

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

NANSEMOND COUNTY

Dec. 1, 1951 - Nov. 30, 1952

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### III. Type of Agriculture - - Introduction

There are fourteen hundred seventy two (1472) farms in Hansemond County, totalling nearly one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) acres and averaging one hundred two (102) acres per farm. Approximately seventy thousand (70,000) acres comprise the crop land (row crops, pasture and idle) and seventy two thousand (72,000) farm woodland. The balance is farm lots, fence rows, etc.

Peanut production was the major source of income with approximately seventeen thousand (17,000) acres grossing producers about three million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$3,250,000). Hogs came second with forty thousand (40,000) head selling for about one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000). Truck crops (vegetables, melons, sweet and Irish potatoes) accounted for an estimated six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000), (40% below average due to adverse weather). Twenty six thousand (26,000) acres of corn also dropped in yield per acre from 50 to 40 bushels due to dry weather and excessive heat, but nevertheless added over a quarter million dollars to farmers' cash sales, not counting the grain fed to livestock and poultry.

Cotton, soybeans, flue-cured tobacco, small grain and orchards made valuable monetary contributions to farmers' gross income, while beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry and sheep also served to make Hansemond one of the most diversified agricultural counties in the country. The seven thousand five hundred (7,500) acres of improved pasture supplemented the livestock feeding and management program and, added to winter grazing and utilization of crop residues, provided a well balanced system of agriculture, a good omen for a healthy farming economy.

Sixty three percent (63%) of the farms in the county are owner-operated with thirty seven percent (37%) operated by tenants. This latter figure is ten percent (10%) less than five years ago and the lowest since the turn of the century. And it appears now that tenancy will continue a downward trend, barring unexpected and drastic changes in our economic set-up.

There are twelve hundred (1200) farms with electricity, and three hundred (300) with telephones. Nine hundred sixty five (965) farms have white operators and five hundred seven (507) with negro operators. By tenure of operator, there are six hundred fifty six (656) farms with full owners, two hundred fifty two (252) part owners, and five hundred fifty six (556) tenant operated. Electricity and telephone service has doubled since 1945.

Suffolk, county seat and traditionally the "World's Largest Peanut Market", is the home of the peanut milling plants where

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the bulk of the Virginia-type peanut is processed. Hub of five (5) railroads, a natural waterway leading to and near the port of Hampton Roads, and a network of major highways running north, south, east and west, Suffolk is ideally located to handle the movement of a tremendous volume of agricultural and industrial goods, incoming or outgoing.

While Suffolk is traditionally and actually a "peanut city", the livestock packing plants located near the town and the livestock buying points in the county all serve to strengthen the city's economy, which, after all, is virtually dependent on the progress of the surrounding agricultural area.

#### IV. County Organization

Commodity committees, composed of farmers, advise the agents relative to problems and solutions dealing with livestock, agronomy, 4-H Club work and related activities. The over-all advisory group is made up of the chairmen of the commodity committees and is known as the Agricultural Executive Committee. Their aid and assistance is voluntary and without compensation of any kind other than the knowledge that they are making a valuable contribution, economically and socially, to their community. Unquestionably, continued progress in agriculture depends, in a large measure, on the unselfish cooperation of these leaders.

#### V. Major Extension Activities

##### A. Peanuts

##### 1. Situation

(a) Indiscriminate use of lime, in many cases, without first having the soil tested to determine lime needs, resulting in over-liming or manganese deficiency; (b) many growers fail to use sulfur to control leaf-spot and others do not carry out the dusting in accordance with proven research recommendations; (c) considerable damage has been caused by the Southern corn root worm, particularly on medium to heavy soils; (d) too many growers were producing small type peanuts rather than the larger kernel Virginia-type peanut. This practice endangers the future of the Virginia Peanut Industry; (e) a drastic change in the PMA Marketing Program with resultant marketing problems.

##### 2. Goal

(a) To get more farmers to have their soils tested before

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applying lime; (b) to get more growers to use sulfur to control leaf-spot, a practice that extensive research proves will increase yields per acre on an average of 25%, also to get many growers now using sulfur to follow through according to recommendations; (c) to see that all peanut producers with medium to heavy soils are acquainted with the name, rate and methods of application of chemicals to control Southern corn root worm, an insect that has caused damage up to seventy-five percent (75%); (d) assist as many growers as possible in obtaining high-yielding, large kernel, seed peanuts typical of the tradition synonymous with the Virginia peanut industry; (e) acquaint all producers with the new FMA Marketing Program and assist them in farm storage problems.

### 3. Methods

- © Ten (10) demonstrations were made regarding the proper way to take soil samples. These demonstrations were attended by a total of ninety five (95) farmers in key points throughout the county. Soil analysis cartons and data sheets were furnished all professional agricultural workers in the county for distribution to farmers. Over one thousand (1,000) soil samples were sent through the agent's office to V. P. I. and the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for analysis. Results of these analyses were returned to the extension agent's office and recommendations made by him and forwarded to the respective farmers.

