

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

STATE VIRGINIA

COUNTY AEMARLE

REPORT OF C. O. GREER

COUNTY LOCAL FARM AGENT

FROM DEC 3, 1944

TO Nov. 30, 1945

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	1
County Advisory Board	2
Type of Agriculture	3
Community Clubs	4
Grain and Feed Crops	5
Hay & Lespedeza	6
Pasture	7
Home Gardens	10
Poultry	11
Livestock	13
Soil Improvement	14
Demonstration Community	15
Farm Labor	16
Federal Agencies	17
4-H Clubs	18
County Junior Council	19
4-H Club Leaders	19
Garden Demonstrations	20
Corn Demonstrations	21
Fat Pigs	21
Poultry	22

FOREWORD

The object of this report is to acquaint the United States Department of Agriculture, State Extension Service, County Board of Supervisors and others who may be interested, with some of the work accomplished in Albemarle County for the year, 1945, as planned by the County Advisory Board, Community Clubs, Community and Neighborhood Leaders and the Extension Service, cooperating.

Adult Community Clubs are organized over the County for the advancement of better living conditions; producing food and feed for the people and livestock in each community and neighborhood in Albemarle County and some to help foster individual and community efforts.

This report shows some of the demonstrations conducted, the work accomplished as a result of these demonstrations, and other countywide food and feed drives; community improvement contests, together with the triple C Program and Soil Conservation Service and other agencies that are endeavoring to advance Agriculture.

Included in this report are the 4-H Clubs organized, the work carried on by these clubs together with work done by adults as a result of the influence of the 4-H Club demonstrations. This report endeavors also to give some insight on how the colored people of Albemarle County are cooperating in an effort to help themselves and to advance the All For Victory Food and Feed Program.

COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD

Extension work with Colored farm people in Albemarle County is supported by a County Advisory Board. The County Advisory Board is made up of two farmers and one farm woman from the organized communities in the County. The work of the County Advisory Board is to help promote Agricultural development and better living conditions among Colored people in Albemarle County.

The County Advisory Board conducted three meetings this year. The first meeting held was in the interest of some of the activities that should have special attention, for example, 4-H Clubs and Club Demonstrations to be supported over the County by each member of the County Advisory Board, improve the pasture conditions by helping to get farm people to apply lime and phosphate in the early spring, increase corn yields by improved farm practice and the use of good hybrid seed corn; stimulate garden interest by putting on community garden contests, conduct community garden tours to see outstanding fall gardens, and each contestant to conduct a community garden exhibit; families to grow their home supply of pork, and improve on methods of raising poultry for home consumption and for market. The County Advisory Board held their second meeting the last week in July. In this meeting a progress report was made by members from eight communities. This report showed progress in the works planned by the Advisory Board in their first meeting. A third meeting was held the second week in November. In this meeting Advisory Board members reported some of the outstanding accomplish-

ments as a result of their effort. Among these accomplishments as a community piece of work were the following: Eight communities conducted community garden contests with a variety of vegetables growing in their individual gardens; four community exhibits were conducted to show outstanding products raised. Each one of these community exhibits was conducted in the evening in order that individuals would not lose time from their work.

To give some idea of what the communities put on exhibit, Esmont Community exhibit consisted of leafy vegetables, cabbage, collards, kale, spinach, Swiss chard; roots and bulbs: carrots, beets, turnips, onions, salsify, parsnips, white and sweet potatoes; canned vegetables of various kinds; Hybrid corn 448, U. S. corn 13, Casey's purchase and Boone County corn; fancy work, such as spreads, handmade suits and work dresses, etc.; pigs, family cows, poultry, including turkeys, work horses and mules, were all on display.

