soil.

Several demonstrations were carried on with new varieties cooperating with S. E. Fenne and Dr. W. A. Jenkins, plant pathologists. One with Vamorr 48, several with Dixie Bright 27 and several with Dixie Bright 101. All the cooperating farmers liked these new varieties and these farmers have asked the agent to secure more seed for them, as well as some additional farmers. Newspaper and radio station publicity have been given to these demonstrations, and the farmers at the variety test field meeting saw these varieties growing. (Vamorr 48 and 50 are resistant to Mosaic and to root rot; Dixie Bright 27 resistant to Granville wilt and Dixie Bright 101 is resistant to Granville wilt and black shank - sometimes these two diseases occur on the same land.)

A good deal of work has been put in this year by the two regular agents on the identification of root diseases of tobacco and in a number of these cases, we have had to ask the cooperation of the local experiment station. After the diseases have been identified, it has been necessary to have the farmer secure the recommended variety. In the case of Vesta or black shank resistant seed, it is necessary to show the farmer if possible, the twelve different strains and let him make up his mind. This has been done where possible but in a number of cases, we have had to discuss the different strains with the farmer and then give him some mimeographed material and ask him to talk with certain men in the county to make up his mind.

To show the seriousness of the black shank problem, there were approximately 50 farms with the disease in 1944 and now the agent estimates that 750 farms have the disease.

(7)

Two important educational meetings for tobacco growers should be discussed, the annual farmers Mass meeting in Danville held in January and the annual field meeting at the Tobacco Research Station in August. The former was attended by approximately 2500 farmers and the latter by 500. Also at the latter event, the farmers interested were taken to the Vesta seed farm. While other matters such as grain production, livestock production and pasture production are stressed, tobacco is never forgotten and better methods of production, disease control, etc. are discussed in detail.

A tobacco barn insulation and ventilation project was carried on. Cooperating with two staff specialists, E. M. Matthews and a commercial company, two demonstrations were arranged and the results are satisfactory. The ventilator is an arrangement in the barn roof to permit the opening or closing, and the insulation is thin aluminum. One of the demonstrators writes the agent he is saving 50% of his fuel cost and the curing is done in about 11 hours less time than by the old system.

Some time was spent this year in gathering information on the work of Tobacco Associates, the Stabilization Corporation in supporting the prices of tobacco and with the Farm Bureau Tobacco Committee in getting certain things like the measurement of acreage straightened out and the more prompt issuance of marketing cards by the P.M.A.

(c) DAIRYING

An effort has been made to have the milk producers on the Danville market organize a milk producers association at the request of several dairymen. It is too early to tell whether this will be successful or not.

The dairy 4-H work will be reported under the proper heading but definite progress is being made thanks to the good work of J. F. Blair. This agent however, has been interested in helping him especially with the calves given out by the Chatham Chamber of Commerce.

Two of the six members of the Bull Association dropped out due to their labor situation. There has been small shift from dairy to beef cattle but I do not think this is serious yet.

Some work has been done to organize the county for the vaccination of calves to control brucellosis but more will have to be done.

(8)

The DHIA program has been going ahead in a satisfactory manner due to our having a good tester who is giving good service and as a result he has been increasing the membership of the Association.

(d) POULTRY

Both the regular agents have done some poultry work. A poultry institute was held for one day in February with three of the specialists assisting.

Both of the regular agents have done considerable work on diseases both of chickens and of turkeys. With the new sulfur drugs we can control several of the bad poultry diseases. If we can diagnose the trouble correctly, we have been fairly successful with these diseases.

Sometimes in the case of large flocks, we recommend that the owner take some of the sick birds to Blacksburg to some of the disease men there. This of course is a long trip, over 100 miles each way, and this agent has written the Commissioner of Agriculture asking him for a disease laboratory to be established in Lynchburg (one or two have been established at various points in the state.)

It is too early to tell whether any results will be secured in this effort.

(e) LIVESTOCK

As one would expect, most of the work with beef cattle, sheep and hogs has been done by Mr. Williamson. However, the pasture program and the general extension program in the county have affected this program as this has meant more pasture and more hay for the use of livestock.

1. Situation.

The agent, spending one-half of his time in Pittsylvania county solely on livestock and related projects, has had as his program the stimulating of interest in and the increasing of livestock on farms of the county through educational means. This of course has come about through the interest of many of the farsighted farmers and businessmen of the county in a program to diversify the type of agriculture in the county and thereby make a more stable economy.

The down-to-earth needs of the farmers of the county appear to be a program of agriculture as a supplementary source of income to fit into the flue-cured tobacco farming system without retarding their efficiency in producing their main cash crop income. The biggest problem in working another system of agriculture in with tobacco farming is the distribution of labor. The land needed for a supplementary source of income in Pittsylvania county is no problem, since there are 51,717 acres of idle land. This is no doubt under-estimated, since many farmers call fenced-in scrub pines and bare hill sides pastures. It might be well to note that according to the latest statistics of farm income in the county 90 percent of the farm income is derived from less than 10 percent of the land.