In addition, a county-wide farmers' meeting was held last winter and attended by two hundred twenty five (225) growers. Attention was focussed on the need for soil testing before applying lime, particularly on light soils, low in organic matter. Over one hundred (100) farm visits were made, three (3) news articles published, three (3) radio talks given and a farm letter sent to producers known to have "over-liming" problems.

At the winter meeting, leaf-spot control methods were outlined and later on, a circular letter sent to about two hundred forty (250) leading farmers emphasized the economic benefits of using sulfur and using it according to recommendations. This was followed up by farm visits, radio talks and news articles throughout the growing season. In addition, all local farm supply dealers were contacted and furnished mimeographed leaflets outlining leaf-spot control methods.

One month prior to the planting season a letter was sent to all growers with medium to heavy soils, outlining measures to take to control the Southern corn root worm,

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an insect annually reducing net profits over fifty percent (50%) on at least forty percent (40%) of the peanut acreage. News articles and radio talks were made and all other available methods of disseminating information were utilized. A meeting of local insecticide dealers was held and recommended control measures outlined so that there would be a uniform and accurate informational program. In addition, the agent assisted the research entomologist in setting up four (4) on-the-farm experiments to further study the life cycles, habits and control of the root worm.

All of the normal extension teaching methods were employed to inform growers of the need to produce larger type peanuts. Farmers were advised to field-select seed on a basis of yield and size and to buy seed from proven, reputable sources that met these requirements. Also, the county was allotted one hundred fifty (150) bags of Va. Bunch 46-2 seed peanuts for distribution to selected growers for use as foundation seed. The Va. Bunch 46-2 peanut is high yielding and high in meat content and extra large kernels. It was developed by the Holland Experiment Station. The agent and the Agronomy Committee allocated these seed to fifty five (55) farmers with the agreement that they would plant them separately from other seed and use them as sources for additional improved seed for themselves and neighbors in the future.

The abrupt change in the PMA Marketing Program created a real challenge in that an intensive educational program became necessary in order for producers to fully understand these marketing changes and be able to benefit thereby. In this connection, three (3) separate county-wide farmers' meetings were held and attended by a total of over one thousand (1,000) growers. Marketing specialists from the extension service VPI, and from the Virginia Department of Agriculture, participated in these meetings. Also several other farm leaders gave extensive help. Nine (9) separate news articles and seven (7) radio talks were used in presenting this information. Two (2) circular letters and one (1) post card circular were sent to all peanut growers in the county. The extension marketing specialist and the agricultural engineering specialist, accompanied by the agent, visited at least fifty (50) key farmers. In addition, the agent made at least another hundred farm visits.

#### 4. Results

More soil samples were sent in by the agent's office than in any previous year with an increase of nearly thirty

percent (30%). More growers used manganese sulfate to correct old over-limed acres than ever before. In general, there was a definite improvement in soils problems in relation to the use of lime.

There are no survey records to show the acreage dusted with sulfur as compared to the previous year. However, local farm supply dealers are in agreement that their sales of sulfur increased fifteen percent (15%), and this on an acreage seventeen percent (17%) less than that of the previous year.

According to leading farmers, insecticide dealers and personal observations, at least eighty percent (80%) of the medium and heavy soils was treated with Aldrin and related chemicals to control the Southern corn root worm.

The yield of the Va. Bunch 46-2 peanuts that were furnished the fifty five (55) growers for foundation stock were phenomenal. So were the meat content and percentage of extra large as determined by official grades. Already much of this seed stock has been spoken for by other growers for next year.

It is a conservative estimate that at least three-fourths ( $3/4$ ) of all the farmers in the county have a fair to good working knowledge of the new PMA Marketing Program. At least one hundred (100) farmers have repaired existing facilities or else constructed new buildings for use in farm storage of their crop, so as to promote more orderly marketing.

Finally, with the crop about two-thirds ( $2/3$ ) dug it looks like the yield per acre will be the largest on record, even larger than last year's record crop.

## B. Hogs

### 1. Situation

(a) Several thousand hogs are lost annually due to internal and external parasites; (b) nearly half of the farmers lack year-round grazing; (c) a large percentage of the farmers use poor management practices; (d) more and better breeding stock is needed.

### 2. Goal

To get more farmers to effectively control parasites and to provide a combination of permanent pasture and winter

cover crops for a well balanced year-round grazing program. Also to assist as many farmers as possible in obtaining purebred boars and sows and in adopting better housing and other management practices.

### 3. Methods

A county-wide livestock school with over two hundred (200) present was held last winter. The school was conducted by the extension swine specialists, in which appropriate parasite controls were outlined and the unestimable damage caused by parasites when unchecked. Also, the value of twelve-months grazing, better breeding stock and proper management practices were emphasized. Following the meeting, a series of news articles and radio talks were used at appropriate intervals to stress these points and at least four hundred (400) farmers were visited in connection with hog work of one kind or another. Two (2) registered hog sales are held annually in Suffolk, sponsored by the extension service and the Virginia Purebred Swine Breeders Association.