Type of Agriculture

The farm people of Albemarle County have a diversified system of farming. The leading grain crops grown in Albemarle County are corn, wheat, barley, oats, and. Albemarle County is located at the foothills of the blue Ridge Mountains and is adapted for growing a variety of good grasses. Some of the leading grasses grown in the County are as follows: Clovers, Alfafa, Orchard grass, Timothy, Herd's grass, Blue Grass and Lespedeza, etc. Soybeans and coopeas are grown in each section of the County very extensively for hay and to improve the fertility of the soil.

Albemarle County is also known for her fine beef cattle. Among the leading beef cattle produced in Albemarle County are, Herefords, Angles and Short Horns. Dairy farmers carry on an extensive business in the County. The Holstein and Jerseys are the leading cows found on most of the small and large milk producing farms. Colored farmers over Albemarle County are increasing in cattle production. A good revenue is realized from most of the family herd of milk cows.

Hogs, poultry and sheep bring in a large revenue to the farm people of Albemarle County. Home gardens are outstanding over the County. Rural people produce their home supply of vegetables and some for the market.

Albemarle County is known for her fine apples, peaches, and other fruit crops. The Albemarle Pippin has won great fame for Albemarle County. The fruit crop of Albemarle County brings in the County a large income each successful fruit year.

Community Clubs

Extension work with colored farm people in Albemarle County is supported by organizations known as Community Club groups. These clubs are organized around a Church or School Center.

The purpose of these community groups is to work out programs of work that best fit the needs of each community and to induce all farm families to take an active part in carrying out

the program of work as planned at the beginning of the year. This year there are nineteen adult community clubs reorganized over the County. These nineteen clubs have a total membership of five hundred thirty-eight families. These club members hold meetings each month. At each meeting the program of work is taken up step by step in interest of progress.

For example, the program of work for each club consists of soil improvement, a vegetable garden for each home, raising grain and hay in sufficient quantities to supply the individual needs, improving pastures, having good family cows, growing home supply of pork, raising improved poultry for meat and egg supply for home use and some for the market.

This year community people have improved on their living conditions by the interests stimulated through community club groups. The community club at Chestnut Grove Community put on a Hybrid seed corn program. The object was to induce corn growers to use Hybrid seed corn this year in planting their corn crop. The kinds of Hybrid seed were taken up in meeting and the approximate increase yield over the open pollenizing corn. As a result of the Hybrid seed corn program in Chestnut Grove Community, twelve corn growers used Hybrid seed, U. S. 13 for planting in the spring. Reports show that the Hybrid corn growers are pleased with the yield made this fall. Community Club groups reach each family living in the community, stimulating better methods of doing the work on the farm and around the home.

Grain and Feed Crops

An important phase of the farm program this year has been production. Goals have been set up in each section of the County to get farmers and gardeners working for increased crops and garden yields. The community club members have taken an active part in the food and feed program; farmers have conducted grain, garden, hay pasture and other demonstrations as a means of helping to get farm families to improve on their method of doing the work on the farm.

Corn is one of the leading grain crops grown in Allegheny County. Considerable work has been done during this year to induce farm people to use every method available that will help to increase corn production, and at the same time, leave the soil in good condition.

Eleven farmers conducted demonstrations in growing corn this year. Nine of these demonstrations used Hybrid seed corn for planting their crop; two planted open pollenizing seed corn. The nine farmers using Hybrid seed produced one-third more bushels to the acre over the open pollenizing corn.

Community and Neighborhood Leaders have also done a good piece of work with the food and feed program all over the County. These leaders have helped to get results of corn and other demonstrations started. They have been active in all meetings and method demonstrations relative to the importance of soil fertility, seed bed preparation, helping to get individuals

to secure good seed and planting and cultivating crops at the right time.

Andrew Terrell of Chestnut Grove Community states that he produced twelve barrels of Illinois 448 corn to the acre or sixty bushels. Terrell states that open pollinating corn produced eight barrels to the acre on the same grade of land, receiving the same treatment.

George Golden of near Earlysville planted twenty-two acres to hybrid corn; one five acre plot was measured and that plot produced fourteen barrels of corn to the acre. Golden says he thoroughly prepared seed bed, used good seed and fertilizer, cultivated crop when necessary. This farmer is well pleased with his corn field.

