

1950

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

APPOHATTOX  
COUNTY  
VIRGINIA

G. L. JAMES, LOCAL FARM AGENT

PREFACE

The purpose of this Narrative Report is to relate in story form all the work accomplished with direct relation to the Statistical Report, and guided by the Annual Plan of Work formulated by the Agent for carrying out the Extension events and activities for 1950. The contents of this report as of December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950 have been compiled from the daily records kept by this agent

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	COVER PAGE AND TITLE	1
II.	Preface	2
III.	Table of Contents	3 - 4
IV.	Type of Agriculture	5
IV.	County Organisation	6
V.	Major Objectives	7 - 13
	Purpose	7
	Situation	7
	Goals	7
	Methods	7
	Results	8
	1950 S.C.S. Cooperators	8
	Charlie Williams	9
	George Green	10
	Pasture Program	11 - 13
	Winter Pasture Demonstrations	11 -
	Pasture and Hay Demonstrations	12 - 13
VI.	SECONDARY OBJECTIVES	14 - 18
	Additional Cash Crops	14
	Agronomy	15 - 16
	Corn Hybrid Demonstrations	15 - 16
	Livestock and Poultry	17
	Agricultural Planning	17
	Forestry	17
	Aiding Veterans Guidance Programs	18
VII.	4-H Club Work	19 - 24
	Objective	19
	Methods	19
	Results	19
	4-H Duroc Gilt Project	20 - 21
	Achievement Day Program	22

Radio Broadcast	-----	23
A-H Picnic	-----	23
Demonstrations	-----	24
VIII. Cooperation with Other Agencies	-----	25
IX. GENERAL	-----	25
X. Evaluation of Years Work	-----	26

34  
72

III.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Appomattox County is located geographically in the center of Virginia and is fairly typical of Piedmont Virginia. The soil as shown by the Federal Soils Survey, is deep red changing in places to rich chocolate or light loams. It is conducive to a number of crops, especially legumes and grains. Ninety per cent of the soil is Cecil sandy loam. There is a red subsoil in most of the county with a yellow subsoil in the eastern end.

1945 census shows: 247 farm operators, 106 farm owners, and 9,095 acres of farmland owned by Negroes in Appomattox County. Within the Extension organization, there are 426 colored farm families listed.

Rainfall is adequate for all types of crop production. Temperature ranges from 20° above to 100°. The County is well supplied with water for a liberal number of creeks and streams flow through the county in addition to the James River. The topography of the land in the county offers the best possibilities for grazing livestock.

Tobacco offers the main livelihood for the farmers of the county. Wood products are second, which consist of mine props, pulpwood, billets, railroad ties, staves, and saw timber. Third place and rapidly gaining momentum is dairying, with beef cattle right on its heels. Other crops and poultry are in evidence on Appomattox farms, but on the average, the production is limited to home supply.

IV.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

A. ADULT:

<p><u>The County Advisory Board</u> 27 men and 13 women representing 11 communities</p>
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<p><u>Neighborhood Leaders</u> 1 leader to each 8-10 families 45 men and 11 women</p>
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<p><u>Community Clubs</u> 11 within the county average membership - 25</p>
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<p><u>The Farm Family</u> 247 farm operators; 106 farm owners 9,095 acres Negro owned 426 farm families cooperating</p>
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B. YOUTH:

<p><u>County 4-H Club Council</u> CONSISTING OF 8 members 3 adult advisors</p>
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<p><u>Night organized 4-H Clubs</u> Membership 121 boys and 155 girls</p>
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<p><u>Local 4-H Clubs in 8 communities</u> Average membership 33 per club with 1 to 2 leaders cooperating</p>
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<p><u>Annual Achievement Program</u> Project year culmination Entire organization cooperating with special committees in charge</p>
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<p><u>Elder Youth Club</u> Membership is absorption of over-age 4-H members 26 boys and 8 girls</p>
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V.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

A. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of the long-time objective to get each farmer or prospective farmer with a farm plan of at least 5 years installed and working. The plan shall be one made by agent and farmer or an official S.C.S. farm plan and soils map.

The plan shall include: crop rotation, soils survey, strip-cropping, contour plowing, grass seeding, forestry improvements, farm buildings, farm machinery, home improvement, livestock and poultry. The plan is with reservations with relation to needs and physical and financial possibilities of the firm and farmer involved.

B. SITUATION

The old-fashioned method of securing new land by clearing off woodland and stumps, then planting in tobacco until the land has been depleted, has left an indelible mark on most Negro farmed land.

C. GOALS

The goal is to get each active farmer that is getting his income from the farm on which he is working with a plan for that farm. In 1942 (the year the agent was assigned Appomattox County), there was not one farm plan in existence. In 1948, there were 23; in 1949, eleven more signed totaling 34. For 1950, the report is 45 of the 200 active farmers in Appomattox County. The goal is ten more each year.

D. METHODS

1950 Itinerary Calendar

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Month</u>
1. Strengthening adult and 4-H Club work	81	January - December
2. Leader training meetings (adult and 4-H)	15	January - October
3. Project Demonstrations (adult and 4-H)	40	March - September
4. Tours, Meetings, Farm Visits	26	January - December
5. Other Meetings	9	January - December
6. Farm Unit Demonstrations	15	February - November
7. Cooperation with Other Agencies	12	January - December
8. Office Work and Other	84	January - December

34  
72

E. RESULTS

Listed are the farms signed and cooperating with plan for each active farm objective. The goal was 10 for 1950 -- 11 farms were signed.

1950 - signers and S.C.S. Cooperators

1. Mr. Lacy Webb	124 acres	Vera Community
2. Mr. Calvin Saunders	58 acres	Vera Community
3. Mr. Leonard Walker	170 acres	Hixburg Community
4. Mr. Charlie Williams	139 acres	Red House Community
5. Mr. Claude Davidson	50 acres	Stonewall Community
6. Mr. J. B. Jones	100 acres	Vera Community
7. Mr. Charlie Hunter	75 acres	Vera Community
8. Mr. John H. Harris	139 acres	Vera Community
9. Mr. James L. Walker	65 acres	Hixburg Community
10. Mr. Dimple Walker	88 acres	Hixburg Community
11. Mr. John Walker	155 acres	Hixburg, Community

With a start of zero in 1942 to 45 colored farms now having S.C.S. plans working is the sum total result of the farm plan project to date. These plans were not established without a great deal of concern and some difficulty. Some plans were secured three years following the agent's first approach. There are now 3,660 acres of Negro farms with soil conservation plans.