2. Goals

The long-range goal of this program is to get every farmer of the county who is living on an adaptable farm and who is capable of making a success of a livestock program to establish some form of livestock as a source of supplementary income. Since most farmers of the county are taking on livestock enterprises for the first time it is the hope of the agent that these farmers will be informed to the extent that they will choose the right kind of livestock for their farming operations. For instance, the agents have encouraged farmers living on small farms to take on dairying, swine production, or some other form of livestock which does not require a large acreage. Also, it has been the aim of the agent to get farmers started in the right phase of their livestock enterprises. For instance, farmers inexperienced in beef cattle raising, should not go immediately into the purebred beef business.

For the majority of the farmers starting livestock projects, the following enterprises are the most adaptable: beef cow herds - grade cows with a registered bull, producing feeder type calves; sheep flocks - grade ewes with registered ram, producing lambs for the spring market; hogs - meat for home use on all farms, with the idea that many farms should maintain brood sows, selling as well as feeding out some pigs.

Since some farmers get the livestock bug over night, it is the goal of this program to get farmers to keep their feed production, that is pasture, hay and grain, at least one year ahead of their livestock production.

In other words, it is the goal of this program to get farmers to produce some form of livestock, to use the available land and labor and produce a good source of supplementary income for as long as they are in the farming business.

3. Methods

(1) Getting some of the better farmers living on larger and more adaptable farms to establish some form of livestock enterprise, more or less as a result demonstration for other farmers; also, working closely with the already established livestock producers in assisting them to better their livestock program, in order that they may realize more income and, by their own talking and example, encourage others to start livestock production.

(2) By the agent working very closely with the livestock association in the county formed to foster and promote the general livestock program of the county through interesting meetings and work on special projects of educational and financial interest to the group.

(3) Working out better marketing facilities.

(4) Organized farm management and livestock management tours of good farms of the county.

(5) Giving publicity to outstanding projects of individual farmers.

4. Results

The results of this program have been most gratifying. The interest in the project has been so great that within the last week Mr. F. B. Leggett, one of the originators and large supporters, financially and otherwise, of the program, asked the agent if the hiring of an assistant to him would be in order, to help the agent in the large program this project has developed into.

The Pittsylvania Livestock Breeders Association, which the agent helped to form in the county, has been very active. A lot of credit for the achievements of the organization is due to its president, J. S. Thompson, Jr., for the interest he has shown and the hard work he has devoted to the organization. This livestock organization has taken as its over-all objective the promotion of beef cattle, sheep, swine and related projects of the county. It has assisted in sponsoring the baby beef project in the county by taking an active interest in the 4-H club boys feeding beef calves and by assisting with sponsoring the baby beef show and sale held in Danville each year. This organization sponsored two livestock management tours as their summer meetings. These tours included farms with beef cattle herds and farms that were doing outstanding work in pasture development. One farm visited was carrying a beef cow herd, a flock of sheep, and the farmer was feeding out 25 hogs, in addition to producing 7 acres of tobacco.

This particular farm also had an excellent demonstrations on the clearing of land. As the farmer cut the flue wood for curing tobacco, he cleared out the land that was covered and gradually seeded this cleared land into some type of improved pasture.

The Pittsylvania Livestock Breeders Association was almost wholly responsible for the organizing and holding of the feeder calf sale held in Danville this fall. This sale was definitely the greatest accomplishment made as a part of the agent's program in promoting beef cattle in this area.

This organization meets once a month throughout the year. Its president, board of directors and members are enthusiastic about the possibilities and achievements that are before them in the livestock field.

BEEF CATTLE

1. Situation

Our beef cattle situation at the beginning of the year was that most farmers knew very little about the detailed mechanics or of the over-all picture of making a successful beef cattle business. The county has approximately 100 commercial beef raisers, some of whom are beginning to do an outstanding job. Unfortunately, too many are still depending on wire grass and honeysuckle for feed, and for a breeding program are practicing the idea that it is best to let nature take its course, with the bull in the pasture twelve months out of the year. No organized form of marketing has been practiced. Consequently, many farmers were not enthusiastic about producing quality animals. At least 1500 of the 5000 farms in the county are adaptable to beef cattle raising, and at the beginning of the year less than 100 farms had cow herds.

2. Goals

- (1) To get the established beef cattle growers to producing better quality calves and to keep their best animals for replacements, in order that they may build up herds in both number and quality.
- (2) To get at least 50 new beef cattle producers in the county.
- (3) To set up better marketing facilities, in order that

farmers may be paid for producing quality products and have a definite picture in mind when they start into the beef-producing business.

(4) To get the good purebred producers to buying and raising the kind of calves they will be proud to sell to their neighbors.

3. Methods

(1) One of the most outstanding methods used in the county this past year has been the organizing and holding of a feeder calf sale, in which approximately half of the calves came from Pennsylvania county. The calves in this sale were graded by the State Division of Markets and sold according to weight, grade, breed and sex. The farmers putting calves in this sale were well pleased with the prices they received for the quality calves they had. Many of the interested farmers of the county had an opportunity to buy female breeding stock in this sale. A large number of farmers from the county attended the sale to observe and see what commercial beef calves grading choice, good, medium and common looked like.