Fifteen wheat, oats and barley demonstrations were started the fall of 1944. Farmers conducting these demonstrations produced outstanding crops. The object of the above demonstrations was first to help induce more small farmers to grow their home supply of wheat for bread, oats and barley for the livestock and poultry.

The following are some of the farmers that had good small grain demonstrations, and these farmers have helped to get an increase in small grain seeding in their communities during this fall.

Thornton Brock says he produced a good crop of wheat this year. Treated seed and 4-12-4 fertilizer was used. A six

acre plot produced one hundred fifteen bushels. This is an increase over previous years on the same land.

T. E. Brown of near Stony Point conducted an Oat Demonstration. This demonstration reached fifteen farmers of the community through field meetings. As a result of Brown's Oat Demonstration, six cover crop demonstrations were started this fall in the community.

Hay - Lespedeza

Farmers have been growing Lespedeza for hay in Albemarle County for a number of years but too many of these hay growers seed Lespedeza each year without giving the seeded Lespedeza any fertilizer help. An effort was put forth this year to get the masses of farmers to improve on their method of growing Lespedeza by using lime and phosphate on the land. Community and Neighborhood Leaders have done a good job this year in getting farmers to improve their Lespedeza soil by the use of fertilizer, barn yard manure and lime.

Seven result demonstrations were conducted this year. Farmers conducting these demonstrations used improved methods in their operations such as good seed bed, good clean seed, fertilization of the soil and seeding early in the spring.

The object of the above result Lespedeza growing demonstrations was to get more hay for the individual farmers and to help induce other farmers to improve on the method of growing this crop for hay in the future.

Field meetings were held in order to get farmers to see the growing hay. Through field meetings conducted and individual

visits the seven Lespedeza hay growing demonstrations reached one hundred sixty-seven Lespedeza growers.

Pasture

Farmers in the past few years are continuing to improve their pastures for the live stock. The pasture improvement carried on over the County has largely been brought about through the pasture result demonstrations conducted from year to year. The triple "A" program is responsible for getting a large number of colored farmers to improve their pasture by using the material, lime and phosphate offered through that office. In order to keep farmers constantly conscious of pasture improvement this year four pasture demonstrations were conducted.

These pastures were given an application of lime, phosphate and nitrate. Farmers from each section of the County were requested to visit these result pasture demonstrations and watch the progress of live stock grazing on these improved pasture plots. The following are some results from pasture demonstrations conducted this year:

Sam Burley of near Stony Point increased his milk supply over last year one-third by grazing milk cows on a mixed pasture demonstration of Blue grass and Lespedeza, treated with lime and 20% phosphate.

R. P. Lewis of Esmont states that his pasture came in early in the spring and furnished good grazing late in the fall. This pasture had received pasture treatment. As a result of the pasture efforts put forth over the County one hundred eighty-nine farmers used lime and fertilizer on their pasture land this year.

Home Gardens

The Community Garden program is an important phase of work in interest of producing food for the families of each neighborhood and to help with the Victory War effort. Communities and neighborhoods have been busy this year working on the garden program. As in previous years the leaders over the County helped to sponsor community garden contests. These garden contests were put on in fifteen communities. The object of these Victory Garden contests was to get families in each community competing against each other: each family endeavoring to grow the best garden with an abundance of vegetables in each family garden for the family's summer food supply and for canning and drying for winter use.

These community garden contests called for more than twelve vegetables to be grown in the gardens during the summer months and a good fall and winter garden that would include all kinds of green vegetables and root crops that will stand cold weather, such as kales, spinach, collards, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, salsify and turnips, etc.

More than four hundred seventy-five families took part in the community garden contests this summer. Community tours and garden field meetings were held in most of the communities to help stimulate garden interest. On the community tours, gardens were inspected and judged. Small prizes were awarded to the best garden. Keswick community succeeded in getting sixty-five families to improve on their garden methods. Reports show that more than nine thousand seven hundred fifty quarts of surplus vegetables

have been canned in Keswick community during the summer months.

