

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural Colleges  
CooperatingFederal Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

This form is for use by county extension agents in making an annual statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning or transferring should make out this report before leaving the county.

County BUCKINGHAM State VIRGINIA

## REPORT OF

Name of Agent	Title	Period of Service	
		From	To
<u>Blanche Howard</u>	<u>Home Demonstration Agent</u>	<u>Dec. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>
<u>R. S. Ellis</u>	<u>County Agent</u>	<u>Dec. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>
<u>Malcomb C. Andrews</u>	<u>Asst. County Agent</u>	<u>Dec. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Sept. 15, 1954</u>
<u>R. R. Wesson</u>	<u>Asst. County Agent</u>	<u>Sept. 16, 1954</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>
<u>Cecil F. Nichols</u>	<u>Asst. County Agent</u>	<u>Sept. 16, 1954</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____



READ CAREFULLY THE SUGGESTIONS ON PAGE 32, AND THE INTERPRETATION OF EACH ITEM, BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director

Form ES-21  
(Revised June, 1954)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN DOMESTIC ECONOMICS

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES—Interpretation

Agents who devote more than one-half of their time to a line of work, as determined in item 20, should report ALL OF THEIR WORK in the column provided on pages 3 and 7. For example, an assistant agent devoting more than one-half of his or her time to 4-H Club work would use column B.

When two or more agents are engaged in the same line of work, i. e., agricultural, home demonstration, or 4-H Club work, and participate in the same extension activity, the information should be reported only once in their respective column and only once in the county total. For example, if an agricultural agent and his assistant, both of whom spend more than one-half of their time on agricultural work, participated in the same radio broadcast—it would be counted once in column C and once in the county total, column D.

When agents, engaged in different lines of work, participate in the same extension activity, the information is reported once in each of their respective columns, and only once in the county total. For example, the home demonstration and agricultural agents participate in the same radio broadcast. It would be reported once in column A, once in column C, and once in column D.

- 1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.
- 2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group in which information is given or received.
- 3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
- 4. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. Material prepared for an extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported as only one story. If the lead or the entire story is changed to make it different for each paper, then each is to be counted as a separate story. Do not report items relating to notice of meetings only or to news articles written in the State office and sent directly to the newspapers. However, articles sent to an agent for distribution to local papers are reported. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported. News items prepared by local leaders should not be included.
- 5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An agent does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation. Information given to station announcers or writers and used as the basis for a broadcast, is also to be reported.
- 6. The number of copies of bulletins distributed includes circulars, leaflets, and other subject-matter and organizational materials. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the college.

7. An adult result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, or other person under direct supervision of the extension worker, to show the value of a recommended practice. It involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons. It is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Result demonstrations are definitely planned in advance and not "found." Include all result demonstrations IN PROGRESS during the year, regardless of when started or completed.

8. At leader-training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who is selected by extension or the group they represent to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter.

8b. For the definition of young men and women's work (YMW) see items 132 through 135.

9. Includes general educational meetings, method-demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organization meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments, and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders) that you were responsible for holding.

Also includes meetings that you did not arrange but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the county extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public-relations purposes only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10. Do not report county, district, or State conferences of extension personnel.

In reporting attendance, count the total number of DIFFERENT persons. For example, a farm tour makes three stops. Forty persons are at the first farm (7 of whom do not go to the second farm); 15 others join the tour at the second farm and continue on to the third farm, where 10 other persons join the group, making a total attendance of 65 different persons for the tour. Similarly, for an all-day institute-type of meeting, count the number of persons attending the morning session and the number of additional persons attending the afternoon session. Do not add together morning and afternoon attendance and report the total.

9c. In addition to the 4-H Club meetings you held or participated in, extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.

10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the extension program are to be reported. When a complete record of leader-held meetings is not available, it may be necessary to make a conservative estimate of these meetings based upon such records and information as are available.

Form 12-31-32  
Revised 1932

## EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Include all activities carried on this year that are related to extension work.

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
1. Farm or home visits.....Number	325	233	579	1137
2. Office calls.....do	124	90	2549	2763
3. Telephone calls.....do	255	209	1151	1615
4. News articles or stories prepared Number	7	26	29	62
5. Broadcasts made or prepared:				
a. Radio.....Number	50	7	33	90
b. Television.....do	5	2	4	11
6. Bulletins distributed.....do	735	405	521	1661
7. Adult result demonstrations conducted.....Number	7	1	3	11
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1).....Number	8		10	18
(2).....Attendance	110		57	167
b. YMW work:				
(1).....Number				
(2).....Attendance				
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1).....Number	2	1	1	4
(2).....Attendance	32	2	20	54
9. All other meetings agent held or participated in:				
a. Adult work:				
(1).....Number	142	2	43	187
(2).....Attendance	1699	34	1173	2906
b. YMW work:				
(1).....Number				
(2).....Attendance				
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1).....Number	95	97	13	205
(2).....Attendance	2072	1550	163	3785
10. Meetings held or conducted by local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1).....Number	28			28
(2).....Attendance	644			644
b. YMW work:				
(1).....Number				
(2).....Attendance				
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1).....Number	10	15		25
(2).....Attendance	374	229		603



## EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING

## 11. County organization, association, board, or committee sponsoring extension work in the county:

a. Name of citizens' organization or group having legal or quasi-legal status, if any.....

County Board of Supervisors

b. Name of board or group responsible for receipt and disbursement of extension funds in the county, if different from "a".....

## 12. COUNTY-WIDE advisory COUNCILS or COMMITTEES assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Councils or committees	Members	Meetings of such councils or committees held during the year	
	A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Attendance
a. Over-all or general.....	1	8	1	6
b. Agricultural.....	12	54	18	56
c. Home demonstration.....	1	30	2	30
d. Young men and women.....				
e. 4-H Club.....	1	35	2	32

## 13. MEETINGS (other than those involved in 12) held PRIMARILY for the PURPOSE of DETERMINING the extension program:

Item	A	B
	Number	Attendance
a. Community or local meetings.....		
b. County meetings.....	1	12

## 14. Number of fact-finding surveys for program-planning purposes made during the year..... 2

## 15. Total number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen (county, community and neighborhood) assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Men A	Women B	Older club	
			Boys C	Girls D
a. In adult agricultural work.....	56		xxxx	xxxx
b. In adult home demonstration work.....		116	xxxx	xxxx
c. In young men and women's work.....			xxxx	xxxx
d. In 4-H Club work.....		35		
e. Total number of DIFFERENT leaders.....	56	141		

16. Number of organized clubs or other groups carrying on adult home demonstration work..... 14

17. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 335

PROGRAM EMPHASIS—*Interpretation*

18. This item should show the total number of months each agent or group of agents was employed in the county during the report year. In addition to the time actually worked, it should include the time spent on LEAVE WITH PAY for vacation, sickness, and study other than sabbatical leave. Agents employed in more than one county should report only that portion of the year spent in the county. For example, an agent employed all year, equal time in two counties, would report 6 month's service for each. Report months of service to the nearest whole month.
19. This is the number of days actually worked during the report period. Include Sundays and holidays, if worked; also days in in-service training as defined for item 21b. Do not include days spent on vacation or for sickness or holidays not worked. Each column should contain the total number of days worked by the group of agents designated by that column. Report all days worked to the nearest whole day.
20. The sum of subitems a, b, and c will equal or be slightly less than the total number of days worked as reported in item 19. The difference, if any, between the two totals will depend upon the amount of work done that cannot be charged to one of the three phases of extension work listed. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day.
21. The purpose of this item is to obtain a picture of the relative emphasis each line of work received during the year. Where records are not available, an estimate will suffice, if the days reported are a reasonably accurate reflection of the total time of the agents

engaged in the respective lines of work. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day. Information as to what is included in each line of work can be obtained by studying the respective sections of the report schedule. For example: 21c pertains to the time spent on the crop work as reported on page 9; 21d to the livestock work on page 11; and similarly through 21s; 21t covers the miscellaneous items reported on page 29, as well as time not accounted for elsewhere. Time in training local leaders in extension organization, and program planning should be reported under 21a. Training of local leaders in subject matter should be reported under one of the appropriate subject headings 21c through 21t. Additional information is given below.

Days devoted to cooperation with other agencies (items 146 through 169) should also be reported under the appropriate lines of work. Work with these agencies that does not fall within one of the subject-matter areas (subitems "a" through "w") should be included in subitem "t".

21a. Time devoted to general administrative work such as county staff conferences, preparation of plans of work and reports, and program planning should be included.

21b. This is to include days spent attending summer extension courses, workshops, district and State extension conferences, and other training activities organized primarily for the purpose of the professional development of extension personnel.

The sum of subitems "a" through "t" should equal the total reported in item 19.

Line of Work	Number of Days Worked				
	A	B	C	D	E
21a					
21b					
21c					
21d					
21e					
21f					
21g					
21h					
21i					
21j					
21k					
21l					
21m					
21n					
21o					
21p					
21q					
21r					
21s					
21t					
21u					
21v					
21w					
21x					
21y					
21z					

## PROGRAM EMPHASIS 7-25083

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agri- cultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
18. Calendar months of employment.....	12	6	14	32
19. Total days worked.....	280	144	338	762 <del>762</del>
20. Days devoted to--				
a. Adult work.....	197	28	276	501
b. YMW work.....		1	10	11
c. 4-H Club work.....	83	115	52	250 <del>250</del>
21. Days devoted to--				
a. Extension organization and program planning.....	82	21	62	165
b. In-service training of agents.....		6	11	17
c. Crops.....		46	79	119 <del>119</del> 170
d. Livestock.....		60	76	136
e. Marketing; distribution; and service organizations.....			36	36
f. Soil and water conservation and management.....		1	8	9
g. Forestry.....		1	17	18
h. Wildlife.....			4	4
i. Planning and management of the farm business.....			24	24
j. Farm buildings and farm me- chanical equipment.....		3	26	29
k. House and surroundings, furnis- hings and equipment.....	105			105
l. Home management.....				
m. Family economics.....				
n. Clothing.....	15			15
o. Foods and nutrition.....	50			50
p. Health.....				
q. Family life, child development, and parent education.....	17			17
r. Safety.....	5			5
a. Community development and public affairs.....	4			4
t. Days that cannot be charged specifically to one of items a through s.....	2	6		8

## CROPS—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

This section deals with the work done with farmers and others in connection with the production and harvesting of specific crops or groups of crops, and with those aspects of marketing that take place ON THE FARM. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC (decision-making) aspects when you report on the work done. Persons assisted in work relating to the following should also be included in the respective columns:

- B. Corn for silage and grain cut for hay.
  - C. Cottonseed and flax in those areas where they are grown for fiber.
  - E. Crops such as soybeans, flax (for oil), peanuts (both edible and for oil), sugar beets, sugarcane.
  - F. Coffee.
  - G. Watermelons, cantaloups, and yams.
  - H. Work done with commercial nurseries and greenhouses, as well as with farmers and urban people that relates to flowers, shrubs, and lawns.
22. The voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with these crops are to be reported here. See also interpretation of local leaders in item 8.
23. This should be the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with cotton, an agent had 40 office calls, 15 telephone calls, wrote 10 letters, visited 60 farms, and had an attendance of 490 at meetings relating to cotton—a total of 615 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, a careful estimate will suffice based upon the information available.
24. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:
- (1) The number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 23 with duplications removed).
  - (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and seed-improvement associations.
  - (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.
- (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele in the county; for example, number of cotton growers who made use of extension information relating to that specific crop. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after specific news stories or broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.
- Numbers reported in items 24, 25, and 26 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.
25. Include the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any production or management practices relating to a crop or group of crops. In addition to the specific practices listed ("a" through "f"), other practices emphasized in the extension program should be included. Item 25 cannot exceed item 24, but will normally be larger than any one of the subitems 25a through 25f.
- b. Assistance given in the use of fertilizers on specific crops should be reported here. Use of fertilizers in terms of general soil improvement or long-run benefits should be reported under item 42.
  - f. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of producing or handling crops; for example, in the transplanting or harvesting of tobacco, harvesting of hay, cutting seed potatoes, and harvesting of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.
26. Include the total number of DIFFERENT producers helped with any FARM MARKETING problems relating to a specific crop or group of crops. Work done with "the trade" is to be reported in items 32 through 38. The total will normally be less than the number reported in item 24. It will also be likely to be larger than any one of subitems 26a, b, or c.
- a. The number of persons assisted in the physical handling of the crop on the farm, through grading, packing, packaging, processing, or otherwise preparing for the market.
  - b. The use of market reports, supply and demand reports, outlook, etc.
  - c. Finding market outlets, contracting for the crop, price agreements, assembling or pooling shipments, or any other activity incident to transfer of crops from the farmer to the buyer or handler.