### 4. Results

There is a definite improvement in the year-round grazing program. Farmers are more conscious of improved management practices than ever before and unquestionably more growers took steps to control parasites than in any previous year. Like many of our farming problems, however, solution is a long-time goal, involving continuously the use of all extension educational methods.

## C. 4-H Club Work

### 1. Organization

The 4-H Clubs of Nansemond County are organized under the joint supervision of the home, farm and assistant county agents. A meeting is held monthly by the agents to closely coordinate club objectives, and for the promotion of better club work.

A 4-H Club is organized in each of the six (6) rural schools in the county, with meetings being held monthly during the regular school session. The superintendent, principals and teachers are most cooperative in allowing time and a meeting place for 4-H Club meetings.

Each 4-H Club has an adult leader who attends the regular monthly meetings and assists members in project work, club activities and in general all phases of club work.

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These leaders are very important to individual members who need leadership and guidance each day.

The County Council, composed of all club officers, adult leaders and county extension agents, is the over-all governing body of the 4-H Clubs. The council hold two (2) meetings each year, in the spring and the fall.

The regular fall meeting was held on September 27, 1952 at the Chamber of Commerce building in Suffolk, with fifteen (15) members and leaders present. A discussion was held concerning the election of club officers and it was decided that a nominating committee from each club would present a slate of officers at the first club meeting in October to be voted upon by the assembled club members. The reason for this was to put forth the best possible slate of officers to lead each 4-H Club. Plans were made for the 1952 Achievement Day to be held October 25, 1952 at Liberty Spring Christian Church, with the Rev. Dr. J. H. Dollar as guest speaker. The meeting adjourned after a discussion of project requirements and goals was held by the extension agents.

A Call meeting of the council was held on Saturday, November 22, 1952 at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing Council Officers for 1953, and to orient new officers in parliamentary procedure. The council held an informal discussion with a question and answer period, in order for new officers to learn the duties and responsibilities of each officer of a 4-H Club.

## 2. Project Work

### (a) Crops

There were fifty four (54) members enrolled in crop projects in 1952, with forty six (46) completions: four (4) projects in corn, with four (4) completions; fourteen (14) projects in peanuts with twelve (12) completions; one (1) project in cotton, with one (1) completion; eighteen (18) projects in garden, with fifteen (15) completions; fourteen (14) projects in safety, with twelve (12) completions; three (3) in rural electrification, with two (2) completions.

### (b) Livestock

There were seventy six (76) 4-H members enrolled in livestock projects in 1952, with fifty two (52) members completing: twenty eight (28) projects in

poultry, with fifteen (15) completions; one (1) in dairying, with one (1) completion; seventeen (17) in beef cattle, with fourteen (14) completions; two (2) in sheep with two (2) completions; twenty (20) in swine, with seventeen (17) completions; eight (8) in rabbits, with seven (7) completions.

Crop and livestock projects combined gives a total of one hundred thirty (130) projects carried by one hundred three (103) members, with ninety eight (98) of these projects being completed for a completion percentage of seventy five percent (75%).

Seventy six (76) members actually completed projects out of a total membership of one hundred three (103) members, giving a seventy four percent (74%) of members completing.

### 3. Achievements

The annual 4-H Market Hog Show and Sale was held March 15, 1952 at the plant of P. D. Gwaltney, Jr., and Co. Inc., in Smithfield, Virginia. The show and sale is held for 4-H members of seven (7) Southeastern Virginia counties, and is sponsored by three (3) meat packers in Suffolk and Smithfield. Hansemond County was represented by four (4) exhibitors who earned a total of sixteen dollars (\$16.00) in premiums.

According to George C. Herring, extension animal husbandman, the animals were of better quality throughout than in previous sales. The show and sale brought an excellent average of twenty seven dollars and eighty three cents (\$27.83) per hundred weight to the exhibitors.

The Baby Beef Show and Sale for 4-H members of the counties of Hansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton was held on May 21, 1952, at the Old Four County Fair Grounds (Gardner's Stock Yards).

The show and sale was sponsored by the Suffolk-Hansemond Chamber of Commerce. Fourteen (14) members from Hansemond county exhibited calves in the show and sale. The fourteen (14) calves brought a total of five thousand seven hundred eight dollars and fifty cents (\$5,780.50). Net profits amounted to one thousand eight hundred thirty nine dollars and ninety two cents (\$1,839.92), and a total of seventy three dollars and fifty cents (\$73.50) was won in prizes.

The shows and sales of swine and beef animals have been instrumental in bringing about a program of action to 4-H work in Hansemond County.

Nine (9) 4-H boys from Nansemond County attended the district short course at 4-H Camp Ferrar from July 14-19 of 1952. The program was a well-rounded one with recreation and youth development emphasized.