34  
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The following stories are results in narrative form of two men who best exemplify the soil conservation work.

Charlie Williams, Route 1, Appomattox, Virginia

Charlie Williams, of Route 1, Appomattox, was the recipient of the award for the farmer making the most improvements on his farm toward better and more modern farming methods. The award was a \$25 U. S. Savings Bond donated by the Appomattox Lions Club. This is the third year that this award has been offered by this community-minded organization.

The standards set up, that these county farmers are chosen by, are as follows:

1. The farm must be under Soil Conservation, and exhibit the plans in visible working fields.
2. The farm must be following Extension recommendations and practices.
3. The farmer must attend community club meetings and a reasonable number of field meetings throughout the year.
4. The farm must show certain improvements, with relation to land use, buildings, livestock or farm machinery.
5. Reasonable efforts must be made to plant improved varieties of seeds, and also improved livestock after the same fashion.

The winner's farm activities for 1949-50 were as follows: the bright tobacco land has been terraced, the crop fields have been re-arranged, which permits a better crop rotation, new farm roads have been built, eliminating at least 4 gates from highway to home. In effect are 15 acres of improved pasture which composes three fields; seeded in grass mixtures and 10 acres of this is in ladino clover and orchard grass seedings. Williams is very cooperative and active in the community and church activities and a leader in his community. Each of his four children are members of the 4-H Club and have done well with their projects this year.

The presentation of the Savings Bond was made by Mr. C. S. Booth, Soils Technician, at a recent three-farm tour in the Promised Land community that culminated on the Williams farm.

George Green, Stonewall Community

George Green of Stonewall Community is an outstanding farmer with relation to soils improvement and conservation practices.

He has a total acreage of 100. 25 acres is under cultivation and follows the tobacco, corn or dark tobacco, wheat, hay rotation and permanent hay. His land use practices include 24 acres cultivated; 13 acres pasture; 60 acres woodland, 1 acre wildlife (which includes wildlife border), 1 acre garden, orchard and homesite. Livestock includes 50 laying hens, 14 head grazing stock inclusive of cattle, horses and hogs.

George Green was chosen as the county S.C.S. winner this year. The most amazing fact concerning this demonstration is the progress this farmer has made while cooperating with the Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service for only 4 years. A field trip was made to this farm early this month by twenty farmers. The facts, the works and results were on exhibit, giving the visiting group an indelible impression of what can and should be done.

Mr. Green's remarks to the group were as follows: "Fellows, I can neither read or write, but I can count the profits this farm is now bringing me! My wheat yields came from 8 bushels to 25 bushels and corn from 'nubbins' to 60 bushels. And I get more hay than I need. My pasture 4 years ago was gauls and deep ditches, while now my cattle lay down with full stomachs. And the pasture -- well, you can see for yourself. I wouldn't farm any other way!"

As a result of this field meeting, several of the visitors requested the same aid that Green received, so they might duplicate his work. (Three conservation plans have been placed in effect since this meeting.)

The "picture book" appearance of the farm as you approach immediately claims your interest, for adjoining the Green farm and the entrance road is a farm that does not have improved conservation practices.

34  
72

## Pasture Program

### A. Situation

The hilly and even mountainous topography of the land in Appomattox County is ideal for grazing of any and all livestock. The main highways, Norfolk and Western Railway, and the reasonably near markets afford Appomattox the ideal situation for a livestock production center.

Pastures and fences are inadequate. Galls, wild pasture and broom sedge fields, along with poor fertility, represent the condition of most open land in Appomattox County.

Several farmers have added shipping whole milk to their cash income program. There is a noticeable improvement in these cases in pasture and fencing.

### B. Goals

The goals were 16 pasture improvement projects, 5 ladino clover and orchard grass demonstrations (50 acres 1950 goal), 15 new pasture seedings and 2 pasture management projects.

### C. Methods

The pasture improvement program was introduced at an early spring meeting of adult community leaders. The county pasture program was outlined by the agent. The procedure and recommendations were given by Mr. P. H. DeHart, Agronomist of V.P.I., Blacksburg and Mr. E. W. Carson, District Agent, Extension Service. Circular letters and bulletins were issued through the planting season; numerous farm visits were made, encouraging individuals with pasture management problems.

A three-farm tour was made with emphasis on pasture seeding and improvement, led by Mr. M. T. Carter, Agronomist, Virginia State College. These three farms of Lloyd Forest, Charlie Marshall, and Charlie Williams of Promised Land Community were good examples of progressive S.C.S. plans.

### D. Results

#### Winter Pastures:

Mr. Roosevelt Forbes Route #1 Famplin, Virginia	4 acres mixture 1 bu. 15 lbs. rye grass, 10 lbs. orchard grass, In spring 2# ladino clover	400 lbs. 3-12-6 per acre 100 lbs. of soda applied in February, 1949. (Very good stand)
Mr. Mace Lewis Route #2 Gladstone, Virginia	3 acres mixture 2 bu. meadow fescue, red top lespedeza, alsike, rye Planted 10-23-48	300 lbs. 3-12-6 per acre 200 lbs. nitrate of soda applied in February, 1949 (Very good stand)

Pasture and Hay Demonstrations,  
Special Demonstrations,  
Fertiliser Supplied

Demonstrator

Mr. Charlie Marshall  
Route #1  
Appomattox, Virginia  
Prestead Land Community  
1 acre (with check plot)

Mr. John Payne  
Route #1  
Appomattox, Virginia  
(Red House Community)

Mr. John Morgan  
R.F.D. (Vera Community)  
Appomattox, Virginia

Mr. Charlie Hunter  
R.F.D. (Vera Community)  
Appomattox, Virginia

Mr. James Adams  
Route #1  
Appomattox, Virginia  
(Red House Community)

Mr. Galvin Summers  
R.F.D. (Vera Community)  
Appomattox, Virginia

Mr. Charlie Williams  
Route #1  
Appomattox, Virginia  
(Chap Community)

Mr. Sam James  
Route #1  
Bumpkin Virginia  
Hoburg Community

Mr. Leonard Walker  
Route #1  
Fountain, Virginia  
(Richburg Community)

NOTE: The above demonstrations have all been planted as demonstrations for their respective communities, sown at the rate of 2 lbs. Laidno certified seed, 12 lbs. orchard grass with 1000 lbs. complete fertiliser or its equivalent, 1st 205 phosphate, manure, red clover, and soda.