(2) Another method of promoting beef cattle has been the 4-H club baby beef project. The Belk-Leggett Department Stores put up the money and the agent, with the assistance of M. L. Dalton, Associate Extension Animal Husbandman, purchased good grade beef-type calves for interested boys. The boys take the calves and become complete owners by signing agreements with their fathers that they will repay the financier the original cost of the calves, without interest charge, after the baby beef show and sale which is held each spring. The boys have a choice of heifers or steers, Hereford or Angus. If a boy gets a steer, of course his only aim is to fatten him and sell him at the baby beef show and sale. If he gets a heifer he has the privilege of either fattening and selling her or keeping her, getting her bred and starting a beef herd.

For the purebred breeders, the agent worked with the Virginia Hereford Breeders Association, which sponsored a registered Hereford bull sale in South Boston this year. This sale was organized as a means whereby the purebred producers may market their bulls and, at the same time, make good young registered bulls available for the commercial breeders of the county. Any Hereford cattle breeder who will have his entire herd tested for TB and Bang's disease and has a bull which will pass the committee inspection can enter an animal at the sale.

The agent has spent much time in individual visits on the farms, assisting beef cattle growers with culling of their herds and giving information on feeding and management, breeding and other beef cattle management problems.

The agent has also given 10 demonstrations on the dehorning, vaccinating and castrating of calves to show the beef producers that it is not necessary to employ expensive help to do these simple practices if they are performed with the right equipment at the proper time.

To get people into the livestock business, the agent has necessarily spent considerable time in locating, and has accompanied farmers and groups of farmers to private farms and to sales to give assistance in selecting good individuals, both for the commercial growers and the purebred breeders.

To help beef producers do a better job and to inform those who are interested in beef cattle, the agent has spent some time in making the 13 radio broadcasts and writing part of the 27 newspaper articles, as well as in discussions in some of the 27 meetings on beef cattle management problems.

4. Results

The results of this program on beef cattle have been extremely encouraging, shown a great deal through interest and the fact that I would estimate that approximately 1500 farmers have added at least one acre of some type of improved pasture in the past year. I would also estimate that within the past year at least 50 to 60 farmers of the county have added beef cattle to their farming operations.

After some disagreements and misunderstandings, Pittsylvania county finally got together with Halifax county in sponsoring Southside Virginia's first feeder calf sale. There were 480 calves offered for the sale, and after the screening committee had eliminated several and a few dropped out of their own accord there were 352 calves put in the sale. This sale turned out to be a grand success, with the over-all average being \$35.83 per cwt. and over \$54,000 worth of cattle being sold. In this first Southside Virginia feeder calf sale there were also some records broken by selling the highest priced pen of calves ever sold in a Virginia feeder calf sale. This pen was 10 Hereford heifers, which sold for 51.5¢ per pound. It might be well to note that the interest shown in the cattle business was pointed

up by the figures derived from this sale, in that the heifer calves sold averaged just a little over 40¢ per pound, compared with the over-all sale average of 35.83. The agent feels that this project has met with so much success that it will definitely be continued next year and there-after, and without a doubt within only a matter of four or five years Pittsylvania county will be holding its own sale. Many farmers have told the agent they plan to have calves eligible for the sale next year, even though their calves were not this year. Approximately 50 per cent of the farmers who consigned calves to the sale have expressed their desire to produce better calves for the sale next year. Several of the purebred breeders have told the agent that they can now sell their good registered bulls to the beef cattle producers around home; since they can point to the feeder calf sale as a reason for producing quality calves and as a good market for all calves they produce, with little trouble and expense.

Pittsylvania county breeders cooperated with Halifax county breeders in putting on the first Hereford bull sale ever held in this section of the state. The sale was definitely a success, selling 12 bulls for an average of \$385.00 per head, with the top bull being sold to a Pittsylvania breeder for an even \$1,000.00. The sale was attended by approximately 600 people, and most of the breeders who consigned bulls to the sale have expressed their desire to make this an annual event.

In the fall of 1948 the agent had considerable difficulty in placing 8 beef calves with 4-H club members of the county. This year the agent placed 15 beef calves with 4-H Club members. Two other Club members purchased calves of their own accord. The Danville Chamber of Commerce, which sponsors the baby beef show and sale each spring for this and Halifax county, has admitted that it will have to put some kind of restrictions on the show and sale, since it is obvious that the interest has grown to such an extent that it will have to set up some fair way so that the boys who do the best job will be admitted in the show. These 4-H Club beef calf projects have definitely stimulated interest in the communities in which they are grown, and it has been very obvious to the agent that in a neighborhood where there is a boy doing good job with a beef calf there has been more interest among the farmers in beef cattle raising.

The growing interest in the cattle business is also evident by the interest and attendance at the Pittsylvania Breeders (Livestock) Association meetings and tours held throughout the year. The interest is also evidenced by the request of the farmer members in the Association to have educational meetings with good speakers to discuss special problems on beef cattle production which the farmers themselves realize they need more information on.

Approximately 20 to 25 farmers from Pittsylvania county attended the all-day livestock school held in Halifax county during the past year.

SHEEP

1. Situation

Due to the small population of sheep in the county, there was a lack of information on sheep raising by even the cattle producers of the county, and, possibly because of the high prices of cattle, there has been little interest in the sheep business. Since there are very few fences and the fences that are on farms are mostly barbed wire, it is rather expensive for most farmers to prepare and get in the sheep business and, at the same time, makes the grazing of small grains and other temporary pastures practically impossible on most farms. There is a difficult situation of obtaining good replacement and foundation stock. The hot summer weather and mild winters certainly make for more intensive parasite infestation. At the beginning of the year there were only approximately 20 sheep growers in the county. It is very difficult for the sheep growers of the county to locate and purchase good registered rams at a reasonable price. There ~~is~~ is only one registered sheep producer in the county who has only a few sheep.