Farmers over the County conducted market gardens. These vegetables help to supply the local market and gardeners realized a very nice income from their gardens. As a result of the garden effort put forth this year farm families will be able to feed themselves from vegetables grown in home gardens.

Poultry

The people of Albemarle County depend on their poultry to help keep down such expenses as grocery bills, to purchase the necessities for the children, and the revenue from poultry goes a long ways in purchasing the necessary supplies used on the farm. Poultry and the production helps to feed farm families in every community over the County.

The poultry program worked out with community people this year called for sixty or more well bred hens on each poultry yard. Families purchased day old chicks this year instead of using the old broody hen method of hatching chicks. Community clubs records show that three hundred forty-five families purchased two hundred day-old chicks each from hatcheries. Poultry raisers helped to induce others to grow improved poultry through poultry meetings, individual contact and poultry culling demonstrations, etc. Poultry houses and other equipment have been improved upon this year. Stress has been placed on keeping houses clean and having a good self feeder in each poultry house.

A good laying mash is kept before the laying flock at all times. Farm families are culling their poultry in order to eliminate

the culls. This year twenty-seven poultry culling demonstrations have been conducted reaching two hundred twenty-one poultry owners. Community clubs report one hundred sixty-four poultry houses treated against poultry mites and lice and two hundred twenty-one families are keeping daily egg records.

Mrs. Beatrice Swann of Esmont community produced eight hundred dozen eggs from forty hens during this year. John Bryant of Chestnut Grove community produced eight hundred seventy dozen eggs from fifty-four hens. The daily egg record sheets are helping to keep check on egg production.

Livestock

The family cow plays an important part in the food program and for this reason farm families over the County are urged to keep one or more good milk producing cows to supply the family needs of milk. Family cows are producing more milk as a result of improved pastures and growing a good hay for winter feed.

Phosphate and lime is applied on pastures and grass land on Colored farms in each community over the County. During this year twenty-nine families have been induced to purchase good cows to supply their milk needs. The cream producers of the County say the cow is an important animal on the farm. They bring in some money from their cream and they help to maintain the fertility of the soil. The production of beef cattle is increasing each year by Colored farmers. Five farmers selling forty beef steers this fall realized an income of four thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$4800.00). These five farmers were induced to raise beef cattle

three years ago.

Errett Thompson of Browns Cove community is raising beef cattle. This farmer states that cattle have helped him to establish good pastures. This farmer uses lime and phosphate on his pasture and hay land.

A family meat supply campaign was put on this year by organized community adult clubs. The object of this campaign was to help encourage more families to grow enough pork to supply the family needs. Community and Neighborhood Leaders participated actively in the campaign. "A pig or two for every home". The importance of growing good hogs was stressed in all communities. Leaders made personal contacts in interest of securing pigs for individuals. As a result of this meat supply contest this year, ninety-seven families have been added to the home meat supply growers.

Hog pastures are an important item in reducing feed cost in growing hogs for home use and for the market. Good hog pastures have been strongly advocated during the season. Rape, oats, soybeans, cowpeas and lespedeza have been used by farmers for hog pastures. The Extension Service has treated hogs in emergency cases for farmers to keep down hog cholera. During this year the Extension Service vaccinated 2149 pigs against hog cholera for farmers. This meant a great saving to farmers in case of an outbreak of cholera over the County.