**CROPS—Production and Marketing**

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.*

Item	Grain crops including rice, dry peas and beans	Hay and other forage, pasture, range	Cotton and other fiber crops	Tobacco	Oil and sugar crops	Fruits and nuts	Vegetables, including potatoes	Flowers, ornamental shrubs
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
22. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	18	18		1				
23. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	326	315		131		15	96	30
24. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	200	245		82		12	31	22
25. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of production.....	184	240		77		12	30	20
Of this number how many were assisted with—								
a. Use of improved varieties and strains.....	136	85		37		5	16	5
b. Use of fertilizers.....	80	155		32		10	21	18
c. Control of injurious insects.....	27	1		27		8	21	8
d. Control of diseases.....	10	1		12		5	16	3
e. Harvesting, storing, and curing.....	17	2		2				
f. Efficient work methods.....		6						
26. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.....	96	1		60				
Of this number how many were assisted with—								
a. Preparation for market.....	5							
b. Commodity outlook and market information.....	91	1		60				
c. Arranging to sell and selling.....	5							

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LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

Work done with farmers and other persons in connection with the production of various kinds of livestock and livestock products, and with those aspects of marketing ON THE FARM, is grouped in this section. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC aspects when reporting work done.

- P. Under "other livestock," persons assisted in work with horses and mules, rabbits for meat production, and for animals should be reported. Control of rabbits as rodents is to be reported in item 140.
- 27. Voluntary local leaders who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with each kind of livestock. See also interpretation of item 8.
- 28. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work regardless of duplications. For example, there were 35 personal calls at the extension office relating to poultry, 18 telephone calls, 22 letters, 45 farm visits, and a total attendance of 376 at the 14 poultry meetings held during the year. This would make 496 contacts relating to poultry. This information should be readily available from office records. If records are not available, an estimate will suffice, based upon such information as is available.
- 29. The following factors should be considered in estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons in the county assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adoption of a new, or improvement in an old, practice—
  - (1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 28 with duplications removed).
  - (2) Membership in related extension groups such as 4-H livestock projects, artificial-breeding, herd-improvement, and poultry- or dairy-marketing cooperatives.
  - (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media utilized in livestock extension. Include also indirect spread of extension information from one person to another.
  - (4) All available evidence indicating the percentage of the potential clientele in the county: Number

of farms and other places that made use of extension information relating to specific kinds of livestock and livestock products. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports from local leaders and secretaries of organized livestock groups, requests for bulletins, inquiries received after the release of specific news articles or after broadcasts, amount of a product or of material handled by dealers, personal observations, and other sources.

Item 29 will normally be greater than either subitem 30a or 31a.

Numbers reported in items 29, 30, and 31 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.

- 30. Report the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any livestock production or management practice. Include the specific practices listed in 30a through 30e, plus other production and management practices emphasized in the county extension program. Item 30 cannot exceed item 29, but will usually be larger than any one of the specific practice items.
  - a. Selection of male and female breeding stock, artificial breeding, selection of feeder animals.
  - e. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of handling livestock or livestock products. Examples: Easier ways to care for hogs, do dairy-barn and poultry chores.
- 31. Includes total number of DIFFERENT producers assisted with any FARM MARKETING problem connected with livestock and livestock products. Work done with the trade is to be reported in items 32 through 38.
  - a. Persons helped with practices of grading, sorting, or classifying; farm processing; and otherwise preparing animals or animal products for the market.
  - b. Persons helped primarily with the economics of marketing, use of market news service, supply and demand outlook, etc.
  - c. Persons assisted primarily with those activities involved in arrangements incident to the actual selling of livestock and livestock products, such as market orders as they affect the individual producer, contract selling, market outlets, and delivery arrangements.

LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Dairy animals and products A	Poultry and products B	Beef cattle C	Sheep, goats, <sup>1</sup> and products D	Swine E	Other livestock and products F
27. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	3	9	5	3	3	
28. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	57	180	145	33	56	
29. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	35	116	81	26	39	
30. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of production and management.....	31	103	79	25	36	
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Selection and breeding.....	16	7	29	9	25	
b. Feeding.....	21	73	66	16	27	
c. Controlling external parasites.....	19	16	34	5	20	
d. Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	26	41	27	24	29	
e. Efficient work methods.....	16	12	15	1	3	
31. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.....	26	19	76	19	18	
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Preparation for market.....	6	3	4		5	
b. Commodity outlook and market information.....	19	18	72	19	16	
c. Arranging to sell and selling.....			38	7	4	

**MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS—*Interpretation***

**32. Columns A through F to include—**

- A. Only cooperatives that are incorporated under State law and have a place of business within the county are to be reported here. Do not report cooperatives whose place of business is outside the county.
- B. Members residing outside the county should not be included, but farmers in your county who are members of a cooperative with place of business in an adjoining county, provided such cooperative has been given extension assistance, are to be included.
- C. Cooperatives assisted in organizing or reorganizing during the year. Such assistance should include analyzing the needs for a cooperative, advisability of organizing a cooperative, procedure for organizing and incorporating, and other organizational information needed to get the cooperative started.
- D. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way to establish and develop a sound plan of financing, including handling of members' capital and borrowed funds. Such assistance would include establishing new and strengthening old associations.
- E. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way with problems of physical operations and running the business, including accounting.
- F. Cooperatives assisted in planning and conducting educational programs for members and employed personnel. Assistance should also include that given in developing better public relations through rural-urban programs, activities with civic clubs, and other means of improving the general understanding of the purposes of the cooperatives and their contributions to the community welfare.
- 32. Item should include—**
- b. Cooperatives for irrigation, livestock, dairy, crops, artificial breeding, grove care, hatcheries, credit and loan, insurance, electricity, telephone, health and hospitalization, frozen-food lockers, volunteer rural fire companies, etc.
33. Groups reported here are those to which assistance may have involved many of the things outlined for cooperatives in item 32, column C, with the one difference that such groups have not yet incorporated as a cooperative. Assistance may also have been given to informally organized groups that do not contemplate formal organization.
34. Only surveys you made or in which you gave assistance when information on marketing or service facilities was obtained.
36. Item should include cooperatives and other private enterprises with which you worked.
- a. Elevators, country buyers, processors, millers, feed manufacturers, seed dealers and processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in marketing grain.
- b. Country buyers, shippers, dehydrators, feed dealers, and others concerned with marketing hay and other forage crops.
- c. (1) Cotton ginner in selecting, installing, maintaining and/or operating cotton gins to obtain better grade cotton.  
(2) Local buyers, oil mills, compressors, warehousemen, textile mills, and others engaged in processing (other than ginning), storing, and merchandizing raw cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.
- d. Auction warehouses, country buyers, and others engaged in marketing and handling tobacco.
- e. Elevators, local buyers, oil mills, warehousemen, peanut processors, and other dealers.
- f. Sugar mills, contractors, and others engaged in handling and marketing sugarcane and sugar beets.
- g. Milk plants, pick-up and delivery routes, condenseries, cheese plants, ice-cream manufacturers, and bargaining groups.
- h. Assembling and processing plants, retailers of poultry and poultry products, grading stations, pick-up routes, and poultry and turkey auctions.
- i. Auction-market operators, terminal markets, processing plants including local locker plants, buyers of livestock and wool, lamb and wool pools, and feeder-calf and feeder-pig auction demonstrations.
- j and k. Cold-storage operators, transportation agencies, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in moving agricultural products from the producer to the consumer.
37. This item is to include food retailers with whom work was done in quality preservation, display, supplies and disposition of different food items, and consumer preference. Information prepared for other groups, though of value to food retailers, should not be included.
38. Consumers who were given information regarding supply and relative price of agricultural products, to guide them in the purchase of food, are to be reported. Consumers given assistance in the selection of foods based upon individual or family needs should be reported in item 71b. Persons with whom you worked in consumer education on other than agricultural products should be reported under appropriate items in the respective sections, such as farm mechanical equipment (subitem 55a), home equipment (subitem 61a), and clothing (subitem 67a).

**MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS**
**32. Assistance given to FORMALLY organized cooperatives (those incorporated under State law):**

Kind of cooperative	Cooperatives assisted	Members in county	Cooperatives in column A given educational assistance with—			
			Organizational problems	Financial problems	Operational problems	Public-relations and membership problems
			A	B	C	D
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
a. Marketing and purchasing.....		<del>439</del>				
b. Farm and home service.....		<del>465</del>				

**33. Assistance given to INFORMALLY organized groups (other than those reported under item 32) with organizational and operational problems:**

Type of activity	Groups	Members
	A	B
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
a. Marketing and purchasing.....		
b. Farm and home service.....		

*Number*
**34. SURVEYS made during the year on specific problems of—**

a. Marketing.....	
b. Service facilities.....	
35. Farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted in marketing products through roadside or other farm retail markets:	
a. Agricultural products.....	
b. Home products (arts, crafts, etc.).....	
36. Buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of farm products assisted with marketing problems:	
a. Grain, seed, dry beans and peas, etc.....	1
b. Hay and other forage crops.....	5
c. Cotton: (1) Cotton ginner.....	
(2) Other.....	
d. Tobacco.....	
e. Oil crops (soybeans, flax, peanuts, etc.).....	
f. Sugar crops.....	
g. Dairy and dairy products.....	3
h. Poultry and poultry products.....	3
i. Meat animals and meat products.....	
j. Fruits and nuts.....	
k. Vegetables including potatoes.....	
37. Food retailers assisted with merchandising problems.....	
38. Persons assisted with CONSUMER information on agricultural products..... <i>estimated total</i> ..	10

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE—*Interpretation.*

Consideration is to be given to the PLANNING and ECONOMIC aspects as well as to the technological problems incident to carrying out the practices listed on this page.

A. Soil-and-water conservation and management refers to all extension work incident to the improvement of soil fertility and the continuous productive capacity of the land. Practices, such as the application of fertilizer utilized PRIMARILY by the crop to which it is applied, should be reported under Crops. However, certain practices, such as fertilizer application, may contribute to both immediate crop-production gain and long-time soil improvement. Some duplication in the reporting of such practices is inevitable.

39, 40, and 41. See interpretation of corresponding items under Crops and Livestock.

41. Figures in columns A, B, and C will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 42, 43, or 44, respectively.

42. Item—

e. Refers to development of water supplies, both gravity and underground; storage, reservoirs, tanks, distribution systems, and the like. Persons given assistance in determining the quality of water for crop purposes are to be included.

f. Refers to problems relating to the removal of excess water: Installation of tile, drainage

ways, and ditches. Persons given assistance in saline-alkaline reclamation are to be included.

g. Reports assistance given with problems relating to the application of water to the land; water measurement; penetration duty of water, and the like.

h and i. Report only application of soil amendments and fertilizers that contribute to land protection and sustained productivity of the soil. Where such applications are made primarily for use of a crop currently grown, such assistance is to be reported under the appropriate crop.

44. Item—

a. Reports only those assisted in the construction or management of ponds for fish. Ponds constructed primarily for storage of water for use in irrigation should be reported in subitem 42c.

b. Refers to the planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders, and with other plantings for food and protection in wildlife areas.

c. Includes protection of such wildlife areas as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE

In estimating, the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Soil and water conservation and management	Forestry	Wildlife
	A	B	C
39. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	3	9	
40. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	292	290	4
41. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	241	192	4

	Estimated number
42. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-A assisted with—	79
a. Proper land use.....	6
b. Contour and strip cropping.....	3
c. Terracing.....	1
d. Grassing waterways.....	2
e. Water supply, storage, and distribution.....	2
f. Drainage.....	180
g. Irrigation.....	207
h. Use of soil amendments (lime, sulfur, gypsum, trace elements, etc.).....	54
i. Use of fertilizers (commercial and barnyard) (See subitem 25b).....	32
j. Production of soil-improvement crops.....	15
k. Crop rotations.....	
l. Land clearing.....	
43. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-B assisted with—	39
a. Planting forest trees (windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, Christmas trees, etc.).....	7
b. Timber-stand improvement (thinning, weeding, and pruning forest and woodland trees).....	5
c. Timber harvesting (includes selective and other recommended cutting for forest products).....	
d. Estimating and appraising.....	9
e. Production of maple-sirup products or naval stores.....	5
f. Treating wood products with preservatives (fence posts and building timbers).....	135
g. Marketing of forest products (includes markets and timber-selling practices).....	
h. Fire prevention.....	
44. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-C assisted with—	4
a. Construction or management of ponds for fish.....	
b. Making food and cover plantings for wildlife.....	
c. Protection of wildlife areas from fire or livestock.....	

**PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS—Interpretation**

47. This item is the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted in all lines of work concerning the business-management aspects of farming. It will, therefore, include subitems listed under item 48 as well as others. Subitems 48a through 48j are for reporting the different persons helped in various lines. The same person may be helped in several ways, hence the total of these items would ordinarily be greater than the total for item 47.
48. Assistance should include—
- All persons to whom information on the "outlook" ahead was given as an aid to making farm-business decisions. For example, a discussion of the dairy situation and outlook at a dairy meeting with the idea of helping the group to make a decision would be included, as well as any meetings or other efforts to discuss outlook as such.
  - Work done not only in getting persons to keep farm records but in explaining how to keep them; also in summarizing and analyzing farm records.
  - Special work done in helping farmers to make an over-all plan of the farm business for the most profitable use of resources over a period of years.
  - Work done to help farmers make yearly adjustments in size, combination of enterprise, and organization of business. Subitem 48c refers to long-time adjustments, 48d should include adjustments made from year to year.
- e. Special work in helping farmers to develop new sources of income.
- Assistance given to obtain and use credit for operating the farm business; for example, in the purchase of livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and in financing the purchase of the farm.
  - Help given persons in locating and/or appraising a farm for rental or purchase.
  - Help given in locating farm labor, instructing groups of workers in efficient work methods, and in acquainting employers of good farmer-worker relations.
  - Leases, partnerships, property transfers, and farm and liability insurance. (See subitem 66d.)
  - Work in acquainting farmers with income-tax provisions, including how to figure depreciation, handle capital expenditures, and divide joint farm and home costs.
49. This item should include work that may have been done with persons or firms doing business as farm planners or farm managers, as well as lawyers and others giving legal and income-tax assistance.
50. Should include also life-insurance companies, etc.

**PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS**

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.*

45. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	.....
46. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	47
47. Estimated number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	26
48. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 47 assisted with—	
a. Information on the agricultural outlook.....	26
b. Keeping and analyzing farm records.....	5
c. Developing an over-all farm plan.....	7
d. Making needed adjustments in farm organization.....	10
e. Developing supplemental sources of income.....	5
f. Obtaining and using credit.....	5
g. Selecting a farm for rental or purchase.....	4
h. Obtaining, training, and using farm labor.....	5
i. Legal aspects of the farm business.....	.....
j. Income-tax accounting and related problems.....	12
49. Number of individuals or firms assisted in rendering better planning, management, legal, tax, or other specialized services to farmers.....	.....
50. Number of banks or other agencies assisted in adapting loan and credit policies and procedures to provide better service to farmers.....	.....

**FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT—Interpretation**

53. Figures in columns A and B will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 54 or 55 respectively.

54. The farmhouse should NOT be included. It should be reported under item 60.

a. This subitem includes the planning and decisions relating to farm-building arrangement, for efficient work methods, and the like.

b and c. Also include planning and decisions relating to efficient lay-out within a farm building.

d. Also include equipment that may be constructed as part of the building.

55. Item—

a. Refers to farm mechanical equipment used outside farm buildings, usually in connection with field work, such as tractor, hay loader, cotton picker, potato digger.

b. Refers to labor-saving devices and equipment developed or built by the farmer.

55. Item should include the use of electricity in the farm business, such as electric brooders and motors for building equipment.

**FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT**

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.*

Item	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
	A	B
51. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting .....		3
52. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings .....	70	44
53. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices .....	50	31
54. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-A, assisted with—		<i>Estimated number</i>
a. Arrangement of farm-building lay-out .....		10
b. Construction of farm buildings .....		45
c. Remodeling or repairing farm buildings .....		7
d. Selection or construction of farm-building equipment .....		10
55. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-B, assisted with—		
a. Selection of farm mechanical equipment .....		15
b. Developing labor-saving devices and equipment .....		10
c. Use, care, and repair of farm mechanical equipment .....		21
56. Farmers and other individuals assisted in the use of electricity for income-producing purposes .....		10

**THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT—Interpretation**

This section deals with assistance given to homemakers, farmers, and other persons in connection with the house and surroundings, the furnishings and equipment.

A. Covers specific practices listed under item 60 and other related work.

B. Covers specific practices listed under item 61 and other related work.

57. This item relates to the voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have **ACTIVELY ENGAGED** in furthering those phases of extension work dealing with the house and surroundings, furnishings, and equipment. See also interpretation of item 8.

58. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with the house and its surroundings, the agricultural agent and home demonstration agent had, together, 75 office calls, 55 telephone calls, wrote 25 letters, visited 60 homes, and had an attendance of 360 at the various types of meetings relating to this line of work—a total of 575 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, however, an estimate will suffice, based upon what information is available.

59. In estimating the total number of **DIFFERENT** homemakers and other persons in the county influenced **TO MAKE SOME CHANGE**, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:

- (1) Number of **DIFFERENT** persons reached through direct contacts (item 58 with duplications removed).
- (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and home demonstration clubs.
- (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information, through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.
- (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele (number of occupied dwelling units in the county or number

of houses, depending upon the phase of extension work being reported) that made use of extension information relating to specific practices or groups of practices. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after publication of specific news stories or after broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.

The totals reported in columns A and B normally will be greater than those reported for any one of the subitems under items 60 and 61, respectively, as those totals will usually include practices in addition to the specific ones listed.

60. Item—

c. Refers to space, work-saving arrangements, storage, surface finishes, and light and ventilation in the kitchen and laundry.

d. Refers to storage space in any other area of house other than kitchen and laundry.

g. Reports work done in planning a suitable electric system to meet present and future needs. This includes size of wiring to power load, number and location of outlets, and switches.

h. Includes work done in planning as well as the actual landscaping and care of home grounds. Assistance given in insect or disease control of lawn, flowers, shrubs, or house plants should be reported in item 25-H.

The subitems listed under item 60 should not be added and reported in item 59-A, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

61. Item should include—

a. Electrical equipment in the home. Work done with sewing equipment should be reported under subitem 67d.

c. Refinishing furniture, upholstering, chair seating, renovation of accessories.

The subitems listed under item 61 should not be added and reported in item 59-B, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

## THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	The house and surroundings A	Furnishings and equipment B
57. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting .....	50	30
58. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	529	1,451
59. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families, homemakers, or other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	700	900

	Estimated number
60. Families, homemakers, and other individuals reported in item 59-A assisted with—	
a. Building a new house.....	8
b. Remodeling or repairing the house.....	10
c. Improving kitchen or laundry.....	6
d. Improving storage space.....	5
e. Selection, installation, use, and care of water and/or sewage systems.....	10
f. Selection, installation, use, and care of heating and/or cooling systems.....	3
g. Planning electrical systems.....	
h. Landscaping home grounds.....	190
61. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 59-B assisted with—	
a. Selection, use, and care of home equipment (other than sewing equipment).....	334
b. Selection, use, and construction of home furnishings.....	290
c. Repair, reconditioning, and care of home furnishings.....	100
d. Furniture arrangement and use of accessories.....	335
e. Color schemes and wall finishes.....	320
f. Floor finishes.....	50

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING—*Interpretation*

64. See item 59 for interpretation of what to include here.

65a. Management may be defined as "using, as well as we can, what we have, to get what we want." Therefore, in helping people to improve their management we are concerned with "how," "what," "who," "when," and "where" decisions that will aid them in reaching their goals. For example, the management of dishwashing would include "who" and "when" decisions as well as the "how" decision. If only the "how" decision in dishwashing was improved, it should be reported under 65b as an improved housekeeping method. Management decisions have to do with the use of the family's available physical and human resources—time, energy, equipment, skills, knowledge, and money.

Assistance includes work done—

- b. In improvement in the use of time and energy through job-methods training, work simplification, and time and motion study. (See example in 65a.)
- c. On laundering methods and use of new soaps and detergents. (Assistance related to laundering the new-type fabrics in connection with the care of clothing should be reported in subitem 67b.)

66. Includes work done—

- b. On that portion of financial affairs that deals with planning the use of family resources and making distribution to cover cost of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and savings (thrift).
- d. On wills, inheritance, insurance, notes and installment-buying contracts. Subitem 48i covers legal affairs pertaining to the farm business.

67. Includes work done—

- a. In the selection of shoes, hats, accessories, men's and boys' clothing as well as clothing accounts and inventories.
- b. With storage, dry-cleaning, and special laundering problems in connection with care of clothing. Work on control of moths and silverfish, and the like, as part of the care of clothing, should be reported here. Specific help given to control insect damage to clothing should be reported under item 137.
- c. On both new and remodeled clothing.
- e. On the influence of good grooming on development of the individual.

## HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.*

Item	Home management A	Family economics B	Clothing C
62. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....			40
63. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	50	300	482
64. Estimated total number of different homemakers and other persons assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	100	400	600
65. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-A assisted—			<i>Estimated number</i>
a. In arriving at management decisions.....			
b. In improving housekeeping methods.....			
c. With family laundering.....			50
66. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-B assisted—			300
a. In the use of rural family outlook information.....			
b. With family financial planning.....			
c. With keeping and analyzing home records.....			
d. With family legal matters.....			
67. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-C assisted—			150
a. In selecting and buying clothing.....			150
b. With care and mending of clothing.....			135
c. With clothing construction.....			335
d. In selection, use, and care of sewing and pressing equipment and with sewing centers.....			130
e. With good grooming and posture (personal appearance).....			

**FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY—Interpretation**

Columns A, B, C, and D include the specific practices listed under items 71, 72, 73, and 74, respectively, as well as other related work.

68 and 69. See interpretations of items 57 and 58.

70. Considers factors outlined for item 59.

71. Assistance includes—

- a. All work done to encourage production and use of home-grown food: Fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products.
- b. Selection on basis of quality, nutritional needs, amount to buy, variety, and form. Work done regarding price and supply should be reported in item 38.
- c. Also food preparation for special occasions, such as holidays and picnics, as well as for outdoor meals and meals for large groups.
- d. Freezing, canning, drying, brining; storage of fruits and root vegetables; curing of meats; and making jams, jellies, and pickles.
- e. Child feeding, maternal diet, food for the aged,

weight control, diets for special needs, as well as general nutrition for good health.

72. Assistance includes—

- a. Work relating to garbage disposal, screening for flies, sanitary outhouses, and other disease-preventive practices. Control of household insects through elimination of breeding places, use of sprays, and the like should be reported under item 137.
- c and d. Educational work done to encourage examinations for cancer, heart ailments, polio, and tuberculosis, to protect and/or improve the health of individual persons.

73. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Willingness to work as a family member toward a family goal—family councils.
- d. Development of self-confidence and emotional stability; adjustments to life situations.

74. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Safe driving, bicycle riding, safe practices for pedestrians, and other safety practices.

**FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY**

*In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program. Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work*

Item	Foods and nutrition	Health	Family life	Safety
	A	B	C	D
68. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	40	14	22	10
69. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	1300	900	700	575
70. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	1250	600	650	350
71. Families reported in item 70-A assisted—				<i>Estimated number</i>
a. With planning and/or producing the home food supply.....				547
b. In selecting food.....				855
c. With meal planning and food preparation.....				1239
d. With preservation and storage of food.....				514
e. In improving diets.....				1100
72. Families reported in 70-B assisted in—				
a. Sanitation practices and facilities.....				600
b. First aid and home nursing.....				
c. Dental-health education.....				
d. Health education leading to physical examination by a physician.....				335
73. Families reported in item 70-C assisted with—				
a. Child development and guidance.....				
b. Providing recommended play, clothing, and equipment suited to age of children.....				
c. Understanding roles of family members and strengthening family relationships.....				
d. Individual adjustments and personality development.....				
e. Home and family recreation.....				650
74. Families reported in item 70-D assisted with—				
a. Fire prevention around the farm and home.....				350
b. Accident prevention around the farm and home.....				294
c. Accident prevention away from home place.....				230

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—*Interpretation*

Note that the nature of this section requires treatment quite different from that for regular subject-matter pages. Here we try to get a picture of the number of different educational projects or activities agents worked on, size of the area covered, number of groups assisted, and the like.

The general approach is to start with projects affecting the individual (item 75); then to move on to projects relating to the community and county (items 76 and 77); to the regional or area programs that may cover part of a county or several States (item 78); to the national program (item 79); and finally to world affairs (item 80). Item 81 covers emergency activities in which extension agents participated.