2. Goals

(1) To inform the farmers living on adaptable farms as to the possibilities in sheep raising.

(2) To get at least half of the beef cattle raisers to make plans to add sheep to their cattle operations. Along with this; there is an urgent need to get more farmers to use woven wire in constructing fences, even though their immediate project is only beef cattle.

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72

(16)

(3) To make it possible and easier for anyone desiring foundation or replacement sheep to get them.

(4) To get every sheep grower in the county to breed ewes for December and January lambing.

(5) To get one 4-H club sheep project started in the county.

(6) To get 100 per cent cooperation in the United wool pool.

(7) To get every sheep grower of the county to give individual doses of phenothiazine to their sheep at least twice a year and use phenothiazine salt during the summer.

3. Methods

The agent has discussed the problems of sheep raising in group meetings and by preparing radio programs. Also, timely subjects have been written up in newspaper articles.

The sheep growers of the county were invited to join Halifax county farmers in a special sheep growers meeting to discuss problems of interest to the raisers and to work out plans to improve the lamb marketing facilities of the two counties. The sheep growers of the county have been encouraged by the agent to cooperate with and participate in the lamb marketing arrangements at South Boston. The agent has informed the growers of the county by circular letter of the designated lamb marketing days to be held at the South Boston livestock market.

The agent has discussed the possibilities of raising sheep with all the new cattle growers worked with.

The agent located replacement ewes for farmers and accompanied them to assist in selecting the best quality sheep available. The majority of sheep purchased were the Western bred ewes coming from California and Montana.

The agent has written circular letters to all growers on timely subjects, such as parasite control and feeding and management problems, and has given information to growers on methods of getting ewes bred early.

The agent discussed with the 4-H club agent the possibility of interesting some good 4-H club boys in a grade breeding flock. This project was discussed with some of the individual 4-H club members.

4. Results

The improvements and interest shown by the established sheep growers of the county have been very encouraging. Approximately 65 per cent of the growers of the county have sold their lambs in cooperation with the Halifax county Lamb Cooperative on designated sale days. The better feeding, management and breeding program was obvious in the increasing percentage of lambs grading choice.

Approximately 70 per cent of the growers in the county castrated their buck lambs this year, and about half of the growers are creep feeding their lambs grain.

Approximately 60 per cent of the growers treated their sheep with phenothiazine at least twice during the year.

Approximately 85 percent of the wool produced in the county was sold through the United Wool Growers pool, and at least 75 per cent of this wool was tied with paper twine and packed in standard wool bags.

The agent assisted six of the sheep growers in locating and purchasing good registered rams.

The interest shown by prospective new growers, especially the beef cattle producers, has been most discouraging. Only two new flocks were started in the county this past year, and only two established growers added replacements.

SWINE

1. Situation

There are not enough brood sows kept in the county to furnish pigs for home meat supplies. Too many farmers buy their pigs one fall and keep them until the following fall, thereby keeping them twelve months before killing them. This is done by keeping the pigs in a hog lot for four to six months, then putting the hogs up, usually in a small pen, and feeding only corn, making it very expensive to produce meat.

There is not enough pasture used in producing hogs. Too few of the farmers are taking advantage of the possibilities of feeding hogs on a commercial basis. There is lack of internal and external parasite control among home hog raisers.

The county has four good established purebred hog producers.

2. Goals

(1) To get enough farmers to keep brood sows to furnish the pigs used in producing home meat supplies and some extra for feeding out on a commercial basis.

(2) To get at least 25 per cent of the farmers of the county to purchase their hogs for killers in the spring, using one acre of ladino clover pasture and feeding a balanced ration.

(3) To get 50 per cent of the farmers having parasite trouble in their hogs to use a recommended treatment for both internal and external parasite control.

(4) To get 25 farmers of the county to feed their excess grain to hogs and sell the hogs, rather than grain as such.

(5) To get two more purebred breeders established with a lean type hog.

(6) To get all the purebred breeders and commercial hog raisers informed on the leaner type hog that is in demand, regardless of the breed.

(7) To get the hog raisers of the county to cooperate with the hog raisers of Halifax county in organizing a purebred swine sale.

3. Methods

The agent has used radio and newspaper publicity in giving timely information on feeding and management of hogs. These hog feeding and management problems have been discussed in group meetings throughout the county.

The agent, in cooperation with the 4-H club agent of the county, has striven to get every 4-H club boy with a Sears pig project to seed one acre of ladino clover pasture for his gilt.

Newspaper publicity was given the 10-point swine management program.

4. Results

The results of a program like this, which is not so exciting, possibly, as some other projects, have been rather slow. The agents feel there has been some definite progress along the lines of farmers doing a better and more economical job of producing

the home meat supply. There are 12 farmers of the county feeding out some hogs on a commercial basis. The agent has assisted one new hog breeder who is gradually getting in the business.

The 4-H club boys with Sears pig projects have made definite improvements and are carrying projects which are good demonstrations for the other club members and farmers of their communities.