Seven (7) 4-H members from Nansemond County attended the Conservation Camp held at Camp Ferrar July 21-27 of 1952.

Four (4) 4-H Club members attended the State Short Course held at VPI Blacksburg in June, 1952.

The annual Achievement Day for 4-H Clubs of Nansemond County was held on Saturday, October 25, 1952, at Liberty Spring Christian Church. A weinie roast was held early in the evening, while the projects on exhibit by the various 4-H Clubs were being judged. After the weinie roast, the Reverend Dr. J. H. Doller brought a most inspiring message to the assembled 4-H members, their parents and guests. The extension agents then presented 4-H awards to deserving members from the six clubs. There was a total of one hundred sixty eight (168) club members, parents and guests who attended the annual achievement program.

D. Permanent Pastures and Cover Crops

1. Situation

Beef cattle and sheep numbers are increasing and, with a large hog production, an increase in the acreage of permanent pasture becomes necessary as well as improvement in managing existing pastures. The existing acreage of six thousand (6,000) needed to be increased by one thousand (1,000), and the fifteen thousand (15,000) acres of winter cover crops needed to be doubled and trebled.

2. Goal

Increase pasture acreage fifteen percent (15%) with improved management practices on at least half of existing acreage. Increase seeding of winter cover crops by at least twenty percent (20%).

3. Methods

Considerable time was spent on this program. The Agronomy Committee helped materially in planning educational work and in disseminating information to growers. Periodic news articles and radio talks stressed the importance of more and better grazing; of putting land not suited for cultivation in pasture and of the soil building and

conserving qualities of cover crops. Innumerable farm visits tied in with these over-all teaching methods in an effort to attain the goal.

#### 4. Results

The permanent pasture acreage goal of seven thousand (7,000) acres was reached and cover crop acreage increased by twenty five percent (25%). Extreme drought and heat the past summer created an impossible management problem but served to emphasize the hard way the need for dry weather "insurance" pastures, such as lespedeza. As legal custodian of a great heritage, the soil, the farmer must make every effort possible and be assisted where necessary to build and improve this precious heritage, so vital not only to the present but to all future generations.

#### E. Cotton

##### 1. Situation

There existed the distinct possibility of a cotton failure by boll weevils, provided adequate control measures were not taken.

##### 2. Goal

To expect the worst and hope for the best, but in any event to try to get every grower to start dusting for boll weevil on time and continue at weekly intervals until further dusting was unnecessary.

##### 3. Methods

Periodic news articles and radio talks stressed the damage weevils could do if not controlled and weather conditions were favorable for reproduction. These news media were also used to outline best control methods, circular letters and cards, community and county meetings and personal contacts all were used in the campaign against the weevil.

##### 4. Results

Weather conditions, to a large extent, controlled the weevil, as it turned out. But the situation was tricky in the early part of the season with periodic checks showing medium to heavy infestation in some fields and practically none in other fields. It was rather a fluid situation with sufficient numbers of weevils spotted in the county to cause severe damage should weather conditions favorable for their development occur. At any rate, a large number of

growers made the recommended initial series of three (3) dusting applications. As it turned out, much of this work and expense was unnecessary, but the main thing is that a majority of the growers initiated a crop insurance program, and would really have been in the "driver's seat" had weather favorable for boll weevil development set in for any length of time.

#### F. Corn

##### 1. Situation

Corn yields have more than doubled in the county during the past fifteen (15) years and are well over the State average. Still, the average yield per acre should be higher.

##### 2. Goal

To produce a county average of sixty (60) bushels per acre.

##### 3. Methods

At a county-wide farmers' meeting last winter, extension agronomists outlined the latest recommended hybrids, fertilization and cultural practices. This information was then compiled in a letter and sent to all county farmers. Three (3) news articles and three (3) radio talks also emphasized these recommendations. In addition a considerable number of farm visits were made in regard to corn production problems. Also, seven (7) bushels of the new hybrid, VPI 802, was placed with eighteen (18) farmers for testing and comparison with other hybrids.

##### 4. Results

The unprecedented drought and heat of the summer forestalled completely a tabulation of progress that may otherwise have been made. Preliminary estimates indicate that the average yield dropped five (5) bushels per acre. In the northeastern part of the county, where drought was the most severe, yields were cut in half, but in other parts of the county yields were normal and in many cases above normal. This leads to the conclusion that had we had normal rainfall and temperature, yields would have been the highest on record. This observation, incidentally, is the concensus of opinion of leading farmers and agricultural workers.

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VI. ~~1934~~ Extension Activities

A. Beef Cattle

The need for a better balanced agriculture has led to the development of beef production. Cover crops have made winter grazing possible. The value of peanut vine hay has been recognized. Feed left in corn fields by mechanical pickers, which would otherwise be largely wasted, can be salvaged with beef cattle. A majority of the farms in the county are not large enough to justify a breeding herd, but have ample feed to winter five (5) to twenty (20) steers. Many of the farmers with larger acreages are starting with a ~~20~~ and calf herd.