Laidno clover and orchard grass (certified) seed  
used in each of the listed demonstrations.

Activity as of May 30, 1950

Flowed under Leapedesa hay field, leaving check  
plot. Applied 1000 lbs. of 3-12-6 broadcast.  
Sown the last week in March. Applied 300 lbs.  
soda May 12, 1950. (Very good stand in evidence)  
Rates 2 lbs. Laidno and 12 lbs. orchard grass.

Sowed 2 acres, 1000 lbs. of 2-12-6, 200 lbs. soda  
applied middle of May. Mined in 1949 4 tons per  
acre. Turned under fair stand Leapedesa. (Good stand)

Sowed 1/2 acre, 500 lbs. of 3-9-6, planted March  
12, 1950, turned under red clover, limed 4 tons,  
200 lbs. soda to be applied.

Sowed 1 acre March 14, 1950, 1000 lbs. 4-12-6,  
turned under Leapedesa pasture, soda to be applied.  
(Fair stand)

Sowed 2 acres on disked pasture. Planted March 13,  
1950. 2000 lbs. applied on the 2 acres of 3-12-6,  
also 3 tons 205 phosphate applied, mixed grasses  
in abundance on field at present.

3 1/2 acres sown March 15, 1950 on disked old pas-  
ture in poor condition. 3 tons lime applied to the  
acre, 1000 lbs. 3-12-6 applied per acre. (stand is  
also abundant.)

5 acre sown March 9, 1950 on disked hay grass mix-  
ture land hillside field. 1000 lbs. 4-12-6 applied  
per acre. 4 tons 205 phosphate applied in fall 1949.  
(Excellent grass coverage in comparison to last year)

Sowed 1 acre, broadcast 800 lbs 2-12-12 and 600 lbs.  
205 phosphate on plot that yielded 75 bushels of  
corn in 1949. (Excellent stand in evidence) Planted  
March 13, 1950.

Sowed 3 acre, applied 2400 lbs. 2-12-12 to the 3  
acre plot, disked up old pasture of mixed grasses.  
(Very good stand).

34  
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The total number of pastures developed under demonstration activity is 25 acres. Other plantings amount to 15 acres. For 1950, 40 acres of pasture has been seeded inclusive of ladino clover and orchard grass to mixed grasses seedings.

The agent estimates 175 acres of newly seeded pasture, not including those that received fertilizer, lime and phosphate applications.

One farmer, Mace Lewis of Agee Community, planted 15 acres comprising 4 different pastures into grass mixtures; also did extensive fencing, dividing these fields. Mr. Lewis is starting on Angus beef herd. The herd is now composed of three cows, three heifers, two steers and registered male.

VI. SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

A. Additional Cash Crops

1. Situation

Dark tobacco with some Flue-cured tobacco constitutes the cash crop of the Negro farmer in Appomattox County. The one-crop policy is not a safe farming method, especially when the topography, rainfall, soils, and marketing of the county offer the unlimited possibilities of diversified farming. Being aware of the fact that the rural mind is slow to accept a change, the agent is introducing dairying, beef cattle, and sweet potatoes.

2. Goal

The goal is to get as many farming people interested in other forms of cash income other than tobacco. The three chosen to be introduced by extension teachings are: dairying, market beef, and sweet potato production.

3. Method

In dairying, judging contests have been held for adult and youth. International meetings, such as introduction to artificial insemination led by Dr. H. H. Garrison, one of the originators of the service in Franklin County; a group tour to the Artificial Breeding Station, where demonstrations were given. Added the farmers in securing new herd bulls from the colleges and dairy farms in the area.

On sweet potatoes, specially planned meetings dealing solely with the production of the sweet potato, regarding the services of specialists, Mr. S. S. Higginbotham, Hampton Institute, Dr. P. S. Andrews, V.P.I., Mr. G. D. Kite, V.P.I. The work done on sweet potatoes ranged from seedling, culling, storage house construction to marketing.

4. Results

On dairying, there are 14 men shipping milk regularly with about 20 shipping at intervals (or seasonal). In making a check with the milk receiving station, from January 1 to November 5 \$12,199.06 was paid to the 14 regular shippers, with a 5¢ butter fat test and averaging \$9.25 per 100 lbs.

On the farms where whole milk is being shipped and for reasons of additional cash income, there have been noticeable improvements. For example, two water systems installed, 3 houses painted, 2 cement porches laid, one family is now sending one of the recent high school graduates to Virginia Seminary. The girl is from a large family and she is the first child from the family to attempt further education.

The sweet potato project did not materialize as planned for 1950. However, the groundwork has been made. The monthly meetings, the demonstrations, bulletins and specialists used have been beneficial to the prospective growers as they were taught lessons that they did not know beforehand, especially on curing and storage of the crop.

The agent feels that the project did not succeed this year because a community club was used to start the project, wherein, chosen individuals should have been selected to planer this project.

34  
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B. Agronomy

1. Situation

The agent has encouraged and recommended tested, certified seeds for all crops, over a long period of Extension time in the county. Personally securing recommended hybrids and certified seeds and delivering direct to the farmer has aided extensively in getting the demonstrations started and on the ground.

2. Goal

At all Extension meetings, the idea of getting more yields from less land is continually repeated. Proper land use and a farm plan constitute the recommendations for Appomattox County farmers.