The purebred swine sale has been dropped temporarily since some of the sponsors of other sales held in the state seem to be having a little difficulty in getting their sales established and the hogs sold as well as they had hoped.

(f) EXTENSION-TVA DEMONSTRATIONS

Twelve farmers are now carrying on this program. These men have this year received a 30 ton car of metaphosphate and they have taken the lead in pastures, and hay production, as well as poultry, hogs and cattle for they had a head start on some of the other farmers.

(g) HORTICULTURE, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

We have only a few peach and apple growers but we have helped these men by getting them help of the specialists from time to time. Two pruning demonstrations were held and agent always supplies a number of farmers with spray calendars. Unless a man will take care of his orchard, the agent does not encourage him even to have a home orchard. A small orchard is often more of a liability than an asset, for unless a man has enough trees to put time and effort into, he will only have a small amount of defective fruit and he will lose his plants by disease and lack of proper care.

(h) FARM BUILDINGS, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, TELEPHONES

Agent would estimate that 75 farmers have been supplied building plans this year. These include plans for dairy and beef barns, poultry houses of various kinds, hog houses and equipment but does not include plans for the new type of tobacco barn ventilator.

A fair exhibit was put on at the Danville Fair or rather two exhibits, one featuring the new ventilator and fluorescent lighting for grading tobacco, and the two types of aluminum insulation. Probably 100 farmers got these plans either at this time or at the office. (The other exhibit was one on More and Better Pastures.)

A few families (probably not more than fifteen) were assisted in getting rural electric service this year.

A committee on rural telephone service has been set up. Although the three telephone companies now serving this area have been asked to assist other farmers they do not appear to give these people definite promises and the Committee may decide to try to set up a telephone cooperative. I think the most likely place for this organization is a section on the eastern side of the county in the Spring Garden, Riceville and Renan communities. Our plans are to go to work on this in December.

V. 4-H CLUB WORK

The assistant county agent spent approximately 3/4's of the year on club work. Enrollment was boosted better than 200 members, the total enrollment for the year being 936 members. Of this number the assistant agent had 493 enrolled, carrying 676 project demonstrations.

The county clubs organized consist of a county council with 90 members, an Honor Club with 20 members and 30 organized 4-H clubs. All of these clubs are enrolled in schools except one. There are from one to three clubs in each school and clubs are organized in all high school except three grade schools and the plan is to have organizations in at least two of these by early 1951.

The clubs meet each month with the exception of the summer months while the schools are closed. One of the weakest parts of our 4-H club is the lack of local adult leaders. We are gradually adding leaders to the clubs, but still need many additional ones.

Members completing under the assistant agent numbered 253 boys and 16 girls completing, a total of 32 projects. These completions are low due mostly to the fact that several of our high schools do not permit senior clubs or high school members to belong to the 4-H club. Many of our grade school promote members to high school and these members have to be transported to a high school in another community. Therefore, we lose contact with many of our club members and failed to get completions.

The most popular projects consisted of flue tobacco with 68 members; corn, 57; Home Garden, 113; Dairy Projects, 92; Beef, 79. Fig Projects amounted to 67 and many of the minor projects too numerous to mention. Under the livestock and poultry we have a total

of 156 completions with 1991 animals or birds in the project showing a total income of \$22,082.54 and a net profit of \$16,717.33 and prizes won, \$319.00. Under crops we had 134 members completing with 96½ acres and an income of \$25,834.87 or a net profit of \$14,221.64 and \$14.00 in prizes.

The most outstanding projects were the dairy projects with many of the members owning registered animals. The Sears-Roebuck pig project with 6 registered gilts and 1 boar conducted on rotating basis, placed 7 pigs with 6 boys each year. Tractor Maintenance project was conducted for the first time and created a lot of interest and was an excellent project.

The camp program consisted of the State Conservation Camp held at Holiday Lake with three boys from the older age group attending for a week. The second camp was the district camp at Holiday Lake held in cooperation with Halifax and Charlotte counties. Twenty-two boys, mostly Juniors, represented the county at this camp. The State Short Course was held at VPI the week of June 26 with 11 senior 4-H club boys attending.

The assistant agent also attending the Institute of Rural Affairs held the first week in August.

The county Junior dairy show was held at Chatham on July 19. The show consisted of 52 dairy animals and 4 beef animals. Beef was added this time for the first time. The animals were of good quality and made a good show and the show was sponsored by the business men of Chatham, Danville and Gretna.

Members exhibited 6 calves at the district show and Danville Fair. Five dairy animals and 1 baby beef were shown at the Lynchburg Farm Show October 12 and 13.

In April a baby beef show and sale was held in Danville with 14 animals exhibited from the county. Part of the animals were sold for beef, the others were kept for breeding stock.

The assistant county agent spent more than a week at the Danville Fair entering exhibits, assisting with the show and judging, and checking out exhibits at the end of the fair. The quality and quantity of the exhibits were far superior to those shown in 1949.

Judging teams were trained in poultry, livestock, dairy and a county team competed in each of the state contests. In addition to the judging work a county Tractor Drivers contest was held and two boys entered the state contest at Lynchburg. This was the first time the county had had a delegate in 18 contests.

Two members were recommended and accepted into the Virginia All-Star Chapter. These were Faye Sours of Concord and Langhorne Czeddock of Chatham.