The biggest problem is to keep the development of the beef enterprise on a sound, economical basis and to promote proper feeding and management practices. Along these lines, news articles, radio talks, a county-wide livestock meeting, bulletins and innumerable farm visits have been combined to achieve these goals. The cooperation of the extension animal husbandmen, agricultural departments of the American Bank and Trust Company, and the Farmers Bank of Hanson, Suffolk, and other professional workers has been invaluable.

B. Forestry

The future of our many wood-using industries depends upon the future supply of timber and the future supply of timber depends upon what we do now. At the same time, a well-stocked stand of trees, consisting of desirable species, will provide a good return to the owner. Forest land takes up one hundred seventy thousand (170,000) acres, or sixty eight percent (68%) of the county's total land area. Of this, forty three percent (43%) is in farm woodlands. But in only a few instances are the woods producing nearly as much as could be grown if properly managed, although Hanson County is unusually well favored for timber production.

It is doubtful if any county in the State has better markets for forest products than Hanson. Saw logs, poles, and piling, veneer bolts, pulpwood and many other products are in demand. Hardwoods, such as red maple, sweet gum and elm, which are often hard to sell in some sections of Virginia, bring a premium price for good grade logs.

Under the guidance of the extension forester and with the cooperation of the Virginia Forest Service and technicians of Camp Manufacturing Company, the forestry program has been a continuation of one formulated five (5) years ago; namely, to get more farmers to take better care of their desirable trees

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now growing and to get them to control low grade hardwoods that are preventing growth of young pines, or else completely shading out germination of pine seeds in cut-over timber.

The four (4) hardwood control and selective cutting demonstrations set-up four (4) years ago serve as guide posts for tours and teaching media. Several visits with small groups were made to these demonstrations during the winter and a larger tour made of one (1) demonstration, with forty (40) farmers attending.

News articles, radio talks and personal visits supported this work and while the surface has only been scratched, so to speak, the progress already attained is encouraging. It is with confidence that the agent looks with accelerated progress in the future.

C. Soybeans

The production of soybeans has become an important source of farm income. A large percentage of the beans produced in this area are shipped to Europe. However, excessive foreign material, including weed seed, currently jeopardizes this market. Also, low yields hampers further acreage expansion.

At the county-wide farmers' meeting last winter, extension agronomists discussed seed varieties, fertilization and cultural practices. This was later implemented with news articles and radio talks and a letter sent to leading soybean producers. It is not known to what extent this information helped in increasing yields due to the extreme drought this past summer. However, in the areas of the county where the dry weather was not too severe, yields were well above normal which leads observers to believe that a continuation of the educational program in the future will have beneficial and satisfactory results.

D. Sweet Potatoes

There are five hundred (500) acres of sweet potatoes in the county, grown by approximately fifty (50) producers. These figures have not changed materially during the past six (6) years when the first extension sweet potato program was started. The reason acreage has not increased is because emphasis has been placed almost entirely on better quality, improved marketing methods and higher yields. Particular emphasis has been placed on more and better curing houses, so as to more orderly market the crop at peak-season prices.

Definite improvements have been made all along the line and the excellent cooperation of the extension horticulturist and

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marketing specialist and the staff of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station has been unexcelled. Everything indicates that yields are above normal and the quality appears excellent. Most of the educational work has been done through the press and radio and by considerable farm visits.

#### E. Sheep

The number of sheep in Nansemond County has more than doubled during the past six (6) years. Currently, there are approximately one thousand (1,000) head in the county on approximately sixty (60) farms. This is not an impressive figure, of course, but the fact that sheep numbers are increasing is reassuring when it is realized that far larger numbers of sheep can be raised profitably in the county without disturbing or lessening other livestock numbers, or throwing out of balance the crop-pasture program.

A drenching demonstration for control of internal parasites was combined with a lamb docking and castrating demonstration under the supervision of extension animal husbandman, with thirty eight (38) sheep growers in attendance.

The press and radio was used to supplement the demonstration. In addition, nine (9) drenching demonstrations were conducted for small groups and twenty (20) farm visits were made to discuss sheep production and marketing problems.

#### F. Dairy Cattle

There are twelve (12) dairy farms in the county and it is doubtful if there will be any increase in the foreseeable future, due to the relatively small size of most farms and lack of trained labor.

Most of the work done on dairying has been with the Artificial Breeding Association and the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Cards were sent to all dairymen and to many other farmers giving them data as to the name and telephone number of the artificial breeding technician.

#### G. Poultry

There are about four hundred (400) farms in the county with farm flocks that produce eggs for market in excess of their own needs. The radio and press has been used periodically to keep these farmers posted on feeding and management practices and disease control. The same means have been used to acquaint growers relative to outlook trends and better marketing methods. In addition, twenty (20) farm visits have

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been made to advise producers on numerous poultry problems, ranging from disease and housing to culling demonstrations.