- A. Educational projects, programs, or activities may be things such as making a survey of a community's need for telephone lines; promoting a dinner between a businessmen's service group and the farmers in the area, to improve rural-urban relations; planning for a hospital or a community health project of some kind; organizing a soil conservation district; or work done to get a bookmobile started in the county. Any community-improvement projects the 4-H Clubs engaged in should be reported in this column under the appropriate heading. Report only the projects, programs, or activities in which county extension agents participated, either alone or in cooperation with State specialists or others. Do not report in this section work done unofficially, such as school or church work.
- B. Entries in this column should indicate the number of communities or groups within the county assisted in each project reported in column A. A community is a more or less well-defined group of people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limit. For purposes of this report, a community is one of several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

C. This column reports on those projects where local leaders assisted. Members of special committees appointed by other groups with whom you worked should be reported as local leaders. Include only those living within the county.

- D. In addition to local leaders, includes all others actively engaged in advancing the project or activity. For example, a community forum to discuss national or international problems would include adults and youths in attendance at the forum, local leaders, and all others who assisted in planning, arranging, or promoting the forum.
75. Item includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government—local, State, or national; and study of public documents.
76. Includes improvement clubs, councils, committees for special purposes.
77. Item includes—  
j. Music, drama, and art.
78. Item includes—  
a. Such regional or area development programs or projects as river basin; watershed; soil conservation district; land use; land reclamation; flood control; and industrial development.
79. Item includes national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, and industry.
80. Includes things such as developing understanding of international problems, programs, and organizations, including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.
81. Includes emergency assistance in connection with fires, floods, drought, and other disasters, and special drives.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Item	Different educational projects, programs, or activities	Communities or groups assisted	Voluntary local leaders assisting	Persons participating
	A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Number
75. Citizenship activities.....	1	13	14	700
76. Developing and improving county or community organization.....				
77. Local projects of a general public nature:				
a. General community problems; studies, surveys, etc.....				
b. Improving health facilities, services, and programs.....				
c. Improving schools.....				
d. Improving churches.....	3	3	9	1500
e. Bettering town-country relations.....				
f. Libraries.....				
g. Roads.....				
h. Telephones.....				
i. Community centers.....	1	1	3	56
j. Recreation programs and facilities.....				
k. Community beautification.....	2	13	35	360
78. Regional or area development programs or projects.....				
79. National programs and proposals affecting agriculture and rural life.....				
80. World affairs.....				
81. Emergency activities.....				

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS—*Interpretation*

- A. 4-H Club members enrolled are the boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
- B. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
- C. Where certain phases of a project cannot be measured in terms of the unit designated, the units for that phase of the project should not be answered. Report to the nearest whole unit for the completed projects only.
- The following items include projects in—
89. Home and market gardens as well as commercial canning crops.
91. Improvement and management of range and pasture. Also includes projects in identification of grasses and weeds, and the control of weeds.
92. All crops not falling in one of items 82 through 91. Note that pasture projects are reported separately (item 91).
95. Also includes game and fur-bearing animals.
102. Horses and mules, goats, and other livestock not listed in items 96 through 101.
104. Study of insects and insecticides.
- 105-C. Tractors maintained or serviced.
- 106-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
- 107-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
109. Farm records and accounts.
110. Farmstead and home improvement, landscaping, flowers. Improvement of the home deals with the exterior. Work on the interior is reported under item 118.
111. Also includes food selection.
- 113-C. Frozen foods should be entered as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.
117. 4-H personal accounts as well as time-and-energy management and other home-management problems.

## SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

A club member may engage in more than one project. The sum of the projects may, therefore, be greater than the number of different club members enrolled.

Item	Members enrolled	Members completing	Units involved in completed projects	
	A	B	C	
	Number	Number	Number	
82. Corn.....	15	12	25.0	acres
83. Other cereals.....	1	1	15.0	do.
84. Peanuts.....				do.
85. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....				do.
86. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	1	-		do.
87. Cotton.....		1		do.
88. Tobacco.....	2	1	1 0.5	do.
89. Vegetable growing.....	61	14	10 304	do.
90. Fruits.....				do.
91. Range and pasture.....	1	-		do.
92. Other crops.....				do.
93. Soil and water conservation and management.....				do.
94. Forestry.....	1	-		do.
95. Wildlife and nature study.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
96. Poultry (including turkeys).....	22	9	8875	birds
97. Dairy cattle.....	12	9	10	animals
98. Beef cattle.....	14	8	9	do.
99. Sheep.....	1	1	2	do.
100. Swine.....	38	22	60	do.
101. Rabbits.....	11	1	8	do.
102. Other livestock.....				do.
103. Bees.....				colonies
104. Entomology.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
105. Tractor maintenance.....	6	6	6	tractors
106. Electricity.....	108	84	213	articles
107. Farm shop.....				do.
108. Other engineering projects.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
109. Farm management.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
110. Beautification of home grounds.....	2	2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
111. Meal planning and preparation (include baking and food selection).....	148	135	{ 1350 4050	dishes prepared meals served
112. Canning and preserving (other than freezing).....	14	8	1635	quarts
113. Freezing of foods.....			{	quarts frozen
114. Health, nursing, and first aid.....			XX	pounds frozen
115. Child care.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
116. Clothing.....	135	120	{ 690	articles
117. Home management.....			XX 30	garments
118. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	15	10	{ 35 14	articles rooms
119. Home industries, arts, and crafts.....				articles
120. Junior leadership.....	38	37	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
121. All other.....	2	1	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
122. Total.....	648	481	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP--Interpretation

- 123. The number of different 4-H Clubs in the county is to be reported under this item. Do not count the same club more than once. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture and home economics, and of providing desirable training for members.
- 124. 4-H Club members--
  - a. Enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
  - b. Completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
- 125. Census definitions may be used as a guide in determining the kind of home in which 4-H Club members reside.
  - a. Bureau of the Census definition of a farm as used in the 1950 Census is:
    - In 1950, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms only if agricultural products, exclusive of a home garden, with a VALUE of \$100 or more were produced in 1949. Also in 1950, places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the value of agricultural products SOLD amounted to \$100 or more.
  - b. Rural nonfarm homes are located in open country and do not qualify as farms, or in centers having up to 2,500 population.
  - c. Urban homes are located in centers of 2,500 population and over, also in densely settled fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more.
- 127. Age of club members at time of enrollment is to be used as basis for reporting.
- 128. Report only club members who received DEFINITE training in the subitems listed. Be sure to include those enrolled in corresponding 4-H projects. Do not count all members as having received training in broad subjects such as citizenship, personal improvement, and music appreciation, unless they were given specific training in such subjects.
  - e. Includes members who received training in how to keep and use personal accounts; development of money plans; arriving at decisions about savings; becoming familiar with life insurance; and in other ways to save.
- 130. A 4-H Club camp is conducted under the direction of a professional extension worker or voluntary local leader and provides a group of club members with the experience of being away from home oversight and participating in an organized educational, recreational, or nature-study program. Do not include "day camps," short courses, picnics, institutes, or other similar training or recreation events.

123	0	3	11	10	100
124	0	7	1	1	100
125	0	10	10	100	100
127	0	1	1	1	100
128	0	1	1	1	100
130	0	1	1	1	100
131	0	1	1	1	100
132	0	1	1	1	100
133	0	1	1	1	100
134	0	1	1	1	100
135	0	1	1	1	100
136	0	1	1	1	100
137	0	1	1	1	100
138	0	1	1	1	100
139	0	1	1	1	100
140	0	1	1	1	100
141	0	1	1	1	100
142	0	1	1	1	100
143	0	1	1	1	100
144	0	1	1	1	100
145	0	1	1	1	100
146	0	1	1	1	100
147	0	1	1	1	100
148	0	1	1	1	100
149	0	1	1	1	100
150	0	1	1	1	100
151	0	1	1	1	100
152	0	1	1	1	100
153	0	1	1	1	100
154	0	1	1	1	100
155	0	1	1	1	100
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170	0	1	1	1	100
171	0	1	1	1	100
172	0	1	1	1	100
173	0	1	1	1	100
174	0	1	1	1	100
175	0	1	1	1	100
176	0	1	1	1	100
177	0	1	1	1	100
178	0	1	1	1	100
179	0	1	1	1	100
180	0	1	1	1	100
181	0	1	1	1	100
182	0	1	1	1	100
183	0	1	1	1	100
184	0	1	1	1	100
185	0	1	1	1	100
186	0	1	1	1	100
187	0	1	1	1	100
188	0	1	1	1	100
189	0	1	1	1	100
190	0	1	1	1	100
191	0	1	1	1	100
192	0	1	1	1	100
193	0	1	1	1	100
194	0	1	1	1	100
195	0	1	1	1	100
196	0	1	1	1	100
197	0	1	1	1	100
198	0	1	1	1	100
199	0	1	1	1	100
200	0	1	1	1	100

## 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

123. Number of 4-H Clubs.....		10
124. Different 4-H Club members—	Boys	Girls
a. Enrolled.....	160	212
b. Completing.....	82	190
125. 4-H Club members from—		
a. Farm homes.....	132	172
b. Rural nonfarm homes.....	28	40
c. Urban homes.....		
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	160	212
126. 4-H Club members enrolled by years in club work:		
a. 1st year.....	73	103
b. 2d year.....	26	36
c. 3d year.....	27	22
d. 4th year.....	23	19
e. 5th year.....	7	18
f. 6th year and over.....	4	14
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	160	212
127. 4-H Club members enrolled by ages:		
a. 10 years and under.....	29	69
b. 11 years.....	25	42
c. 12 years.....	38	30
d. 13 years.....	31	27
e. 14 years.....	14	17
f. 15 years.....	15	13
g. 16 years.....	5	5
h. 17-20 years, inclusive.....	3	9
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	160	212
128. 4-H Club members who received definite training in—		Members
a. Judging.....		21
b. Giving demonstrations.....		80
c. Group recreation leadership.....		40
d. Music appreciation.....		
e. Money management (thrift).....		
f. Farm and home safety.....		91
g. Citizenship.....		
h. Personality improvement.....		
i. Soil and water conservation.....		4
j. Forestry.....		4
k. Health, nursing, and first aid.....		
129. 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....		
130. Number of members attending a 4-H Club camp.....		39
131. 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local achievement programs, and fairs.....		10



MISCELLANEOUS—*Interpretation*

The following items should include work done—

136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.
137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.
138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects

in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25e.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, rabbits, and pestiferous birds.

141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

142. Other than those incident to foods, clothing, housefurnishings, etc., which are to be reported in their respective subject-matter sections. Assistance in the selling of arts and crafts is to be reported in subitem 35b.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Item	Estimated number
136. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of general feeder insects.....	615
137. FAMILIES assisted with control of household insects.....	
138. HANDLERS, PROCESSORS, and other individuals assisted with control of insects in off-farm storage of grain.....	10
139. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of noxious weeds.....	15
140. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of rodents and other predatory animals.....	
141. BEEKEEPERS and other individuals assisted with problems in the care of bees, honey, and honey products.....	5
142. FAMILIES assisted with practices incident to production of arts and crafts.....	

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE—*Interpretation*

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 conservative estimates based upon records, surveys, and such other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

ESTIMATES FOR THIS SECTION SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST RECENT COUNTY STATISTICAL DATA. All agents should work together in trying to make these figures reflect as accurately as possible the situation in the county. Adaptation of the factors outlined for items 24 and 59 might be helpful in making these estimates.

A, B, and C. In determining the number of families to be reported in each column, it is suggested that the same approach be used as outlined for item 125.

143. In this section emphasis is only on the number of families assisted, where emphasis has been on individuals in earlier sections of the report. Therefore, it is going to be necessary to eliminate duplications in numbers assisted in changing agricultural practices. For example, when a farmer is assisted with crop-production problems and his son is in a 4-H dairy-calf club, the assistance would be reported as given to one farm family.

144. As outlined in item 143, care should also be exercised in estimating the number of families assisted directly or indirectly in changing homemaking practices.

145. This item should be a total of items 143 and 144 with duplications removed owing to the same farm or family's being assisted in both agricultural and homemaking practices.

## SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

Item	Farm A	Rural nonfarm B	Urban C
	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>
143. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES this year.....	925	50	
144. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in HOMEMAKING (home economics) practices this year.....	1100	200	
145. Total DIFFERENT families assisted by extension programs (items 143 and 144, less duplication).....	1300	200	

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES—*Interpretation*

The purpose of this section is to bring together in one place the cooperation given to other public agencies working with the people of the county. This information is used for public-relations purposes.

A, B, and C. Days devoted by agents to cooperating with the agencies listed below should already have been reported in the section on Program Emphasis under the appropriate program headings.