The county council met in October to set up several objectives for the county and plan Achievement Day Program which was held at Chatham high school November 17. The entire program was conducted by the county council members. At the close of the program 24 Honor Club members were recognized. These were senior club members 14 years of age or above and who had completed at least three years of outstanding club work. They were members of the club as long as they are active in club work and one of the requirements of a member is that he select a different project over and above the regular 4-H club work such as junior leader, recreation work, with in the school program, and many other things that they may select.

At the Achievement program awards were made in the form of medals, ribbons and cash prizes. They were announced, in the Sears-Roebuck pig project, Forest Mayhew, Gretna, won first place with \$60., Averette OsBorne, 2nd with \$25, Albert Hancock, Gretna 3rd with \$15; 4th - H. T. Yeatts, Jr., \$5.00; 5th - Clark Dawson, \$5; and 6th - Calvin Barbour, \$5.00.

The assistant agent drove a total of 13,370 miles for 1950 in performance of his official duties. Club work means considerable more to the average 4-H club member than is shown in a year's work. Therefore, it is not possible to measure their value in dollars and cents. Many of the club members who failed to complete their projects receive instructions that will be of help to them regardless of the occupation they may choose. They know more about parliamentary procedure, conducting programs, judging work and working with people than was the case at the beginning of the year. In 1951 the goal is 1000 members for the county and secure many additional local adult leaders.

VI. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

This topic was covered pretty well in the 1949 report. Something however, might be added this year. The series of pasture field meetings could hardly have been handled by the Extension Service alone.

The same is true of the special pasture edition of the county paper.

The USDA Council is a big help in handling some of the larger projects. For instance just a few days ago 50 pastures had to be inspected; the county agent could never have done all of this and kept up with his regular work. But this work was divided up among 7 teams each with a pasture - minded farmer and a professional worker and each did their part of the job - the county agent inspected only 14 out of the 50 pastures.

The SCS personnel has no office help and after they leave in the morning, the county agent's office handles a good many messages for them. In the course of regular farm visits, if the farmer wants to get a message to the SCS, we carry it to them also.

As we understand it, it is part of our job to see that the farmer knows of the service another agency provides, and where necessary, we put them in touch with the other agency. We of course put a large number of people in touch with the FMS.

VII. NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO

As a rule we work with 3 daily papers, 3 weekly papers and 3 radio stations. This plan is a great help in getting our program before the people of the county.

As stated elsewhere in this report, one of the weekly papers got out a special pasture edition and this fall, both of the Chatham weeklies got out special tobacco editions. To all these special editions, the extension people contributed, and while this took a good deal of time, still this agent believes it was worthwhile.

VIII. GRAIN STORAGE AND SEED CLEANING SERVICE

Pittsylvania county needs storage facilities and better marketing facilities in general. The grain storage described in the 1949 report finally got 16,000 bushels corn after starting late (in January.) If it could have been started in October or November, I feel that we could have stored three times this amount.

Be this as it may Dr. J. L. Maxton states that this program probably added 10¢ a bushel on 1,149,850 bushels or \$114,985.00 (1947 figures - 37,700 acres with an average yield of 30.5 bushels.) One prominent farmer tells this story: a certain mill had been paying 1.10 for white corn and 1.20 for yellow. After the storage started, the mill bought this yellow corn for 1.35 not shelled (the shelling costs 5¢ extra) and hauled it themselves, as this farmer

was sick. So the farmer figures that the storage program meant 20¢ more per bushel to him on his crop or that part sold, probably 600 or 700 bushels.

The staff at the college took the view that the FMA was charged with developing storage facilities rather than the Extension Service. A meeting was held in the Pittsylvania county and the FMA did agree that they would try to develop better facilities but after seeing the milling companies, they did not get anything worked out. However, the agent hopes that the Farm Bureau can assist in organizing a storage cooperative. As I have tried to bring out, the need for this is great.

Due to the rising grain market, agent thinks that those storing corn made money, besides raising the general price level of corn.

IX. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The outlook for Extension projects is very favorable. We have made enough progress for instance on the Pasture program for it to gain momentum and we should possibly see 20,000 acres in ladino clover and the grasses by the end of 1951.

Perhaps the same is true of corn - in 1949 we had 5 men making 100 or more bushels, in 1950 18 men have made more than 100 bushels. Last year's top was 117.51, this year's top was 138.17 bushels. I don't think it too much to see 25 men make 100 bushels in 1951 and I think the top man can reach 150 bushels if there is enough rain.

We had 934 4-H club members this year - I believe we can have 1000 or more in 1951.

There should be a steady increase in beef cattle and the feeder calf sale next year should have 600 to 700 calves, largely from Pittsylvania county and Halifax county.

With the assistance of the county Farm Bureau, I hope they will assist the farmers in securing a grain storage and to secure better telephone service.

X.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

J. F. Blair is leaving extension work in a few days for another job, we sincerely regret seeing him leave and his place will be hard to fill. However, we hope that Mrs. Ewins and Mr. Powers, the new man,

will carry on the 4-H club work in good shape.

We acknowledge with thanks the assistance given by the majority of the agricultural workers especially of P. Mitchell of Farm Credit, W. J. Leftwich and Jack Hunt III of FHA, of E. F. Hart and S. D. Owen of SCS and of the vo-ag teachers and their assistants in checking corn yields, and for all these people in pasture inspection work.