#### H. Orchards

There are twelve (12) commercial orchards in the county. None orchards are nearly a thing of the past, with the few remaining ones fast becoming extinct.

Extension horticulturists have worked with the agent in putting on four (4) pruning demonstrations, two (2) thinning demonstrations and making eleven (11) farm visits.

### VII. Cooperation With Other Agencies

#### A. Production Marketing Administration & Soil Conservation Service

While not housed together, due to lack of housing facilities, the Production Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service and extension cooperate as a team in all mutual phases of county agriculture. Each agency has been of assistance to the other and thus to the mutual benefit of all.

The Agricultural Mobilization Committee, made up of representatives of all agencies working professionally in agriculture, has met regularly and discussed problems of individual agency-members, and have pooled their resources in seeking a solution.

The Soil Conservation Service technician and the agent have worked together on numerous soil and drainage problems.

#### B. Local Bank and Other Credit Agencies

The splendid cooperation of the five (5) local banks has been of inestimable value in promoting agriculture in Nansemond County. They are most progressive and willing to help with time and money on any worthwhile project for the betterment of farming.

The two (2) agents were guests last March of these banks at the Virginia Bankers Farm Credit Conference at Natural Bridge, Virginia. This was the sixth conference that the agents have attended as guests of these banks. These conferences are most interesting and informative and the agents feel that, as a result, they are better prepared to deal with farm credit problems as they arise.

The local banks have assisted the Chamber of Commerce financially in sponsoring the 4-H Baby Beef Show and Sale, and plans

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have been made for next year's show and sale to be held in a parking lot adjacent to and owned by one of the banks in Suffolk,

The Production Credit Association and Farmers Home Administration cooperate in all possible ways in the county's agricultural program and have been most helpful.

#### C. Commodity Groups and Farm Organizations

There are two (2) commodity organizations - the Association of Virginia Peanut and Hog Growers and the Association of Virginia Potato and Vegetable Growers. The agents are ex-officio members of the board of directors of each association and attend regularly their meetings, including the annual meetings. They keep posted on the associations' activities and objectives and pass this information to the farmers by letter, news articles, radio talks and personal contacts.

The Farm Bureau is the only farm organization in the county with membership in State and National Federations. As ex-officio members of the board of directors, the agents attend regularly all board and annual meetings and assist in every possible way to make the organization's farm program a success.

#### D. Press and Radio

The three (3) daily papers (Norfolk Virginian Pilot and Norfolk Ledger Dispatch and Suffolk News Herald) and the Suffolk Broadcasting Corporation (Radio Station WLFM) provide means of reaching people with timely farm information that otherwise could not be presented to them.

The agents, through this report, wish to thank them for their fine cooperation and the public services they have rendered.

Each of the papers carry weekly articles by the agents not to mention innumerable timely informational items. The agents have a weekly radio program, provided as a public service by Radio Station WLFM. The latter also broadcasts periodically newsy agricultural topics and makes special broadcasts of out-of-the-ordinary agricultural events.

### VIII. Evaluation of Year's Work. Trends and Developments

It is difficult to evaluate many extension activities on an annual basis. Of course, there are certain projects where tangible results can be calculated, but many goals are of long-range nature

34  
72

and require a period of several years to evaluate progress.

A big majority of farmers took measurements to control leaf-spot and the Southern corn root worm, a disease and insect, respectively, that takes a great toll of peanut profits if unchecked. More farmers than ever before are soil-conscious, using soil tests more and more as a guide in determining lime and plant food requirements. More farmers became interested in proper management of their woods, and beef cattle and sheep numbers increased. Cotton growers were more alert and prepared for boll weevil control than ever before. Better fertilization and cultural practices made for a fairly good corn crop, which otherwise would have been a complete failure due to drought and heat. Control of swine parasites was encouraging and hog growers generally became more conscious of the need for good management. Many peanut producers took advantage of the farm-loan phase of the new marketing program by providing adequate on-the-farm storage space.

There is a continued trend towards diversified farming, a well-rounded system of agriculture that will include the proper balance of permanent pastures and cover crops, hogs, beef cattle and sheep with peanuts, corn, cotton, soybeans and truck crops. The trend towards production of larger-type peanuts also continues and farmers more and more realize the value of using adequate fertilizer in building up soil fertility.