D. The meetings to be reported in this column are those devoted to programs of other agencies in the county that extension agents attended. In many instances these meetings will already have been reported under item 9, depending upon whether the extension agent held the meeting or attended and actively participated in the program. For example: The county agent is expected to attend the meetings of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee. These meetings would be reported in this section. In contrast, the extension agent holds several meetings

in the county where he and the committeemen explain the agricultural program to farmers. Those meetings would also be reported in this section as well as in the Extension Teaching Activities section. "Days devoted" in both places would be reported in the appropriate column below and also in the Program Emphasis section.

148. This item should include work with production-credit associations, national farm-loan associations, and district banks for cooperatives; also participation in work with the other Farm Credit district personnel and representatives of its central office in Washington, D. C.

158. Line is left blank so that States, if they desire, may request information about a Federal agency not listed.

165. Line is left blank for State use.

168. Line is left blank for State use.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agency worked with	Days devoted by—			Number of meetings relating to program of agency attended by county extension workers
	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	
	A	B	C	
<b>FEDERAL AGENCIES</b>				
146. Item discontinued.....				
147. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation.....				
148. Farm Credit Administration.....			2	
149. Farmers Home Administration.....	2		5	2
150. Fish and Wildlife Service.....			1	1
151. Forest Service.....			5	1
152. Bureau of Indian Affairs.....				
153. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee.....		2	20	6
154. Rural Electrification Administration.....			1	
155. Selective Service System.....				
156. Soil Conservation Service.....			6	2
157. Valley authority (TVA, etc.).....				
158. Other (specify).....				
<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>				
159. Health department.....	15		1	
160. Highway department.....				
161. State departments of agriculture and forestry.....			2	
162. State department of education: General schools.....	2	1		1
163. State employment service.....				
164. Welfare department.....	1		1	
165. Other (specify).....				
<b>COUNTY AGENCIES</b>				
166. Soil conservation districts.....			3	2
167. Vocational-agriculture and home economics departments.....	10	2	5	5
168. Other (specify).....				

## YOUR ANNUAL REPORT

The preparation of an annual report setting forth the progress made in the county during the year is of greatest interest and value to you as an extension worker. It provides an opportunity to measure how far you have gone in relation to the goals set forth in the plan of work outlined at the beginning of the year; to check on the effectiveness of the extension program; to consider where improvements can be made; and to decide what things should be handled differently next year. The preparation of an adequate annual report is a stimulating experience.

In addition, your annual report offers an excellent means of building good will and support of the sponsoring group in the county, the county governing body, local extension leaders and other key people, the agencies with which you work or would like to work, and the general public—rural and urban. It helps to build good public relations.

Your annual report is also a record of the year's work put into convenient shape for future reference. It helps new persons joining the county staff to become acquainted with the extension program. It assists State specialists to develop effective supporting programs in their respective subject-matter fields. The State supervisory staff frequently uses the county annual report as a guide in determining an agent's readiness for promotion and suitability to fill vacancies that arise.

The annual report in reality is another chapter in the extension history of your county to be added to the permanent record maintained in the National Archives of the United States Government.

### General Directions

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, D. C., office should be sent through the State extension office. When an assistant agent has been employed during a part of or all the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. When an agent in charge of a line of work has left the county 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

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

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain, for EACH MAJOR line of work undertaken, a comprehensive picture of—

1. WHY the line of work was emphasized; what were the people's problems, situations, or needs warranting attention.
2. WHAT was attempted and what were the objectives and the major things the people were to learn, or do, in connection with this line of work.

3. HOW the work was carried on; principal and new extension teaching methods and activities used and their effectiveness; selection, training, and use of local leaders; and cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.

4. What RESULTS were obtained, not in terms of the activities carried on but in terms of objectives, or what was attempted at the beginning of the year.

5. HOW next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

For minor lines of work, only the results need to be reported to complete the record of the year's work.

The following suggestions may help you prepare a better annual report:

1. Read last year's annual report again, and apply the criteria for a good narrative report discussed above.
2. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
3. Go over the information and data assembled from various office and field sources during the year.
4. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
5. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
6. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
7. Include only those photographs, circular letters, or other exhibits that help to emphasize the points you make in the text. Do NOT make the annual report a scrapbook. (Material of local value may be attached to or filed with your office copy, rather than being made a part of the official report.)

### The Statistical Report

When 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. In some States a combined white and Negro report may also be requested by the extension director.

County totals are the sums 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, homemakers, 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 extension program in agricultural, home demonstration, young men and women's, or 4-H Club work. **ONLY THE IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES TAKING PLACE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AS THE RESULT OF EXTENSION EFFORT SHOULD BE REPORTED.** Of necessity the information called for in the national statistical report schedule has broad application to extension work as it is conducted throughout the United States. In addition to the information provided for in this report form, some State extension services may need to obtain additional statistical information on programs and activities peculiar to their States.

# Annual Report

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service



R. S. Ellis

agent

1954

R. R. Wesson

assistant agent

Buckingham

county

NARRATIVE REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

in

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1954

R. S. Ellis, County Agent

R. H. Weason, Assistant County Agent

Margaret E. Lacy, Stenographer

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## I. HISTORY AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

Buckingham County is located in about the geographical center of the State and its topography is typical of Piedmont Virginia. It was formed from Albemarle county in 1761 and contained 582 sq. mi. Forest and wooded areas make up 75% or more, of the area. \* "The soils of Buckingham County are mainly residual from acid crystalline rock. Such soils have loamy surfaces, clay subsoils, ample depth to bedrock, and good drainage. The subsoils are predominantly red or reddish." While there are a large number of soil types, the majority of the area consists of Tatum, Mason, Cecil, Lloyd, and Iredell. The James River forms the northern and western boundary of the county and Slate River and Willis River are the most important streams in the county. The Appomattox river forms about one-half of the southern boundary. \* "The soils of the county would not be considered highly productive in their natural condition. They all require liberal use of lime and fertilizer and good management for high production."

Buckingham is crossed from North to South by highway U.S. 15 and from East to West by U.S. 60. It has 237 miles of hard surface roads, plus 374 miles of dirt roads making a total road system of 621 miles. The James River division of the G & O railroad runs along the North and East and the Buckingham branch of this railroad runs from Brezo to Dillwyn; the later point being in about the center of the county. The southern end of the county is also easily accessible to the N & W railroad. The center of the county is located 70 miles from Richmond, 45 miles from Charlottesville and Lynchburg and 25 miles from Farmville and these are the main shopping and sales areas for the people of the county.

Since 1796 slate roofing has been made in the county and the payroll from this source in 1951 amounted to about \$500,000. In recent years plants have been installed to use the waste material from the slate mines; one making a special roofing material and the other a lightweight aggregate material that is used in making concrete and building blocks.

Industries located outside of the county normally employ 75 to 100 county residents. The census reported \$498,807 cash farm income in 1939 and \$1,535,382 in 1949. This was divided

\* VPI Bulletin 469 - Economic Land Classification of Buckingham County - By G. W. Patten and Alex J. Harris

percentage-wise as follows:

	1939	1949
Dairy	6.09%	6.37%
Poultry	12.38	29.52
Other livestock	11.62	19.86
Field crops	59.16	28.66
Vegetables	.21	.04
Fruits	5.20	10.10
Horticultural specialties	.02	-
Forest	5.32	5.51
Total	100.00	100.00

Forest products are much more important than these figures would indicate due to the large number of man hours required in harvesting and processing timber products in the county. In fact the total received from this source in recent years has equalled receipts from agricultural products.

About 60 percent of the farms classified as part time farms get employment in the timber industry, mining industry, and other industries located outside the county.

## II. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

We have a county committee for each of the major divisions of agriculture in the county, including agronomy, dairying, forestry, livestock, and poultry. The members on these committees are appointed for one year and vary in number from 3 to 5. The County Agricultural Advisory committee is composed of the members of these committees plus some of the leaders in the commercial field in the county such as bankers, farm supply dealers, and other farm leaders and county officials as ex-officio members of the committee.

The County Extension program is developed by these committees representing the different phases of agriculture in the county. These committees develop goals for yearly and long-time objectives. As many meetings of the committees are held as is necessary to develop and carry out its program.

The County Agricultural Advisory committee meets at least annually and its primary purpose is to correlate the activities of the various committees and to develop a more definite long-time Agricultural Extension program in the county.

### III. MAJOR PROJECTS

#### a. Agronomy

During the past 10 years the cattle numbers in the county have increased by one-third which naturally increased the demand for pastures and hay. The summer of 1953 was extremely dry and 1954 little, if any, better. The increase in cattle and the dry weather emphasizes the importance of a better feed program and a better balanced feed program was naturally the first thing that the Agronomy committee considered at its annual meeting.

The annual planning meeting of the agronomy committee was held on February 10th. Nine members of the committee of 11 were present. W. W. Lewis, Extension Agronomist and G. R. Epperson, Associate Extension Agronomist, met with the committee. After a lengthy discussion and a review of the local statistics a four point program was adopted including better pastures, more hay, the importance of silos, and the economy of saving home grown seed.

#### 1. Pastures

The committee recommended that the Buckingham pasture club be continued in cooperation with the county Ruritan Club with a goal of 50 members, that a series of meetings be held to explain the importance of pastures and how to produce a good pasture, and that prizes be awarded to members of the club doing the best job and a pasture King of the county be crowned. During the meeting to explain the pasture program membership in the county pasture club was solicited. The club was organized with a total of 42 members, 8 short of the goal. The pastures on these farms were inspected by 5 committees of 3 men each. Mr. John Shoulders, Associate Extension Agronomist from V.P.I., had a training meeting with each of these committees before the scoring was done.

The Buckingham County Ruritan Club helped in securing membership of the club, donated \$25 in prizes and held a meeting to which all members of the pasture club were invited and at which the certificates and prizes were awarded, and at which the pasture King of the county was crowned. T. W. Wood and Son also furnished 125 pounds of pasture mixture for prizes.

These 42 farmers had a total of 6,794 acres of open land of which 2,984 were in permanent pasture. Of this permanent pasture 1,605 acres or 53% was in improved pasture. In addition to the permanent pastures these farms had a total of 399.0 acres of summer supplemental pasture and 197 acres of winter supplemental pasture.

34  
72

A total of 27 pasture club members were judged by the scoring committees to have 5% or more of their open land in pasture capable of carrying one animal unit for 200 days and were awarded pasture certificates. The Davidson Brothers, Ovid and William, with 78.02 percent were declared the pasture Kings of the county with Mr. V. C. Proffitt being runner-up with 35.63 percent. The program of the pasture club, the individual work of the committee members, pasture meetings, and radio programs have definitely improved the pasture situation in the county, especially the supplemental pasture seedings. The results were really outstanding when you consider we had the second driest summer in 20 years.

## 2. Hay

The dry weather last year had resulted in extremely low yields of hay. By spring most farmers had used up all of their reserved supply and many had to buy hay. It seems to be a very opportune time to put on a better hay program as there was a lot of interest in permanent and supplemental hay at all of the meetings where a better program was discussed. We believe that more acres of temporary and permanent hay were seeded as a result of the program than ever before but due to the second year of the dry weather the results were very disappointing. Poor stands were obtained, yields were low, and in a lot of cases the quality was poor due to the presence of excessive amounts of weeds and small grain straw. However, we believe that our efforts on the hay program were not lost as two years of dry weather served to emphasize the importance of the recommended program that included spring and fall hay as well as plans for emergency hay crops such as sudan grass, soybeans, etc. rather than depending on a crop that could be harvested at only one period during the summer or fall which might also be the dry period of the year.

## 3. Silos

To develop a better year round feed program emphasis was placed on more upright and trench silos so that the excessive growth of early spring could be added to the total feed supply. The committee recognized that often the first cutting of alfalfa could not be saved as hay due to high humidity, that often good pastures produced more in the early spring than the livestock could eat, and that silos offered the best method of saving this material. Three meetings were held under this program at which G. D. Kite, Agricultural Extension Engineer, discussed silos and the equipment for handling silage. W. W. Lewis, Extension Agronomist, discussed the best method of storing this material in the silos. As a result of this program two permanent silos were constructed and quite a number of trench and temporary silos were constructed and filled.

#### 4. Home Grown Seed

The committee felt that a program to save more locally grown seed would be very practical as the seed would be more economical and in most cases would be better adapted to local conditions. The program as planned included meetings to explain better methods of harvesting red clover and orchard grass and an actual field demonstration for the adjustment of mechanical equipment for saving the seed. None of these meetings were held as the farmers had to harvest all of their hay and clover for hay as a result of the dry weather and practically no orchard grass, clover, or lespedeza seed was saved in the county.