3. Methods

The most time spent was with corn, the seed, planting, fertilization. The publicity offered by the 100 bushel corn club and its prizes gave incentive to many cooperators. Hybrid seeding demonstrations have been progressing yearly. Additional fertilizer applications demonstrations were instigated for the past two years. This is the first year that the county has produced a Negro contestant who actually made over 100 bushels. However, the yields have increased considerably on the average due to the educational program drive on increased fertilization and closer planting of the hills and rows.

The Vahart wheat demonstrators have made definite contributions to increased overall wheat yields.

It is the objective of this agent to get a new recommendation located as a demonstration on a farm owned and operated by colored.

Past experience has shown that the people, in general, will accept the practice more readily if it is seen on a neighbor's farm or field.

4. Results - corn hybrid demonstrations (varieties Used Yellow US 262, US 357, US 13.)

<u>Demonstrator</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Mr. Sam Jones Route #1 Pamplin, Virginia (1949 yield 78 bushels)	Planted 1 acre of US 13 April 15, 1950. Turned under 6 inch stand red clover. drilled 600 lbs 3-12-6, seeded thick in row. Harrowed first cultivation, applied 300 lbs. soda in early June.
Mr. John McCoy Route #2 Gladstone, Virginia (1st yr. 100-bu. contestant)	Planted 2 acres US 357 April 17, 1950. Turned under good stand mixed grasses. Broadcast 400 lbs, drilled 400 lbs 4-12-6, 200 lbs. soda applied
Mr. Charlie Marshall Route #1 Appomattox, Virginia (1949 yield 84.3 bushels)	Planted 1 acre US 262 April 17, 1950. Turned under lespedeza hay plot. Applied 3 tons manure. Broadcast 500 lbs, drilled 300 lbs 3-12-6, 200 lbs. soda applied knee high and again at last cultivation.

34  
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Mr. Lloyd Forest  
Route #1  
Appomattox, Virginia  
(1949 yield 78 bu.)

Planted 1 acre US 357 April 18, 1950. Turned under red clover (fair), manured heavy. Drilled 500 lbs. 3-12-6, seeded 12" in row, applied 300 lbs. soda in early June.

The average yield of the 100-bushel contestants this year was 79 bushels per acre. Mr. Sam Jones who made 128.9 bushels in 1950, made this statement: "I have been making more and more corn each year since I started with Hybrid corn." "I used to plant 10 acres in corn -- so as to run me! I really got tired of husking this year and I ain't going to plant but 2 acres next year and I got more stock to feed too!"

Sam Jones produced an excellent demonstration on a 100 bushel corn yield. He did not use 1000 lbs. of fertilizer, but drilled in 600 lbs. 3-12-6; however, he turned under a 10 inch stand of red clover and lespedeza which was due to have been his last hay cutting, applied 200 lbs. of soda as the corn was knee high; drilled seed 14" with 36" rows; went over field with harrow as the corn first appeared, then two more flat cultivations. The result 105 bushel yield.

The local people are proud of Sam Jones. He made the first 100 bushels on record by a Negro in the county and he did it without excess fertilization due to the fact that his land is built up to produce.

## G. Livestock and Poultry

1. Situation
- a. Livestock

There is a trend for more beef and dairy cattle in the county. Actually the tobacco farmer does not care to milk cows twice a day. Therefore, in spite of the location of the milk receiving plant in Appomattox, the gains are about even on dairy and beef cattle. Better herd sires have been secured. Several purchases from local beef breeders have taken place due to the agents' recommendations. A great deal of the Livestock educational program has been carried out through farm youth in 4-H Club activities.

### b. Poultry

The poultry situation is limited to the farm flock, where 50 to 300 birds are raised annually. Culling demonstrations and poultry disease consultants are the agents' activities along with the educational program of certified hatcheries, housing, sanitation and feeding.

## D. Agricultural Planning

With relation to the adult work, all programs are introduced to the County Advisory Board, which represented the governing body of the Extension work in the county. This group comprised of 2 men and one woman meets twice each year, usually in September and March. At these meetings, the annual county plan of work is discussed. The board decides issues, appoints committees, sets activity dates, elects delegates to State meetings, helps select demonstrators, and, most important of all, relays the Extension program to their respective neighborhood leaders.

Some of the major activities planned and executed through the auspices of the County Advisory Board were: the three-farm tour in Pamunkey Land Community, Huckle brookers, Outstanding Farmer of the Year, sweet potato projects, crop and Livestock school, delegate and report representative attending State Advisory Board, 100-bushel corn club, pasture demonstrators (often volunteer demonstrators are members of the County Board, itself), and trip to Department Station and Rose farm demonstration in Lancaster County.

The County Advisory Board is a valuable organization to the agent. The working program set up is better digested throughout the county due to the understanding and cooperation of those governing leaders. The possibility of project completion percentage becomes greater, there more people possess the working knowledge of the program.

## E. Forestry

A Forestry field meeting was held December 1 on a plot measured off and set up by the Forester and Agent in Swargren Community. One-fourth acre plots were used. Twenty-two farmers were present. The demonstration was led by Mr. Grealy, Forester for this area. The activities and discussions were log scaling, on stump, thinning timber, estimating pulpwood and timber, reading charts and volume scales. Proper use of billboard stick and harvest bars. Following the meeting, three men made requests for the service offered, as to giving recommendations and estimate of their home timber plots.

34  
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**F. Aiding Veterans Guidance Programs**

The Extension Agent aided and cooperated extensively with the veterans instructor and his program. Aid in class instruction, as to teachings on yields, production, seeding and livestock were personal contributions of the agent. In addition, making farm plans, farm visits, S.C.S. visits with technician, livestock purchase selection. The veterans group received all circular letter information and notice of field meetings and other Extension activities.

## VII.

### 4-H CLUB WORK

#### A. Objective

The main objective is to correlate and include the 4-H program into the adult program of better crops and better livestock. Homeville training future farmers to become familiar with the Extension program and the benefits of other governmental Agricultural Agencies.

#### B. Methods

The county 4-H program starting point is the 4-H Council. From this group the program is caused to materialize by the adult club leader and project leaders.