Most important of all, intelligent and progressive thinking by county farmers, long their most valuable asset, will continue.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural Colleges  
Cooperating

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State VIRGINIA County NANSEMAND

REPORT OF

Lillian R. Lively  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.  
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.  
4-H Club Agent.  
From Dec. 1, 1951, to Dec. 1, 1952  
From 19 to 19  
From 19 to 19  
From 19 to 19

R. S. Bradford  
(Name) Agricultural Agent.  
Assistant Agricultural Agent.  
From Dec. 1, 1951, to Dec. 1, 1952  
From Dec. 1, 1951, to June 1, 1952  
From July 1, 1951, to Dec. 1, 1952

Melvin H. Bryant  
(Name) Assistant Agric. Agent



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

#### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12.0		28.0	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup>		205.0		381.0	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) <sup>4</sup>		81.0		165.0	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>5</sup>		103.0		228.5	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>5</sup>		183.0		317.5	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup>		239		1032	1271
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		148		659	807
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	255		2192	2447
	(2) Telephone	1072		3360	4432
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>6</sup>		91		65	156
10. Number of bulletins distributed		3102		1234	4336
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		45		40	95
	(a) Number	18		6	24
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	Total attendance	(b) Men	119	119
			(c) Women	382	382
			(a) Number of leaders	12	15
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	132	3	161	
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	171	20	191	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2835	77	2912
		(b) Total attendance	61	44	61
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	948	920	1868	
	(b) Total attendance	27	33	60	
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		2		3	5
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	27		86	113
	(2) Total attendance	1		3	4
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	34		6.5	99
	(b) Total attendance	6		1	7
16. Tours conducted	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	115	15	130
	(b) Total attendance	1		1	2
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	250		3	250
	(b) Total attendance	1		1	1
17. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	168	168	168
	(b) Total attendance				

<sup>1</sup> Include assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

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

<sup>3</sup> The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.

<sup>4</sup> Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

<sup>5</sup> Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>1</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1		1	
		(b) Total members attending	23		23	
		(c) Total others attending	12		12	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number			3	3
		(b) Total boys attending			20	20
		(c) Total girls attending	17			17
(d) Total others attending		2			2	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	99	40	139	
	(b) Total attendance	2314		1652	3966	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	52	2	54	
	(b) Total attendance	1164		29	1193	
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	66	2	68	
		(b) Total attendance	1120		350	1470
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	7			7
		(b) Total attendance	173			173

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1950 census)	1472
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	800
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	150
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	50
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	550
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	170
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	400
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	250
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	158
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	60
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1200
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	510

**EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING**

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name AGRIC. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2) No. of members 6
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name County Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 24
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name COUNTY 4-H CLUB COUNCIL (2) No. of members 36
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ (2) No. of members \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ (2) No. of members \_\_\_\_\_
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 30 (b) Home demonstration 283 (c) 4-H Club 25 (d) Young men and women (older youth) 0
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, Item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 20
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 20
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 20
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 520
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 30 (2) Women 283 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth). (1) Men 12 (2) Women 20 (3) Older club boys 4 (4) Older club girls 4

**COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service \_\_\_\_\_
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Women \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Youth \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Women \_\_\_\_\_
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) \_\_\_\_\_
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Women \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Youth \_\_\_\_\_
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (b) No \_\_\_\_\_
- |                                                                                  | Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup><br>(a) | County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup><br>(b) | Total <sup>1</sup><br>(c) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by—                                             |                                                         |                                                  |                           |
| (1) Home demonstration agents                                                    |                                                         |                                                  | <u>29.0</u>               |
| (2) 4-H Club agents                                                              |                                                         |                                                  | <u>59.0</u>               |
| (3) Agricultural agents                                                          |                                                         |                                                  | <u>16.0</u>               |
| (4) State extension workers                                                      |                                                         |                                                  | <u>13</u>                 |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held                                             | (1) County <u>13</u>                                    |                                                  | <u>64</u>                 |
|                                                                                  | (2) Community <u>347</u>                                |                                                  | <u>1521</u>               |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year _____ |                                                         |                                                  |                           |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen _____       |                                                         |                                                  |                           |

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	34.0	0	0	0	43.0	12.0	3.0	27.0	9.0	60.5
(4) State extension workers	4.0	0	0	0	6.0	2.0	1.0	8.0	4.0	3.0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6				6	4	2	2	2	6
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5				5	5	2	3	2	5
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	500					200	20	50	4	400
(2) The use of lime	100				300	100		20		900
(3) The use of fertilizers	600				300	200	20	50	2	600
(4) Controlling plant diseases	30					50	30	50	15	700
(5) Controlling injurious insects	150				300	300	30	50	15	500
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	300									50
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	2.0	84.0	11.0	116.5	0	9.0	0
(4) State extension workers	2.0	4.0		2.0	0	1.0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	2	3	2		2	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	5	3	5		2	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2			1			
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	50			250			
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	14	4	50			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	10	40	13	75			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding		30	15	300		100	
(5) Controlling external parasites	5	30		300			
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	3	10	20	300		50	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF SOIL CONSERVATION  
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents		5.0	8.0	0
(3) Agricultural agents		2.0	8.0	0
(4) State extension workers				
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		2	5	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		3	3	

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	25	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In the use of crop rotations	20	(b) In making improved thinnings, weeding or pruning of forest trees	30
(c) With strip cropping		(c) With selection cutting	25
(d) In constructing terraces		(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) With contour farming of cropland		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	10
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	100
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	200		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion			
(j) In summer-fallowing			
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests			
(l) With drainage	25		
(m) With irrigation	5		
(n) With land clearing			
66. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	30		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10		