We always appreciate the advice and guidance of E. W. Carson, district agent and H. E. McSwain, assistant director. Of the staff members, the following have been of considerable help this year: G. R. Mathews, E. M. Matthews, J. L. Maxton, C. D. Kite, B. F. Morgan, Jr. John M. Curtis, W. P. Bradley, W. W. Lewis, and F. R. Dreiling and S. E. Fenne.

K. C. Williamson has appreciated the assistance particularly of M. L. Dalton, D. E. Brower, Jr. and C. C. Mast.

J. F. Blair appreciates the help received from Mr. Brower, D. D. Bragg, W. W. Eure and J. W. Leckie.

P. H. DeHart and H. L. Dunton while they have not been in the county much, have contributed a good deal to this program by development of the corn and Pasture projects.

We appreciate the cooperation given us by the Daxville, Chatham Chambers of Commerce and that given by the Lynchburg Farm Show.

XI. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

On the whole, we feel that the year's work shows progress particularly in the tobacco, corn, pasture and 4-H club program. We are please with the prospect of a better Farm Bureau, and we hope that help can be given the farmers in the grain storage and telephone service.

RM
34

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 Petty

REPORT OF

Mrs. Virginia B. Cornea
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent,

From Dec 1, 1949 to Nov 30, 1950

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent,

From 19 to 19

4-H Club Agent.

From 19 to 19

J. F. Blair
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Dec 1, 1949 to Nov 30, 1950

W. L. Williams
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec 1, 1949 to Nov 25, 1950

W. C. Williamson
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Dec 1, 1949 to Nov 30, 1950



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a) (1947)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b) (1947)	Agricultural agents (c) (1947)	County total ² (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	12	18	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³		142	57	383	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (other youth) ⁴		113	227	53	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁵		73	56	164	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁶		782	228	272	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁷		360	192	808	1360
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		259	164	260	583
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office (2) Telephone	157 199	368 172	2374 465	2899 1336
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁸		58	35	205	298
10. Number of bulletins distributed		189	420	2077	2686
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		6	8	131	145
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number 11	(b) Men of leaders 62	(c) Women 62	15 62
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number 11	(b) Total attendance of leaders 11		1 11
	(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number 372	(b) Total attendance 3580	14	386 3913
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number 278	(b) Total attendance 2749		298 2749
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number 278	(b) Total attendance 2749		298 2749
	(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number 278	(b) Total attendance 2749		298 2749
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		6		110	116
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	6		26	32
	(2) Total attendance	284		676	970
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	116		2	3
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	116		60	176
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	1			1
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	116			116
	(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	1	1		1 256

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

* K.C. Wiseman figures he spends 1/3 of his time in Hoquiam County

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents ¹ (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ²	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total members attending	2			2
		(c) Total others attending	3			3
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3	3	1	7
		(b) Total boys attending		41	20	61
		(c) Total girls attending	30			30
		(d) Total others attending	4	4		8
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	37		67	104
		(b) Total attendance	178		4711	4889
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	18	176		194
		(b) Total attendance	228	4325		4553
21. 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	60			60
		(b) Total attendance	843			843
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		5		5
		(b) Total attendance		190		190

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	6939
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	5450
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	50
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	75
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	850
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	350
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	280
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	190
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	397
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	96
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	6300
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	387

RM
34
72

34
72

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>41</u> |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>41</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name <u>County Home Demonstration Com.</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>51</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name <u>4-H County Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>130</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 72 (b) Home demonstration 133 (c) 4-H Club 40 (d) Young men and women (older youth)
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods)
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committees, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men <u>125</u> | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | (3) Older club boys |
| | (2) Women <u>133</u> | | (2) Women <u>38</u> | (4) Older club girls |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| (a) Unpaid lay members: | (1) Men <u>40</u> | (2) Women <u>29</u> | (3) Youth |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men <u>8</u> | (2) Women <u>2</u> | |
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>54</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>42</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>9</u>
(4) State extension workers			
47. Days devoted to line of work by			
(1) County			<u>4</u>
(2) Community			<u>30</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			<u>8</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary loaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>72</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary loaders or committeemen			

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetable	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	22	4	1	8	14		28	16		3
(3) Agricultural agents	26	7		12	64		86		14	
(4) State extension workers		2			13		13		2	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	3		8	14		8		4	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	3			48					
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	15	20		55	37		315			
(2) The use of lime	10			75	111		10			
(3) The use of fertilizers	50			85	97		200			
(4) Controlling plant diseases							100		5	
(5) Controlling injurious insects							50		5	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					100					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	25	50								

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	23	8	4	18		21	3
(3) Agricultural agents	53 1/2	67	19	17		7	
(4) State extension workers	4	4 1/2		1 1/2		3	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	14	7	14		14	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	14				3	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2	1	1				
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	26	42	18				
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	5	26	12	16			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	10	45	6	35			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	20	115	16	120		10	
(5) Controlling external parasites	10	65	4	195		40	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites		40	25	125		10	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