#### b. Livestock

The livestock committee met faced with a 1% national increase in cattle and a 11% state increase and a 31% price decline in the past 12 months. The committee decided on 4 chief objectives.

1. Continue to sponsor feeder calf sales in cooperation with other counties and set a goal of 400 calves from the county.
2. Better health program including a brucellosis program, vaccinating for blackleg and shipping fever, and two meetings with local Veterinarians to discuss health problems.
3. To hold four meetings to discuss marketing problems.
4. Demonstrate the importance and value of more labor saving equipment in livestock production.

#### (a) Feeder Calf Sale

For the past 12 years farmers in the county have been selling calves through feeder calf sales. The committee recommended that this practice be continued and that a goal of 400 calves sold through these sales be set. Meetings were arranged to discuss the requirements for the sales and to arrange for a cooperating effort in getting cow herds tested and calves vaccinated for brucellosis. Figures were presented to show the increase obtained from the high grading calves and the importance of good females as well as registered bulls. During 1954 162 fancy and choice calves brought three cents per pound more than the good and medium calves. Committeemen were elected and arrangements made for field inspection of the cow herd and calves to be consigned to the sale. As a result of the program 371 calves weighing 166,500 pounds were sold through the sale. A number of the growers figured that they got at least two to three cents per pound more by selling this way which means an increase in receipts of at least \$4,162.

#### (b) Health Program

As suggested by the committee two meetings were arranged with the local veterinarians who discussed disease control methods and answered questions. Dr. W. W. Taylor attended one of these meetings and Dr. John Huckle the other. The meetings proved to be very instructive and created considerable interest. At these and other livestock meetings arrangements were made for blackleg vaccination, dehorning, and castrating demonstrations. As a result of the program this year and in past years, there were only two or three reports of death from blackleg and none of the Buckingham calves were rejected for being improperly dehorned or castrated.

#### (c) Marketing Problems

The committee thought that the process of marketing a steer from the time it left the farm until the time it was bought by a housewife was not generally understood and they suggested a series of four meetings at which moving pictures prepared by some of the packing companies showing these steps be held. These meetings were well attended and if the discussion after the pictures were any indication they proved to be very helpful in getting a better understanding of the many steps and processes involved in killing, processing, and distribution of the meat and by-products for a 1000 pound steer.

#### (d) Labor Saving Equipment

The importance of labor saving equipment and methods in economic livestock production. Arrangements were made with the Extension Sheep Specialist, George Allen, to hold a one day sheep shearing school in the county. While special emphasis was placed on teaching the A-H club members to shear, all sheep growers were invited. Twenty boys and farmers participated in the school. As a result of this and other schools we have two former club members who do custom shearing and 6 or 7 of the farmers have learned to shear using the Australian method.

As previously mentioned silos and silage handling equipment were discussed by G. D. Kite, Extension Agricultural Engineer, at one of the Agronomy meetings. Quite a number of the farmers have used one or more of these suggestions for improving their method of handling or feeding silage. At the present time one farmer is building a feeding shed according to the plans which will give him semi-automatic feeding from a trench silo. Another is installing a blower in his trench silo, which used in combination with a mechanical silo unloading wagon and feed bunks on a truck will enable one man to feed a large number of dairy cattle. Another

farmer has built a double corn house that will hold 6,000 bushels or more of ear corn with an endless belt arrangement that both fills the corn house or can be reversed to bring the corn from the house to the sheller or crusher. A number of the farmers have bought hay and ear corn elevators and conveyers. Recently two men have started on an automatic feed crusher equipment with over-head bins. There have been numerous cases where feed boxes, troughs, feed racks, etc. have been rearranged to reduce the hours of feeding time required.

### c. Forestry

According to the best information that we have been able to assemble the income from the sale of forest products by the owners plus the wages for cutting, hauling, and processing, timber products in the county amounts to as much or more in dollars and cents than that derived from farming operations in the county. This fact plus the fact that three-fourths of the area in the county is in woodland very definitely demonstrates the importance of forestry in the county. To arrive at the best Extension forestry program two meetings were held.

The first meeting was with the buyers of forestry products, including pulpwood, saw timber, railroad ties, etc. These men were given figures on production in the county and asked to make comments and recommendations on what the Extension program in the county could do to develop a better forestry program in the county. We found these men to be very interested in the problem and more than willing to help in any way that they could. They pointed out that we had too high a percent of undesirable hardwoods compared with pine and poplar and they suggested that every effort be made to find more use for these hardwoods and that a concentrated effort be made to increase the pine and poplar stands. They also suggested that some recognition be given to farmers who planted 5,000 or more of these seedlings per year. The pulpwood buyers pointed out that in a lot of cases the farmers and cutters were actually cutting trees too small for pulpwood and that if these trees had been left just a few years longer in most instances the volume would have been more than double. They also went on record as being in favor of selective cutting so as to be able to maintain the maximum of saw timber and pulpwood per acre. And last but not least, they pointed out the great improvement that had been made in fire control and the absolute necessity of maintaining or improving all of our past achievements.

A meeting of the Extension Forestry committee was held shortly after this meeting. The committee was composed of V. W. Ranson, E. H. Bowling, Jr., G. H. Elean, Jr., John Ranson, J. C. Hayes, S. C. Hobart, and A. B. Lyon, Extension Forester. The committee was given the suggestions and recommendations made by the timber buyers as well as all of the available statistics on the forestry situation in the county. The committee recommended four approaches to the problem.

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1. Have demonstrations to promote proper harvesting of timber products.
  2. Encourage the planting and spot planting of pine seedlings.
  3. The desirability of eliminating undesirable species.
  4. Fire control.

To demonstrate the proper method of harvesting timber products the committee set a goal of three timber marking and thinning demonstrations. With the help of Mr. A. B. Lyon, two of these demonstrations were set up on the farms of Mr. V. W. Ranson and V. E. Jones. On a 10.0 acre pine stand on the farm of Mr. V. W. Ranson, 95 cords of pine wood were marked and cut for pulpwood as a thinning demonstration. About 500 pine seedlings were spot planted in one area where the original stand had consisted mostly of Virginia pine which were practically all cut. Asmate was used on undesirable hardwood that was not cut for pulpwood and fuel wood. Practically all of the trees that were left will grow into saw timber and even at the present time they represent 3 or 4 times the volume cut for pulpwood. Two field meetings were scheduled to visit this demonstration but the attendance was small. Mr. V. E. Jones had a similar demonstration which has been visited by a number of farmers and pulpwood cutters individually.

We still have not found what to tell a farmer to convince him of the importance of planting waste land to pine seedlings and to spot plant cut over and burnt timber land. We still run into the statement, "Why plant trees, I will be dead before they are big enough to cut", or "I have spent all of my life trying to get rid of trees and bushes, why plant them?" However, there has been an increase in planting as the records show there were 452,100 trees planted in the county during 1954 which is the highest number planted in any one year to date. However, during this same period 1,316,900 trees were cut for pulpwood.

Two demonstrations were conducted in the use of chemicals in the control of weed trees. These demonstrations will be continued with additional treatments during 1955. It was thought that the results will show up to a better average after a one or two year period and no field meetings were held at the demonstrations. There has been interest in this project as indicated by the requests for information on how to use the materials and where to obtain them.

The citizens of the county, in cooperation with the Virginia Forest Service and its local wardens, have made an outstanding record in fire control. The forestry committee is very proud of this record and at all of the meetings and over the radio programs during the year the importance of fire control has been emphasized and the continued cooperation of the citizens and landowners has been requested. It is a recognized fact that any permanent forestry program must be based on the assumption that there will be adequate protection from forest fires.

#### d. Poultry

Broiler and turkey production has been the fastest growing industry in the county for the past five years. During 1953 and again this year the total receipts from this source amounted to more than any other agricultural product though it is doubtful whether the benefit realized was. It has been promoted primarily by six feed companies and it seems to be a project that the average farmer or part time farmer in the county likes. There is a definite need for a supplemental source of income, especially for our part time farm operators of which we have a relatively high percent in the county.

In deciding on the program for 1954 a meeting was arranged with the feed dealers for their recommendations. All of them attended and voted to have a similar meeting at least once a year. After the meeting adjourned dealers continued the discussion among themselves and they told me later that they were able to work out a number of points that had been very controversial with their patrons so we feel that this meeting will result in a more unified production program in the county if nothing else had been accomplished. The dealers recommended that we have a one-day county poultry school at which the outlook for broilers and turkeys and production practices would be discussed. They were very cooperative in helping work up a county mailing list of producers. Since holding this school they have asked that this be an annual event.

The group also made the following observations:

- a. Buckingham area developed a reputation for producing good broilers that would easily sell.
- b. The quality of the broilers has deteriorated in the past two years.
- c. The producers are depending too much on antibiotics to control diseases and are not paying enough attention to sanitation and good management.
- d. That producers were not paying enough attention to providing adequate floor space, water space, feed space, and brooder space.

These recommendations were checked with the Extension Poultry committee who recommended that they be used as a basis for the Extension poultry program and that the program be started by a county-wide poultry school. With the help of the feed dealers, a complete mailing list of the broilers, turkey, and egg producers in the county was prepared. The program committee in cooperation with H. L. Moore, Extension Poultry Specialist, prepared the following program:

The General Poultry Situation and Outlook for 1954 -  
Mr. Harry L. Moore  
Factors in Turkey Production - Mr. L. W. Herrick  
The More Important Diseases in Poultry Production - Dr.  
E. P. Johnson  
How the "4 Spaces" Influence Broiler Profits - Mr. L. W.  
Herrick  
A Feed Salesman's View of the Outlook, Problems, and Profits  
in Poultry Production - Mr. J. J. Gwaltney, Purina Company  
The Broiler Building and General Management - Mr. H. L. Moore  
General Discussion.

This meeting was advertised by circular letters, over the radio, and by the feed dealers. The attendance was 65 and every one present was definitely interested and well pleased with the meeting and voted to make the poultry school an annual event if it could be arranged.

During the summer the local Purina Feed Dealer in cooperation with representatives of the company, conducted an all day tour of a farm producing broilers and turkeys on a large scale in which the agent participated. This was an excellent tour. All types of buildings and equipment for broilers and turkeys could be seen, ranging from converted tobacco houses to the most modern. The cost figures for all the buildings and equipment as well as the cost of the fuel for the different types of houses was given.

The poultry mailing list was supplied with timely information on the outlook and other factors affecting poultry production. Blue prints for the construction of different types of poultry houses was supplied to the farmers if requested.

#### e. Dairying

The Extension dairy committee composed of Frank H. Johns, Billy C. Champell, Forrest Guthrie, and J. Harrell Shipp, met with District Agent, E. W. Carson, on February 24th to discuss an Extension dairy program. It was brought out that there was only 8 A Grade milk shippers, about 20 manufactured shippers, and 80 to 100 cream shippers in the county. There have been numerous request for artificial breeding but due to the fact that we have a limited number of dairy cattle, very poor telephone service, and that the county is located on the edge of the area where this service is available, it was not deemed feasible to do anything about it at this time. The committee was unanimous in recommending a cheap feed program as the most important project, especially as the result of the drought in 1953.

A better pasture program was their first recommendation and most of this work has been covered under the Agronomy program, however, two alfalfa and two supplemental pasture demonstrations were located

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on dairy farms but due to a second year of drought none of these were outstanding. On one, the alfalfa was seeded in the spring and again in the fall and the dry weather caused a poor stand even after two seedings. The other farm had a fair stand from a spring seeding. The two supplemental pasture demonstrations came up alright but the dry weather resulted in practically no growth and were of no material benefit. No field meetings or tours of the demonstrations were held as it was felt the results did not warrant it.

The committee set a goal of two additional farmers for the DRHA program for 1954. Only one farm was added but there are two or three more definitely interested. As we could not get the artificial breeding program established, two of the farmers, with the District Agent, went to Franklin county and purchased young bulls. After using them a period of years, these two men plan to exchange bulls.

At present we have one farmer who is in the process of constructing a milking parlor and going into the A Grade business. He has been supplied with blue prints, help on a pasture program and in locating dairy animals.

#### IV. MINOR PROJECTS

##### a. Water System Campaign

At a meeting of the county professional workers in May, it was decided that Buckingham would participate in the Virginia Water System program. Dr. Edgar M. Johnson was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Watkins Lee, Co-Chairman of this program. A survey of the homes of the county was made with the help of the school children. Through this survey 202 farms requested information or help on improving or installing water systems. Requests for information were handled by mail, personal visits of the County Agent, representatives of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, and the Extension Agricultural Engineering Department. While we have no definite figure on the number of installations made there was a great deal of interest shown and we feel that the program will continue to bear fruit for a number of years even if no further work is done. There was a great deal of interest in the water system 50 word or less story contest on "Why I need a water system" or "What my Water System has meant to me". There were 78 entries from the county in this contest but the winners have not been announced at this time. This was a program in which we received excellent cooperation from the electric suppliers, the plumbing industry, the local well drillers, and the electricians.