Each leader has in his possession a "Leaders Guide Kit", which contains Leader guide books, project directions, 4-H extension programs, parliamentary procedure, song sheets, and, most important of all, the 4-H Plan of Work activities, distributed throughout the club year.

Following the close of the project year, incentive is offered the members on the annual achievement program, where each project is on display and cash prizes offered to the outstanding ones.

Other activities throughout the year were: County 4-H Club Parade, Radio broadcast, competitive club softball game, playground activities, talent contests, demonstrations and moving pictures.

The 4-H Council appointed delegates to the State 4-H Short Course and the Wildlife Camp. Also decides on the colonial scores entries each year.

#### C. Results

Apprentice County has two outstanding members receiving recognition outside the local honors. Donator Johnson of Garver 4-H Club was elected to serve a two-year term as president of the State Short Course, at State 4-H program held at Virginia State College annually for 4-H members and leaders.

The second boy is Foster Lewis a National winner while carrying a purebred Duroc gilt project. The following is a brief description of the activities.

Foster Lewis of the Garver 4-H Club has won national honors in proving just what can be done with the will to do and a purebred Duroc gilt. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lewis of Agree community in Apprentize County. Foster was chosen one of four 4-H boys from the State of Virginia as a delegate to the 4-H Regional Camp, held at Virginia State College August 8 to the 15th.

Foster's statement on his project is as follows: "I received my original Duroc gilt when she was eight weeks old. I raised her and her first litter of pigs, selling the sow for \$70.00. From the litter of ten pigs that I raised and sold, and with the records I kept, I can make the following report:

"The total cost of this project was \$63.00, which included commercial feed, pasture, corn, breeding services and vaccination charges. The value and sales returns from the sow and ten pigs was \$335.00 minus the cost of \$63.00, giving me a total profit of \$272.00 plus the best gilt, which I kept from the litter."

34  
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This boy's project has grown from an eight-week old gilt into two productive purebred and registered sows, a purebred service male and a bank account. From this project is financial gains, Foster has purchased a purebred Black Angus bull to improve the beef herd that his dad has started. Good clover pasture has been the contributing factor for the success of this particular project.

The following report represents the most outstanding 4-H project work in Appomattox County.

4-H Duroc Gilt Project Report  
Donor  
Sears, Roebuck and Company

I. Names and Addresses of 4-H Club members who received original gilts from Sears, Roebuck and Company.

1. Evan Fleshman - Spout Spring, Virginia
2. Foster Lewis - Route #2, Gladstone, Virginia
3. Deaster Johnson - Route #2 Gladstone, Virginia

II. Number of times original gilts farrowed and number of pigs from each gilt.

1. Evan Fleshman - one gilt farrowed twice: first time, raised 10 pigs, no losses; second time 9 pigs, 8 raised, 1 lost.
2. Foster Lewis - one gilt farrowed twice: first time 9 pigs raised, no loss; second time, 8 pigs farrowed, 8 pigs raised. Two gilts kept from litter. There have been 45 pigs raised to date from this boy's project alone.
3. Deaster Johnson - one gilt, farrowed once, five pigs in the litter, raised 4, lost one pig.

Note: Each of the above three boys have passed on a gilt to succeeding boys.

III. Names and addresses of 4-H Club members receiving pigs who were offsprings of the original gilts.

1. John A. Watson - Appomattox, Virginia, Post Office
2. Foster Lewis, Route #2, Gladstone, Virginia, registered 2nd gilt, now owns 3 sows and 1 boar (registered)
3. John Berry, Appomattox, Virginia, Post Office
4. Carl Walker - Route #2, Appomattox, Virginia, now owns 2 sows and 1 boar (registered)
5. Lallie Mae Lewis - Route #2, Gladstone, Virginia
6. Raymond Williams - Route #1, Appomattox, Virginia
7. James Forest - Route #1, Appomattox, Virginia (sow failed to breed)
8. William Forbes - Route #1, Pamplin, Virginia, now owns 2 sows, 2 gilts, and 1 boar (registered)
9. Johnny Paige - Spout Spring, Virginia
10. Anderson Haskins - Route #2, Gladstone, Virginia
11. Heywood Walker - Route #1, Pamplin, Virginia
12. Raymond Walker - Route #1, Pamplin, Virginia

34  
72

IV. Number of animals lost by death by original owners

There were no deaths of the original gilts. There was one pig lost in the farrowing of the first three gilts. To date, there has been no loss by death, starting from the original three gilts - through the chain of 12 boys up to date. There is only one discrepancy: in the second of three, James Forest's gilt would not breed and was unsatisfactory - eventually fattened and sold.

V. Evaluation of Sears 4-H Gilt Project Chain in Appomattox County.

From the 3 boys with the original gilts, 67 pigs were raised, placing a sale value of \$15.00 on 67 pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, nets \$1,005.00, plus the standard price of a good registered brood sow at \$150.00, three sows is \$450.00. The value of the pigs, plus the sows was \$1,455.00.

To date, there have been 97 pigs raised and sold from the complete chain. There are 17 purebred registered sows and 3 purebred registered males owned by 4-H members in the county.

97 pigs at \$15.00 per is	\$1,455.00	In dollars and cents the Sears Gilt project
17 sows at \$150.00 per is	2,550.00	to date is evaluated at \$4,455.00, with 3
3 boars at \$150.00 per is	450.00	boys getting gilts this fall
	<u>\$4,455.00</u>	

In addition to the above listed facts concerning the 4-H members involved in the actual pig chain, there is the distribution of pig sales from the litters within the respective communities. Neighboring farmers purchased pigs from the 4-H boys for herd improvement, changing breed, feeders for market and home use. One of the boy's father changed his entire herd, which consisted of brood sows and killers of mixed breeds, over to straight Durocs.

The Sears pig project has aided immensely in formulating a good live, active 4-H project program throughout the county. For the simple reason that it has given members livestock projects that they never would have had. As a result, the project idea was more readily grasped by others in various other ventures in project activity. It has increased the membership and enrollment and most certainly improved the county 4-H program.

ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAM OCTOBER 20, 1950

The seventh annual Achievement Day program was held at Garver High School Friday, October 20, 1950. The program consisted of and was participated in by eight 4-H Clubs from the various communities throughout the county. Each club was represented by a booth exhibit sponsored by the garden club members. All other exhibits including crops, livestock and poultry were made by individual members.

The program was divided into two parts. The morning program consisted of exhibits being entered, group assembly, followed by judging of all entered exhibits. The respective judges were: Mrs. Ella S. Anderson, Home Demonstration Agent, Mr. H. J. Edwards, Farm Agent, Garrettsville County, Mr. J. G. Lancaster, Farm Agent Prince Edward County, Mr. G. A. Elliott, Farm Agent Garphell County. Following lunch, a tractor driving contest was held. The contest was held according to the rules recommended by the Engineering Department of V.P.I. with the belt operation omitted. The contestants and their respective times were: Bass Ferguson, 8 minutes, 25 seconds; Glendon Labber, 5 minutes, 25 seconds; Walter Jackson, 10 minutes, 55 seconds; Foster Lewis, 7 minutes, 20 seconds; Earl Lamborn, 7 minutes, 30 seconds; Johnny Pidge, 10 minutes, 20 seconds; William Turner, 11 minutes, 10 seconds. The winners who received medals for their abilities were: First, Foster Lewis, Agee Community; Johnny Pidge, second, Spout Spring community; third, William Turner, Spout Spring community.

The exhibition of livestock and poultry was an exhibit within itself. The ten calf and heifer showing was outstanding in that it showed interest and growth of the parents, the 4-H member and leader. The dairy calf placement winners were: First, Jason Davidson, Boudale 4-H Club; second, Millie Mae Lewis, Garver 4-H Club; Orla Halber, third, of Boudale 4-H Club.

For the beef calves, First was Foster Lewis, who showed a fine Angus heifer calf second to Winston Jones a very young 4-H Clubber who did a fine job with a Hereford beef calf. Following the calf judging, a showmanship contest was held where each boy was judged according to his ability to handle his calf. The winners were: First, Charles Jeffress, second Winston Jones; and, third, James Dawson.

The Booth Exhibits which always bring about a lot of strong competition for placement among the eight Clubs, resulted in the following placements: Garver Elementary 4-H Club, fourth; Gannan, third; Garver, second; and First place to Spout Spring.

The weather was excellent for the day's program. Borrowing some of the comments of those persons who witnessed the activities - it was the best Achievement Day yet held - everything was interesting and exciting to the point where the onlookers' attention was drawn from start to finish of the program. The competition was keen and the winners had to be outstanding.

The 4-H Council, the youth group responsible for the execution of the activities, and the agents, wish to thank the Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Burks, for granting the day to the County 4-H Clubs, Mrs. Rossella Price and Mr. J. E. Babbler, principal, for their unselfish cooperation, the County Board of Supervisors for their cash allotment for the support of the prizes awarded, and to all individuals and groups alike in any manner that contributed to the success of the 1950 Achievement Day program.

#### RADIO BROADCAST

A radio broadcast was presented by the Carver 4-H Club on April 8, at 12:30 p.m., over Station WLVA in Lynchburg. The 4-H members broadcasting were composed of four boys and four girls who had done outstanding work with their projects during the 1949 club year. The projects reported on were: poultry, turkeys, Duroc purebred sow and litter, playground and school beautification project, gardening, canning, beef calf and chicks raised and sold at frying size. The master of ceremonies was the 4-H Council president, Charles Jeffries of Appomattox Community. Each 4-H member wrote his own talk. Music was supplied by the School Chorus and a quartet of 4-H members. The program required 23 minutes to present and was directed by Mr. Eric Lund, Farm Reporter, from WLVA Broadcasting Studios. Many parents and local persons heard the program and expressed their approval and values on the need for more of the same type of publicity for the work being done with youth.

#### 4-H PICNIC

The annual 4-H Picnic was held at Prince Edward Lake on Saturday, May 27. Four school buses and several cars transported 225 4-H members to the Park. The outstanding feature about the large number in attendance was the fact that the county enrollment is 277 total membership compared with the 225 picnickers. Besides enjoying the usual events of a picnic, the young folks were able to inspect the construction and new facilities for the Negro State Park that are taking place on Prince Edward Lake.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS

Three demonstrations and training sessions were held for participants in a tractor driving contest, with tractor and implements. The agent was aided by two adult 4-H leaders, in laying off trail grounds and preparing and executing the demonstration. There were fifteen 4-H boys who had the opportunity to show their driving skill. By elimination, 6 boys qualified for the contest. Then a practice session took place in order that the contest procedure be definitely in the mind of each driver. The actual driving contest was held on the afternoon of the Achievement program. The competition was keen and the onlookers were intensely interested in the contest. The winners were awarded medals.

A grooming and fitting demonstration on dairy and beef calves was held by the Carver 4-H Club in September, previous to the Fair and Achievement Day, judging time. Two heifers were offered by nearby 4-H members for the demonstrations. Six boys gave the demonstration under supervision of the Agent and 25 4-H members, boys and girls, witnessed the demonstrations.

A forestry on the field demonstration was participated in by 35 4-H members. The members made their own Biltmore measuring sticks. Practical measuring and estimating stump timber, pulpwood. They learned to read estimate and scaling charts. The demonstration ended with a tree identification test and the group was graded accordingly for the purpose of estimating the value received from the demonstration.

34  
72

VIII.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Throughout the year the use and cooperation of other agencies is practiced by the Agent, especially the Soil Conservation Service, as it is the long-time plan for Appomattox County to secure each active farmer with a s.c.s. working plan. In addition, cooperated with F.M.A., F.S.A., the U.S.D.A. Council of which the worker is a member, the Veterans program, and school and community activities.

Mr. C. D. Wheary, Assistant Engineer, and the Agent visited the farms of Colonel Walker and Sam Jones, who are planning to build homes. Extensive work was done with Sam Jones in selecting the site, going over home building plans and material cost. The plans for Sam Jones' home is being furnished by the Extension Department. The work with this man is in connection with the Farm-unit demonstration in the demonstration community. Sam Jones is a F.S.A. cooperator, has a seven-year conservation plan with S.C.S., and at present, has three Extension supervised demonstration in evidence on his farm. Upon completion of his home, he will be entered in the State Soil Conservation contest in 1951.