\* Include nature study.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1.0	4.0	11.0	1.0
(4) State extension workers.....	1.0		2.0	1.0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1	2	3	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	4	4		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business.....	-	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(b) Enterprise.....	-	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		
(c) Other.....	-	5		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping: (a) Farm inventory.....	35	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plan).....		
(b) General farm records.....	25	-		
(c) Enterprise records.....	-	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— (a) In developing a farm plan only.....	100	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	-	75		
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	-	(i) With farm-labor problems.....		
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	-	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		
		50		

**GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land ownership, tenure, and development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				

<sup>1</sup> Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with FMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	5.0	0	0	60	0	0	11.0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	2.0	0	0	4.0	0	0	6.0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			4			2			5		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5			3			5		
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year			—			—			—		
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year			—			—			—		
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			—			—			—		
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			20			30			50		
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Organized pieces of work.

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	32.0	11.0	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	12.0	—
(3) Agricultural agents.....	—	—	4.0	—
(4) State extension workers.....	—	—	6	—
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	20	20	6	—
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	40	40	5	—

**The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued**

**Rural Electrification—Continued**

105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)		
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	7	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	4	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	—	
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	2	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	520	
(d) Installing water systems.....	6	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	—	
(e) Installing heating systems.....	3	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....	—	
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	8			
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	12	<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	8	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	60	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	20	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	—	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	50	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	—	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	—	
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	6	<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	—	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	—	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	—	
(o) Improving home grounds.....	520	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	—	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	—	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	—	
		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	—	

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**NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	4.0	9.0	36.0	37.0
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	20	6	20	20
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	9	9	40	20
115. Number of families assisted this year—				200
(a) In improving diets				520
(b) With food preparation				520
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				—
(2) Of fruits				—
(3) Of meats				—
(4) Of milk				—
(5) Of poultry and eggs				—
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				520
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				—
(e) With butter or cheese making				—
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				95
(2) Freezing				48
(3) Drying				—
(4) Storing				—
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				63
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				10
(h) In canning according to a budget				10
(i) With child-feeding problems				—
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				380
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				520
(l) With first aid or home nursing				520
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				2
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

**CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE**

19-28074-8

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management and family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	21.0	3.0	91.0
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			
	(4) State extension workers.....			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		2.0	2.0	2.0
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		1.0	5	4.0

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems.....
  - (b) With home accounts.....
  - (c) With financial planning.....
  - (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....
  - (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals)
- (a) Food.....
  - (b) Clothing.....
  - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....
  - (d) General household supplies.....
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations<sup>1</sup> or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food.....
  - (b) Clothing.....
  - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....
  - (d) General household supplies.....
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....
- Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems.....
  - (b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....
  - (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....
  - (d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....

**Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued**

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

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

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

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

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19-28074-8

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	4		4		13.0	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	14		12		18.5	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton	1		1		1.0	Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	18		15		2.65	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	28		15		1798	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1		1		1	Animals
152. Beef cattle	16	1	13	1	17	Animals
153. Sheep	2		2		2	Animals
154. Swine	20		13		46	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						Acres
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)						Articles made
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	3		2			Articles repaired
162. Farm management						Meals planned
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		25		17	228	Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		5		5	139	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					372	Quarts frozen <sup>1</sup>
165a. Child care					599	Pounds frozen <sup>1</sup>
166. Clothing		60		56	168	Garments made
					20	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping) Laundry		1		1		Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		53		41	41	Rooms
					16	Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						
171. All others	22	10	19	10		
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	129	155	97	131		

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

### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP<sup>1</sup>

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	6	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 102	(b) Girls: 121
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 75	(b) Girls: 89
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 101	(b) Girls: 120
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys: 1	(b) Girls: 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys: 83	(b) Girls: 70
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys: 19	(b) Girls: 51

### Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	28	57	10 and under	9	29
2d	32	36	11	25	31
3d	16	15	12	27	26
4th	15	4	13	19	20
5th	4	6	14	10	7
6th	6	3	15	7	6
7th	1		16	3	2
8th			17		
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—			
(a) Judging.....	74	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	120
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	120	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	—
(c) Recreational leadership.....	—	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	—
(d) Music appreciation.....	120	(i) Use of economic information.....	—
(e) Health.....	120	(j) Soil and water conservation.....	—
		(k) Forestry.....	—
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	50		
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....			

### WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

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

#### A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

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

<sup>1</sup> All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participative in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.  
<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.  
<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

195. Days devoted to line of work by—	Bees (d)	General-feder insects <sup>1</sup> (e)	All other work (f)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			13.0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		5.0	2.0
(3) Agricultural agents.....		2.0	1.0
(4) State extension workers.....		5	2.0
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	1.0										
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	18.0	11.0	3.0	13.0	12.0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....											
(4) State extension workers.....											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5			4		2					
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	11	10		4	10	2					

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

### TERMINOLOGY

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

#### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
  - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
  - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)