##### b. Emergency Hay Program

On November 2, 1953 the Secretary of Agriculture, notified us that the County Agent had been designated to handle the emergency hay program.

Our office received 84 applications for hay and 269 tons of hay were delivered under the program. In most cases, the requests were very small amounts of hay but in nearly every case it supplied a critical need and met the difference between selling breeding stock and being able to keep most of their essential animals on the farm.

c. International Farm Youth Exchange

Buckingham county participated in the International Farm Youth Exchange by having Sr. Fernando Bosa Vargas of Costa Rica, in the county for a period of about four weeks. While here he stayed in the homes of four different families and participated in 4-H Clubs and other meetings. He made a number of friends in the county and we certainly learned a great deal about Costa Rica, their customs and people while he was here. He saw his first snow and was very much impressed with it but he definitely did not like cold weather.

d. Work With other Organizations and Agencies in the County

Just as soon as the new FMA program was announced last fall arrangements were made to hold 7 meetings to help explain this program. These meetings were fairly well attended and certainly helped with a general understanding of the program which had been materially changed from previous programs. Throughout the year Extension workers answered questions and helped with a better understanding of the program. The county agent was asked to attend meetings of the FMA committee when questions of policy or plans for a new program were discussed.

We have excellent relations with the Vocational Agricultural Department in the county and its personnel has always helped us with any county wide program. In return we have tried to cooperate with them and have been able to be of most help with the Young Farmers Club. Members of the Extension Service have been the speakers for half or more of the monthly meetings and a number of the Veterans programs. The members of the Veterans class have attended most of the Extension field meetings and other educational meetings.

Other agencies which we have cooperated with are the Farm Credit Agencies, Soil Conservation Service, Virginia Forest Service, civic clubs and farm organizations. The two groups that have been of the most mutual assistance have been the Soil Conservation Service, with which we have nearly daily contact and the Virginia Forest Service, with whom we have many mutual problems and which has been a great assistance to us in our forestry program.

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V. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. 4-H Organization

During the 1954 Extension year there were 10 organized 4-H Clubs in Buckingham County. These clubs met monthly in the public schools during regular school hours. Again the local school authorities were very cooperative in providing available facilities for conducting the meetings.

The County Council met twice during the year. At the first meeting officers were elected and goals for the year were discussed in preliminary. Committees that were assigned at the first meeting made reports at the second meeting at which time appropriate discussion and assignments were made on how the county council would serve as a functional unit in aiding the 4-H program. Some of the goals of the council were to establish goals for the school organized clubs and give the council members project instruction in entering district, state, regional, and national competition. These goals were only partially successful.

B. Project Work

The project enrollment supervised by the agent and assistant consisted of 160 boys and 6 girls who carried 216 and 6 projects respectively. Of these, 81 boys completed 99 projects; whereas the 6 girls completed 5 projects for a total of 103 completions. The types of projects that the 4-H members enrolled in in Buckingham are: corn, small grain, potatoes, pasture improvement, tree planting, beef, dairy, swine, tractor maintenance, farm and home electric, sheep, poultry, and rabbits.

1. Corn

Although the members experienced a second consecutive drought stricken year they remained very enthusiastic over the corn project. Progressive methods used in production were adapted hybrid seed, local Extension fertilizer recommendations and cultivation practices. Other interests shown by the 4-H members were corn exhibits at county Achievement Day, Five County Fair, and Lynchburg Farm Show.

2. Junior Fire-cured Tobacco Production Contest

A new fire-cured tobacco program was started in the county but it was announced so late that only 2 club members enrolled. With the help of the Extension Tobacco Specialist, a complete production and sales program was developed. This program includes soil tests for fertilizer recommendations, insect and disease control recommendations, very careful measurement of acreage and an agreement with the

warehousemen for special sale facilities. We feel interest in this project will increase and that these 4-H tobacco projects will be good tobacco demonstrations.

### 3. Garden

Again, effects of the summer drought were discouraging on the home garden project. However, those members completing the project reported a variety of vegetables ranging in number from 5 to 10 and including the necessary greens and starch of balanced diets. Extension recommendations on fertilizer, seed varieties, and culture methods were used in carrying out the project. Since many gardens showed the ill effects of the drought, the members' enthusiasm weakened which resulted in a lesser percentage of records completion.

### 4. Poultry

The poultry project consisted chiefly of rearing and layers, though 2 club members raised broilers. There were 22 members enrolled of which only 9 completed records that totaled 8,875 birds. It is believed that this low percentage of record completion is not indicative of the total interest and work done by members enrolled in poultry. Efforts will be made by the county Extension staff to improve the degree of record completion in poultry for next year.

Methods used in carrying project instruction and inspiration to the members were home visits, members participating on poultry judging teams, exhibits in Achievement days, and fairs, and field scoring day.

The score card used on "scoring day" was prepared by Denver Bragg, Extension 4-H Poultry Specialist. Mr. Bragg was in Buckingham on the day on which all the poultry projects in the county were visited and scored. He met with 2 of the poultry dealers, the assistant and county agent and explained the score sheet. The names of the poultry club members were then divided among the group, including Mr. Bragg. The group met that afternoon to turn in their scores. That evening prizes which had been donated by the feed companies were awarded to the high scorers at a meeting of the club members and their parents. Mr. Bragg made a talk on poultry and showed movies on egg production.

### 5. Dairy

The 4-H dairy project of Buckingham consists of members from general type farms where the products of the 4-H members dairy projects are used for home consumption. There are no registered dairy animals, however the grades are approaching purebred. Instructions in management, breeding, and feeding has been carried to the members through personal visits, members participating in judging teams, grooming and showing demonstrations, and dairy farm tours. Members record completion was an encouraging 9 out of 13 enrollment.

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## 6. Beef Cattle

### (a) Baby Beef

There was only one 4-H club boy with calves. They were shown and sold at the Junior Livestock Show and Sale in Richmond. The calves graded choice and placed 4th and 5th in their class.

### (b) Beef Heifer

One member enrolled in the beef heifer project and has its record complete to date. In this project emphasis was put on improving quality so a purebred registered heifer was used for a foundation animal.

### (c) Beef Herd

This project is continuing with 5 members from an original enrollment of 11 carrying a total of 6 bred heifers that are due to drop calves next spring. Emphasis has been put on quality of both grade and registered animals. Interest in this as well as the other beef projects has been boosted through personal visits, participation on judging teams, and livestock shows.

## 7. Swine

### (a) Breeding Pig

The Sears Roebuck Company sponsored breeding pig chain project was conducted in the county. Registered pigs were used and five boys completed the project. This sponsored project seems to carry much interest as five members enrolled in the breeding pig non-sponsored project failed to complete records. This interest could have resulted from the fact that the sponsored segment received more attention in personal visits by agents and publicity.

### (b) Sow and Litter

The sow and litter project in most instances goes directly back to the pig chain for these members acquired their sow when a member of the Sears pig chain and are now selling registered pigs to farmers in their neighborhood.

### (c) Market Pigs

In many cases the market pigs were used for home consumption. The market pigs are used to start a member in the swine project. After learning methods of management and care the boys later enrolled for the sow and litter or breeding pig project. Instructions on the feeding and management of market pigs like other swine projects are conducted through monthly lectures, home visits, judging team participation, and exhibits at shows.

## 8. Sheep

There was one enrollment in the sheep project and this was satisfactorily completed. More enrollments are expected in sheep projects for the coming year.

## 9. Tractor Maintenance

Tractor maintenance was very successful in that the enrollment was completed in project reports by 100 percent. This project was late in being announced and only six enrolled, however, they received enough lectures and training to complete necessary records. Instruction was given by leader who had attended the state school and by local dealers in their repair shops. The project helped improve the relationship between parents and 4-H work as in most instances the parents also attended the classes. An interest promoting feature was a tractor driving contest at the county Achievement Day and the winner in this contest also represented the county at the Five County Fair and Lynchburg Farm Show.

## 10. Farm and Home Electric Project

The electric project was conducted on a county-wide basis with local agencies contributing greatly to its success. Employers of the Virginia Electric Power Company had a three hour class on three separate days that was attended by 41 boys. The public school system was very cooperative in allowing school time, providing meeting places, and allowing school buses to be used in tours of a nearby electric power plant. There were 28 completions in which 83 articles were made or repaired. An exhibit was placed at the State Electric Congress.

## C. Achievements

### 1. Camps

Two boys from the county attended the State 4-H Club Short Course at V.P.I. in June. Each participated in classes pertaining to their project work and citizenships.

The district camp at Holiday Lake had 22 members from Buckingham County, plus two adult leaders and three Extension Agents.

Two boys attended the Conservation Camp at Camp Farrar.

### 2. Contests

Buckingham county had a boy to shear in the State 4-H sheep shearing contest which was held in conjunction with the State Short Course. He placed 6th in the contest.

A poultry judging team represented the county in district competition at Rustburg. In this contest the team placed 6th.

Two club members attended, with the assistant agent, the State 4-H Farm and Home Electric Congress in Richmond for 2 days in September. They were county winners and represented the county at the Congress.

This year 8 4-H Clubs held picnics.

#### D. Fairs and Farm Shows

4-H Club members in the county took a rather active part in the Five County Fair at Farmville. Awards were won in the swine classes, dairy heifer classes, and other awards were received in both animal and crop exhibits, making a total of over 30 awards.

Although there were no animals in the Lynchburg Farm Show, Buckingham County had a few 4-H agronomy exhibits such as corn, and Irish potatoes.

#### VI. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

The factor that affected the Extension program for 1954 more than any other was the second year of dry weather. The dry weather affected all of our pasture and hay programs and upset most of our demonstrations. We not only had poor growth and lost many plants in our old stand but very poor stands of grasses were obtained in new seedings with the clover and alfalfa either dying in the sprout or before it got established. The two years of dry weather have definitely emphasized the value of red clover and alfalfa in the hay program as these crops produced hay in the early spring and are ordinarily less affected by limited moisture. A majority of our farmers had become accustomed to depending on grasses and lespedeza for hay and as most of our dry weather had been in mid-summer and fall their hay supply has been materially cut. We feel that our Extension organization and general program as recommended by the commodity committees with the cooperation of the commercial industries in most cases is still sound and fundamental. There are a number of cases where improvements can be made to get more participation in the program.

Buckingham County has received one additional Assistant Agent and during 1955 will be one of the Virginia pilot counties in the more intensified agricultural programs. Some adjustments will most likely be necessary to fit this program in with the regular Extension program but we feel the over-all effort will be much more effective in 1955.

PLAN OF WORK  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

1954

R. S. Ellis, County Agricultural Agent  
M. C. Andrews, Assistant County Agricultural Agent

Buckingham County was formed from Albemarle county in 1761 and contained 582 sq. mi. It is located in about the geographical center of the state and its topography is typical of Piedmont Virginia. Forest and wooded areas comprise 75 percent or more of the county. While there are a large number of soil types, the majority of the area is comprised of Tatum, Nason, Cecil, Lloyd, and Iredell. The James River flows along two sides of the county and Slate River and Willis River are the most important streams.

According to the census for 1939 and 1949 the source of income in the county percentagewise were as follows out of a total income of \$498,807 for 1939 and \$1,535,382 for 1949:

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
Dairy	6.09%	6.37%
● Poultry	12.38	29.52
Other livestock	11.62	19.80
Field crops	59.16	28.66
Vegetables	.21	.04
Fruits	5.20	10.10
Horticultural specialties	.02	-
Forest	<u>5.32</u>	<u>5.51</u>
Total	100.00	100.00

Forest products are much more important than the figures would indicate because of the large amount of employment furnished in harvesting and processing the product.

The drought in 1953 has resulted in no-carry-over of hay and many of the pastures were seriously damaged. As a result there will be increased interest in building up the hay reserve and re-seeding pastures. The feed shortage this winter has already resulted in an increased interest in silos.

Broiler production is the most rapid growing industry in the county and may have been the highest source of income in 1953.

In developing the Extension Plan of Work for 1954 the Agronomy, Dairy, Forestry, and Live stock commodity committees met and made recommendations.

In addition a meeting of the buyers of forest products and the sellers of poultry feed were held to discuss the problems in their respective fields. Technical advice was given at these planning meetings by 3 Extension Specialists, District Agent, 2 Virginia Forest Service technicians, the Soil Conservationist.