16-70874-1

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4	3	2
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	10 1/4	1/2	
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) State extension workers.....	1		
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	3	12
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued	
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use.....	94	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	1
(b) In the use of crop rotations.....	30	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees.....	313
(c) With strip cropping.....		(c) With selection cutting.....	4
(d) In constructing terraces.....		(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	51	(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	3
(g) In contouring pasture or range.....		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	25	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	8	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream bank, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	1
(j) In summer-fallowing.....		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	3
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	6
(l) With drainage.....			
(m) With irrigation.....			
(n) With land clearing.....			
66. Number of farmers—		Wildlife—Continued	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year.....		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year.....	25	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year.....		(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream bank, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	1
		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	3
		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	6

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				2
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	8	4		1/2
(3) Agricultural agents.....				1/2
(4) State extension workers.....				1
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				1
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
73. Number of farm-surveys taken during the year:—				
(a) Farm business.....				
(b) Enterprise.....				
(c) Other.....				3
74. Number of farms assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory.....	11			
(b) General farm records.....	11%			
(c) Enterprise records.....	11			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	19			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....				
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	21			2
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....				3/3

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents										14	
(2) 4-H Club agents		1	2								
(3) Agricultural agents	2	24	18 1/2								
(4) State extension workers		4	3								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	14	7							14	
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			2								
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			2								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			63								
89. Question discontinued	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			21								
91. Question discontinued	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										2	
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-II Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	11	23 1/2	50 1/2	5
(2) 4-II Club agents	6			8
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year				130
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				425
(b) With food preparation				463
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				93
(2) Of fruits				2
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				44
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				931 120
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				55
(2) Freezing				18
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				73
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(A) In canning according to a budget				
(i) With child-feeding problems				28
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				37
(l) With first aid or home nursing				463
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				1
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

16-50817-9

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management—family economics (1)	Clothing and textiles (2)	Family relationships—child development (3)	Recreation and community life (4)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4	4 1/2		10
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				12
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				14
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	
(b) With home accounts.....	15
(c) With financial planning.....	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	

122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying.....	
(a) Food.....	
(b) Clothing.....	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	
(d) General household supplies.....	4

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.....	128

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	138
---	-----

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	
---	--

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	
---	--

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (3), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	468
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	468
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	78
(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.....	82
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	22
(b) Women.....	28

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	222
--	-----

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	130
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	72
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	18
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.....	3
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....	2

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 (3), p. 9.

16-50817-8

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	57		30		35	Acres
139. Other cereals	3		3		3 1/2	Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	3		3		5	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	16		1		12	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	68		32			Acres
146. Fruits	13					Acres
147. Home gardens	111/111	52	46	32	30	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	21/21	1				Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	1		1		2	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	76	28	30	19	2184	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	82	10	33	7	55	Animals
152. Beef cattle	30	1	22	1	23	Animals
153. Sheep	1					Animals
154. Swine	65	2	53	2	107	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	8		2		8	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	18	46	5	46	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry	13		7			Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	39		9			Articles made 4 Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		180		121	11.87	Meals planned
164. Food preservation, (Include frozen foods)		27		18	11.87	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					1543	Quarts canned
165a. Child care					281	Quarts frozen
166. Clothing		254		203	183	Pounds frozen
167. Home management (housekeeping)		146		110	30	Garments made Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		22		14	110	Units Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					74	Articles
170. Junior leadership					60	Articles
171. All others	26	44	8	29	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	565 651	241 813	285	602	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) **30**

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys **470** (b) Girls **443**

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys **253** (b) Girls **303**

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys **462** (b) Girls **436**

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school: (a) Boys **8** (b) Girls **7**

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes: (a) Boys **415** (b) Girls **347**

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys **55** (b) Girls **96**

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By year	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	243	198	10 and under	80	89 29
2d	105	117	11	83	81
3d	47	58	12	91	78
4th	44	30	13	942	102
5th	18	20	14	64	41
6th	6	7	15	29	34
7th	4	5	16	20	12
8th	2	2	17	8	6
9th			18	3	
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

(a) Judging **28** (f) Fire and accident prevention **880**

(b) Giving demonstrations **87** (g) Wildlife conservation **87**

(c) Recreational leadership **4** (h) Keeping personal accounts

(d) Music appreciation **12** (i) Use of economic information

(e) Health **8** (j) Soil and water conservation

(k) Forestry

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

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

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

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

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

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (c)	21-34 years (d)	35 years and older (e)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

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

- B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:
190. Number of such groups assisted during the year
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men **144** (b) Different young women **16**

- C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":
192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men **18** (b) Young women **50**

- D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:
193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") (a) Young men **156** (b) Young women **64**
194. Question discontinued.

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

2 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 11, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Days (5)	General-Sector insects ¹ (6)	All other work
195. Days devoted to line of work by--			4-H Clubs + Fairs
(1) Home demonstration agents			10 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents			8
(3) Agricultural agents			4 1/2
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			14
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation 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.

	Agriculture and Veterans (4)	U. S. D. A. Council (5)	Farm Credit Administration (6)	Employment Service (7)	Production and Marketing Administration (8)	Soil Conservation Service (9)	Farmers Home Administration (10)	Rural Electric Administration (11)	Tennessee Valley Authority (12)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (13)	Other Agencies (14)
199. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	3				1	2		19		
(3) Agricultural agents		10	1		5	2		2			
(4) State extension workers		5									
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	17	14		14	14	4	2	12		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	6	8									

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

10-3807

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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