IX.

GENERAL

Due to the extensive plans for the county set up by the Extension Service, a great many farmers expect and ask for personal attentions of the agent. In most cases, this is necessary to introduce and keep the program going. Vaccination of beef cattle against blackleg is the greatest time consuming element with relation to personal service. Second is veterinarian calls which include cattle, hogs, horses, poultry and pets. This problem is created by both white and colored.

Of the 305 working days, 98 were spent in the office (this figure includes meetings) which is almost 1/3 of the agent's time. From the office there were 256 office calls, 95 telephone calls, 37 news articles published, and 456 bulletins distributed, and a greater volume of circular and personal letters. Over 500 farm visits were made.

Every effort is made to keep the newest information with reference to all agricultural programs and experimental data in the hands of farm folk by methods that are available to this agent.

Parts of some working days have been devoted to aiding in publicity in other counties with agents. This work consisted of photography work done so that a picture might accompany the news article telling of the work accomplished.

## X.

## EVALUATION OF YEAR WORK

To place an evaluation on the Extension work engaged in by this agent would be a time consuming project within itself. Perhaps a farm to farm census would supply a direct evaluation. From month to month, the evaluation would vary because of success or failure of a project or demonstration. It is the sincere hope and goal of this agent that as the Extension teachings are carried out as directed that some ultimate good will result to the county and the individuals involved.

With reference to the Board of Supervisors in Appomattox and their cooperating with relation to the Negro extension work, the following statement can be made: Each and every time that this agent has appeared before them, with a request, it has been granted. The offerings are as follows: centrally located office quarters; telephone, electricity, complete renovation, some equipment, oil heater, movie projector, slide projector, screens, complete visual aid requirements, 35 MM camera for slide pictures (educational), and Speed Graphax Camera for newspaper photos and other work. In addition, is the annual \$50.00 donation for support of prizes for the 4-H projects, a \$400.00 contribution toward a local health project for which the agent served as chairman. Also a \$50.00 check to support the treasury of the County Advisory Board.

The County School Board and Superintendent place a value on the 4-H program to the extent that they permit a school holiday and permit the buses to transport all county 4-H members to one location for the annual culmination exercises. Also the free use of school buses to transport adult and 4-H members to State meetings held at Virginia State College.

Finally, the kind of greeting given the agent personally by an increasing number of farm people. The greeting that is sincere and appreciative makes a man feel that some good has been done to the extent of the creation of a new and lasting friendship. As one farm leader said, "Mr. Agent, your work has done our community more good than our Preacher!"

### 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 Appomattox

#### REPORT OF

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

From April 30, 1949, to April 1, 1950

From \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

4-H Club Agent.

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

Agricultural Agent.

Assistant Agricultural 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 subheading.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive 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—Continued

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)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number.....		✓	✓
		(b) Total members attending.....		✓	✓
		(c) Total others attending.....		✓	✓
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number.....		✓	✓
		(b) Total boys attending.....		✓	✓
		(c) Total girls attending.....		✓	✓
		(d) Total others attending.....		✓	✓
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.....	✓	32	32
		(b) Total attendance.....	✓	505	805
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number.....	✓	4	4
		(b) Total attendance.....	✓	195	195
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		34	34
		(b) Total attendance.....		475	475
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number.....		47	47
		(b) Total attendance.....		854	854

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time in 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 (1945 census)	404
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	300
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	60
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	✓
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	✓
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	✓
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	✓
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	211
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	25
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	323
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	75

CEMENT VALUE



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

111. 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) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	18	9	✓	23	53	✓	7	30	4	1
(4) State extension workers	4	1	✓	3	10	✓	1	3	✓	✓
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	5	✓	11	11	✓	2	3	6	3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	12	6	✓	12	30	✓	4	6	3	2
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	30	15	✓	25	25	✓	8	40	10	6
(2) The use of lime	175	✓	✓	100	160	✓	28	50	25	15
(3) The use of fertilizers	150	45	✓	100	150	✓	19	30	6	15
(4) Controlling plant diseases	120	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	40	5	✓
(5) Controlling injurious insects	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	4
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12

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

112. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horns and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(3) Agricultural agents	13	16	✓	11	2	14	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	✓	10	6	8	4
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	4	3	✓	8	✓	3	✓
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	5	6	✓	25	✓	✓	✓
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	✓	✓	✓	6	✓	✓	✓
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	4	2	✓	6	✓	✓	✓
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	12	✓	10	✓	✓	✓
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	23	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	25	20	✓	35	✓	15	✓
(5) Controlling external parasites	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	20	✓
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	21	20	✓	40	15	12	5
(7) Controlling predatory animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by--			
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural Agents	4	2	✓
(4) State extension workers	6	4	✓
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	✓	✓	✓
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	✓	7	✓

**Soil and Water—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year--	
(a) With problems of land use	30
(b) In the use of crop rotations	28
(c) With strip cropping	25
(d) In constructing terraces	✓
(e) In grasping waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	8
(f) With contour farming of cropland	6
(g) In contouring pasture or range	✓
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	20
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	3
(j) In erosion-following	18
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	28
(l) With drainage	12
(m) With irrigation	6
(n) With land clearing	30
66. Number of farmers--	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	34
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	12
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	34

**Forestry—Continued**

67. Number of farmers assisted this year--	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	3
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	12
(c) With selection cutting	6
(d) With production of naval stores	✓
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	✓
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	12
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	56

**Wildlife—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year--	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	5
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	✓
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	3

<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	5	5	2	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	3	3	✓
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	✓	✓	✓	✓
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business	6	(d) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		5
(b) Enterprise	2	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		✓
(c) Other	7	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		✓
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		3.0
(a) Farm inventory	3	(B) With farm-labor problems		✓
(b) General farm records	6	(f) In developing supplemental sources of income		✓
(c) Enterprise records	2			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	2			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	✓			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	7			