The over-all program is discussed with all of the Professional Workers in the county from time to time during the year with the idea of correlating the activities in the county so that more progress can be made on the long-time program in the county. Stated in the briefest of terms this long-time program includes the reduction of idle land in the county, the increase of yields of all farm crops, the improvement of quality on all classes of farm animals, more efficient farming operation practices, and the increase in size of the farming operation.

Plan of Work Proposed By The County Agronomy Committee at Its Annual Meeting Held on Wednesday, February 10, 1954

Present: 9 members. Also present was W. W. Lewis, Head of the Extension Agronomy Department and G. R. Esperson, Associate Extension Agronomist.

Recommendations:

- A. Pasture club to be continued.
  - 1. Sponsored by the Buckingham County Ruritan Club - Prizes - Meeting to award prizes.
  - 2. Prizes offered by the Seed Dealers.
  - 3. Program to be announced at a series of meetings the first of March.
  
- B. Hay Program.

The drought in 1953 reducing the hay yield resulted in no carry-over of hay. The drought also reduced the stand and composition of the hay fields.

  - 1. Practices that will increase the hay yields:
    - a. New seedings of hay
    - b. Reseeding of old hay fields to thicken stand
    - c. Soil test for more intelligent fertilizer recommendations.
    - d. Temporary hay seedings.
  
- C. Silos.

The drought also resulted in a sharp increased interest in silos and silage material.

  - 1. The committee recommended as a major project information on this subject.
    - a. A series of 3 meetings have been arranged for March at which time Mr. G. D. Kite, Associate Agricultural Engineer, will talk on silos and silo construction.
    - b. At these same meetings Mr. W. W. Lewis, Extension Agronomist, will talk on silage material.
  
- D. Save more home grown seed.
  - 1. Better method of harvesting red clover and orchard grass.
  - 2. Meeting on adjusting equipment.

Plan of Work Proposed By The County Dairy Committee at a  
Meeting Held on February 24, 1954.

Present: Frank H. Johns, Billy C. Chappell, Forrest Guthrie,  
J. Harrell Shipp, E. W. Carson, District Agent

Recommendations:

- A. Cheaper feed program.
  1. Pasture
    - a. Demonstrations  
Suggested places - On Bell Road in Old Trent  
neighborhood.  
Curdsville community - Possibly on the farm of  
Reeves Phaup.  
Mt. Vince community - Possibly on the farm of Gilbert  
Crews.
  2. Hay - Most emphasis on alfalfa
    - a. Demonstration  
Billy Chappell and two other communities where the  
demonstrators can be found.
  3. Supplemental Pasture
    - a. Demonstrations  
Possible demonstrators - Frank Johns, Forrest  
Guthrie, and J. H. Shipp.
- B. Investigate possibility of making DHIA available to at least  
two additional farms.
- C. Production of replacement dairy heifers.
  1. For small operators
  2. For 4-H Club members
- D. Miscellaneous
  1. Dairy Magazine
  2. Investigate the possibility of holding a dairy school -  
Dr. Kailason, Extension Veterinarian, to be on the program.

Plan of Work Proposed By The Forestry County Advisory Committee  
Including Suggestions of a Group of Buyers of Forest Products.

Meeting of Representatives of the Timber Industry Held on February 3rd.

Present: J. M. Anderson, R. H. Bruce, J. H. Spessard, Frank H. Self,  
J. E. Newton, and W. C. Chamberlain.

Recommendations:

- A. Continue to emphasize fire control.
- B. Some recognition to be given to farmers who plant more than  
5000 or more trees.
- C. Recognition to be given to Juniors who plant 1000 or more.

- D. Try to develop additional outlet for hardwood.
- E. Try to discourage the cutting of immature trees.
- F. Encourage selective cutting and the marking of trees to be cut.

Meeting of County Extension Forestry Committee held on  
February 10, 1954

Present: V. W. Ranson, E. H. Bowling, Jr., G. H. Elean, Jr.,  
John Ranson, J. C. Hayes, S. G. Hobart, and A. B. Lyon.

Recommendations:

- A. Promote the proper harvesting of timber products.
  - 1. By holding 3 thinning demonstrations.
  - 2. Conducting 1 timber marking demonstration.
  - 3. Encourage the farmers to make more use of the services of the Virginia Forest Service in the sale of their timber.
- B. Encourage the planting of trees on land not adapted for general farming.
  - 1. By recognition of those who plant more than a minimum number.
  - 2. By stressing the economic value of the planting practices at meetings, radio, news articles, and home visits.
  - 3. To hold 2 planting demonstrations.
- C. Elimination of undesirable species and growth.
  - 1. To conduct 2 demonstrations on the use of chemicals for the control of weed trees.
- D. Fire Control
  - 1. Educational program.
  - 2. Publicity over the radio, news articles, circular letters, personal visits.

Plan of Work Proposed by the County Livestock Advisory Committee  
For 1954 at a Meeting Held on February 19th.

Present: R. W. Cannaway, E. M. Shepard, T. A. & L. F. Maxey, and  
J. F. Word.

Recommendations:

- A. Continue to sponsor the Feeder Calf Sales with a goal of 400 calves consigned from the county.
- B. Health program.
  - 1. Help to arrange for group testing of cow herds.
  - 2. Help to arrange for group vaccinating of calves for brucellosis.

3. Conduct demonstrations in dehorning, castrating, and vaccinating for blackleg and shipping fever.
  4. Arrange for at least 2 meetings at which practicing Veterinarians will discuss health problems.
- C. Marketing Problems.
1. Hold at least 4 meetings at which marketing problems will be discussed and at which pictures prepared by some of the meat packing companies to tell the story of beef from the steer to the grocery store shelf will be shown.
- D. Demonstrate the need for more labor saving equipment in beef cattle production.
1. To hold a meeting on types and construction of silos.
  2. Build more cattle chutes. Goal - 10 in the county for 1954.

Plan of Work Proposed by an Advisory Committee of Feed Dealers  
For the Poultry Industry in the County Held on February 3rd.

Present: Representatives of all 6 Local Companies.

This Group made the following observations and recommendations:

- A. Buckingham had developed a reputation of producing good broilers.
- B. The quality of the broilers had deteriorated in the past 2 years.
- C. The producers are depending too much on antibiotics to control diseases and are not paying enough attention to sanitation.
- D. Producers were also too careless on checking on floor space, feeder space, water space and brooder space.
- E. They were unanimous in recommending a 1 day poultry school be scheduled for March.
- F. Plans that have developed for this school are: Program -

The General Poultry Situation and Outlook for 1954 -

Mr. Harry L. Moore

Factors in Turkey Production - Mr. L. W. Herrick

The More Important Diseases in Poultry Production -

Dr. E. F. Johnson.

How the "4 Spaces" Influence Broiler Profits - Mr. L. W. Herrick.

A Feed Salesman's View of the Outlook, Problems, and Profits in

Poultry Production - Mr. J. J. Gwaltney.

The Broiler Building and General Management - Mr. H. L. Moore

General Discussion.

- G. The meeting is to be advertised by the feed dealers, circular letters, news story, and radio.

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4-H CLUB WORK

1. County Council
  - a. Assist the council in establishing goals for the clubs.
  - b. Member of state club department to give county council members project instructions in entering state, district, regional, and national contest.
  - c. Hold at least two meetings per year.
2. Sponsor 4-H Farm and Home Electrification Project.
  - a. Obtain the assistance of power company employers in conducting a 6 hour course in fundamental electricity in the schools.
  - b. Furnish record books and reference material needed in completing project.
  - c. Newspaper publicity.
  - d. Individual instruction in the home and on the farm.
3. Sponsor Sears, Roebuck cow-hog-hen program.
  - a. Get active 4-H club members to participate in this project.
  - b. Personal visits.
  - c. Circular letters.
  - d. Furnish blue prints and instructions for farrowing pens and lots.
  - e. Furnishing feeding recommendations.
  - f. Scoring management practices.
4. Sponsor Baby Beef Project.
  - a. Enter Richmond baby beef show and sale.
  - b. Personal visits.
  - c. Newspaper publicity.
  - d. Distribution of bulletins.
  - e. Help select calves
  - f. Furnishing feeding information.
5. Participation in Fat Pig Show and Sale.
  - a. Enter show and sale in Richmond.
  - b. Personal visits.
  - c. Discussion at club meetings.
  - d. Distribution of bulletins.
6. Participate in the Lynchburg Farm Show, Five County Fair, and Atlantic Rural Exposition by Exhibiting:
  - a. Field Crops
  - b. Garden Exhibits
  - c. Dairy Cattle
  - d. Beef Cattle
  - e. Breeding heifer
  - f. Breeding pigs.

7. Train 4-H'ers in Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Judging.
  - a. Hold 1 day livestock judging school with aid of specialists.
  - b. Select judging team from members that participate in school.
  - c. Enter judging team in district, and state contest.
  - d. Have members of team attend State 4-H Short Course for further instructions.
  - e. Hold 1 day poultry judging school with aid of specialist.
8. Utilize the aid of specialist in instruction in all 4-H projects by both individual and group instruction.
9. Enter all state contests in which club members participated.
10. Have representatives at all district and state 4-H Camps.
  - a. Holiday Lake
  - b. State Short Course
  - c. Conservation Camp
  - d. Forestry Camp
11. Have at least one application for All-Star.
12. Hold Achievement Day program.
13. Hold monthly meetings of all 4-H Clubs during school year.
14. Increase enrollment and number of projects completed by:
  - a. Personal visits during summer months.
  - b. Recognition - paper, radio, prizes.
15. Stimulate more active participation in poultry projects.
  - a. Personal visits.
  - b. Aid of specialists in establishing projects.
  - c. Training members in poultry and egg judging.
  - d. Sending out poultry News Letter monthly.
  - e. Scoring of poultry projects.
16. Hold Tractor Maintenance Classes in County.
  - a. Have two boys attend Tractor Maintenance Clinic at V.P.I. and then instruct boys in County in this project.
17. See that each 4-H club acquires a local leader.
18. Set up and organize a 4-H Advisory Committee.
19. Sponsor Purebred Registered Beef Heifer Projects.
  - a. Personal visits.

Work With Other Organizations and Agencies

1. Coordinate through County Agricultural Council and other meetings the effect of all agencies working in the county including:
  - a. Credit Agencies
  - b. Soil Conservation Service
  - c. Production Marketing Administration
  - d. R. E. A.
  - e. Vocational Agriculture
  - f. Veterans Program
  - g. Red Cross
  - h. Civic Groups
  - i. Farm Organizations.

4-H Calendar of Work - 1954

MARCH

4-H Club meetings in schools.  
National 4-H Club Week - 6-14th  
Tractor Maintenance Classes  
Unit I - Farm and Home Electrical Project in Schools - 17th & 24th.  
Unit II - Farm and Home Electrical Project in Schools - 22nd & 29th.  
County 4-H Club Enrollment due in State Office  
Livestock Judging School

APRIL

4-H Club meetings in schools.  
Unit I & II Farm and Home Electrical project classes completion - 1st & 5th  
Record Books turned in (Elect.)  
Tour of Power Plant (Elect.)  
Poultry Judging School  
Discuss 4-H Camp, Short Course, and Conservation Camp.

MAY

4-H Club meetings in schools.  
Rural Life Sunday  
County 4-H Advisory Committee - 15th  
Poultry Judging meeting  
Dairy Judging Meeting  
Sign up for Short Course  
Deliver Sears pigs to boys.

JUNE

National 4-H Club Camp 16 - 23rd  
All-Star Conference 18 - 20th  
State Short Course 21 - 26th  
Score Poultry Projects

JULY

District 4-H Camp 5 - 10th  
Conservation Camp 19 - 24th  
Planning by Agents and Club Members

AUGUST

YMW Camp 4 - 8th  
Interstate All-Star Conference 20 - 22nd.  
County 4-H Council meeting 3rd week  
Selection of Recommended Projects for County - 3rd week.

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SEPTEMBER

4-H Club meetings  
State 4-H Electrical Congress, Hotel Jefferson, Richmond 1 - 3rd  
Exhibits for fairs  
Buckingham Junior Farm Show - 17th  
Five County Fair  
Atlantic Rural Exposition  
Lynchburg Farm Show - 29, 30, & Oct. 1st.

OCTOBER

4-H Club meetings  
Demonstration - Discussion of Records  
Plans for National 4-H Club Achievement Day.

NOVEMBER

4-H Club meetings.  
National 4-H Achievement Day - 13th  
National 4-H Club Congress - 28th - Dec. 2nd.  
Election of 4-H Club officers.

DECEMBER

4-H Club meetings  
Tractor Maintenance Clinic at V.P.I.  
County Council meeting.

RM