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 (rehabilitation of land, reorganization, tenancy, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	✓	✓	✓	✓
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	✓	✓	✓	✓
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				✓
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				✓
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				✓
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				✓

1. Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with FMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 5) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Ferrous products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment <sup>2</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	✓	✓	2	✓	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	11
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	✓	✓	✓	11	✓	4	✓	6	✓	✓	8
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	✓	✓	✓	8	✓	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	3
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	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	✓	✓	✓	14	✓	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											✓
93. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											✓
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>2</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>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year											✓
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											✓
98. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											✓
99. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											✓
100. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											✓
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>2</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 numbers in the county served 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			✓	✓	✓	✓
	(2) 4-H Club agents			✓	✓	✓	✓
	(3) Agricultural agents			10	1	17	8
	(4) State extension workers					3	2
103.	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			5	1	4	5
104.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				✓	6	2
<b>The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued</b>							
105.	Number of families assisted this year in—						
	(a) Constructing dwellings			3			
	(b) Remodeling dwellings			2			
	(c) Installing sewage systems			✓			
	(d) Installing water systems			2			
	(e) Installing heating systems			✓			
	(f) Providing needed storage space			✓			
	(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens			✓			
	(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)			✓			
	(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings			✓			
	(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)			✓			
	(k) Improving housekeeping methods			✓			
	(l) Laundry arrangement			✓			
	(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			✓			
	(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects			✓			
	(o) Improving home grounds			✓			
	(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts			✓			
<b>Rural Electrification—Continued</b>							
106.	Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)						
107.	Number of families assisted this year in—						
	(a) Obtaining electricity					10	
	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment					6	
	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes					3	
<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>							
108.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—						
	(a) The construction of farm buildings					6	
	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings					12	
	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment					3	
<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>							
109.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—						
	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment					25	
	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment					10	
110.	Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year					25	
111.	Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton					2	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF EXTENSION, NUTRITION AND HEALTH SECTION

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	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	3	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	✓	10	✓	✓
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	✓	✓	✓	45
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				✓
(b) With food preparation				✓
(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				✓
116. Number of families assisted this year in—				
(a) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				✓
(b) With butter or cheese making				✓
(c) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				75
(2) Freezing				100
(3) Drying				5
(4) Storing				20
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				200
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				✓
(A) In canning according to a budget				✓
(i) With child-feeding problems				✓
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				✓
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				✓
(l) With first aid or home nursing				✓
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				10
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				1
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				✓

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

19-58012-6

117. Days devoted to line of work by—	Home management—family economics	Clothing and textiles	Family relationships—child development	Recreation and community life
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	✓	✓	✓	✓
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	✓
(b) With home accounts	✓
(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 individually.)	
(a) Food	✓
(b) Clothing	✓
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	✓
(d) General household supplies	✓
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations* 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.

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

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 assembly 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.	✓
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\* The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.  
 † Includes question 124, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

19-58012-6

122

**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 (1)	Number of girls enrolled (2)	Number of boys completing (3)	Number of girls completing (4)	Number of units involved in completed projects (5)	
138. Corn	18	6	12	4	12	Acres
139. Other cereals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
140. Peanuts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	2	5	2	0	1 1/2	Acres
144. Cotton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
145. Tobacco	25	8	17	5	16.5	Acres
146. Fruits	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
147. Home gardens	44	45	43	31	25	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	8	43	13	15	1,920	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	3	0	3	0	3	Animals
152. Beef cattle	2	1	2	1	3	Animals
153. Sheep	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
154. Swine	48	2	18	2	30	Animals
155. Horses and mules	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
155a. Rabbits	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
156. Other livestock	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
157. Bees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	✓	✓	✓	✓	Articles made Articles repaired	
162. Farm management	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	✓	✓	✓	✓	Meals planned Meals served	
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Quarts canned Quarts frozen <sup>1</sup>	
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	✓	✓	✓	✓	Quarts frozen <sup>1</sup>	
165a. Child care	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pounds frozen <sup>1</sup>	
166. Clothing	✓	✓	✓	✓	Garments made Garments remodeled	
167. Home management (housekeeping)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Units	
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	Rooms Articles	
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	✓	✓	✓	✓	Articles	
170. Junior leadership	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
171. All others	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	150	155	709	58	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

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

113 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 8

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys 121 (b) Girls 155

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 109 (b) Girls 58

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys 121 (b) Girls 155

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

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes: (a) Boys 106 (b) Girls 136

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys 15 (b) Girls 19

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	13	20	10 and under	12	19
2d	30	29	11	16	22
3d	40	40	12	24	36
4th	19	23	13	32	25
5th	11	24	14	19	26
6th	3	9	15	7	10
7th	—	—	16	4	7
8th	—	—	17	3	2
9th	—	—	18	2	2
10th and over	—	—	19	2	1
			20 and over	—	—

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

(a) Judging 65 (f) Fire and accident prevention 200

(b) Giving demonstrations 72 (g) Wildlife conservation 75

(c) Recreational leadership 25 (h) Keeping personal accounts 100

(d) Music appreciation 225 (i) Use of economic information 0

(e) Health 250 (j) Soil and water conservation 12

(k) Forestry 73

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program. 200

184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs. 208

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 2

186. Membership in such groups: (a) Number of different young men 26 (b) Number of different young women 8

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	0	6	20	16	10	5
(2) Young women	0	0	8	6	2	4

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 4

189. Total attendance at such meetings 100

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 2

191. Number in such groups: (a) Different young men 20 (b) Different young women 0

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted: (a) Young men 4 (b) Young women 3

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 52 (b) Young women 11

194. Question discontinued.

1 All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.  
2 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 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.  
3 Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

	Assistant to Veterian (a)	U. S. D. R. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrifi- cation Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(3) Agricultural agents	20	15	2	✓	12	30	4	3	1	4	6
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	10	11	5	✓	11	8	4	1	1	11	8
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.	✓	12	2	✓	✓	12	4	2	✓	4	13

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

15

### 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.)