Soil Improvement

Improving the soil is one of the most important pieces of work that farm people can undertake. If production is to be maintained and increased over Albemarle County, as the years go by, Colored farmers must constantly be on the alert relative to using all good sound methods of improving the soil. Some of the methods used this year to help improve the fertility of the soil and help increase crop production were first to work out a farm soil improvement plan. The farm soil improvement plan worked out with farmers included a four-year crop rotation to use lime and fertilizer on crop land; keep a cover crop on all the cultivated land during the winter months; seed and turn down green crops; carry barn yard manure direct from the barn to the land where it is to be used; improve pasture land by using lime and phosphate and other good fertilizers on pasture and hay land. Twenty-seven farmers worked out a soil improvement plan this year. On these farms a four-year crop rotation system is in operation. Cover crops have been seeded, lime and fertilizer applied on pasture and hay land. Farmers are taking advantage of the triple "A" program in that they are securing all available material offered.

Horace Miller of Advance Mills has increased his herd of cows from five to ten. This increase in livestock is brought about by improving the condition of the soil.

George Yates of near Keswick is conducting a Soil Improvement Demonstration. This farmer has increased his livestock from five cows to fourteen cows and beef steers. The above farmers are community leaders and they are doing their part for community development.

Demonstration Community

The County Advisory Board and the Extension Service selected Esmont Community this the second year for the demonstration community for Albemarle County. The work of the demonstration community is to set an example for better living conditions in which all of the people in the community are to take a part. This work is carried on in the following way: First, each home is checked by the Extension Service and a committee appointed by the Community Club to find out what the individual families have that come up to standard for a demonstration as outlined by the State Advisory Board. In making the first score homes were checked for the following: Farm ownership; families belonging to the community club; families with painted homes; families producing sufficient feed for their livestock; families having a good vegetable garden; families having a good poultry flock; families having one or more hogs; families having a family cow; families taking advantage of the triple "A" program; children of 4-H Club age in the community and children in the 4-H Club. In the demonstration community the first check at the beginning of the year gives the standing of the community people. The first score shows the work to be undertaken in order to improve each individual's living condition. After the first score is made families are contacted relative to making improvement on some of the above mentioned standards upon which low scores had been made. For example, if a man did not have a garden with sufficient vegetables in it for canning and storing to supply the needs of the family for the year, this person is given garden instructions on how to go about making plans for a successful garden that will

supply the needs of the family all during the year.

The second score made at the end of the year's work tells how much the community improved itself during the year. This year the Esmont community made the following improvement: twelve additional families connected themselves with the Community Club; seven families painted their homes; nine additional families produced sufficient feed for livestock; sixty-three families improved their method of growing and taking care of the home garden; eight families that had no poultry when the community first score was made have pullets on their yards; thirty-eight families made poultry improvements; sixty families produced their year's supply of pork; eleven additional families were induced to grow hogs this year; four families secured a cow. Farmers are taking advantage of the triple "A" program by securing material for their soil which is offered through that office.

The community has one hundred thirty boys and girls of 4-H Club age and out of that number fifty-nine belong to the 4-H Club in the community. These 4-H Club members raised corn, pigs, poultry, and gardens this year for their individual projects.

Farm Labor

Farmers in some sections of the County have been very cooperative in that they have exchanged labor in harvesting their small grain, hay and corn crops. The labor exchange has worked out well for the small grain and hay farmers. In a large number of cases there would be only one man on the farm and by exchanging labor in some sections most of the hay was saved in that way. The Community

Adult Clubs strongly advocated "save your crop by labor exchange".

H. Club members have helped all during the season to harvest farm crops. The peach and apple crop was not so large this year but adults, boys and girls, gave a hand in gathering the peach and apple crops.

Federal Agencies

There are a number of Federal Agencies working in Albemarle County for the advancement of the County people. Some of these agencies are as follows: The triple "A" Service; Farm Security Service; The Thomas Jefferson District Soil Conservation Service; and The Productive Credit Service, etc. Rural people are constantly being kept informed of the work of the various Federal Agencies and how they can take advantage of the work each agency is sponsoring.

The Colored farmers over the County are taking advantage of the Triple "A" program; in each section of the County farmers have received fertilizer and lime which they have applied on their pasture and hay land.

The farmers that accepted the service of the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation Service are following instructions as outlined by that service. Strip farmers are producing more to the acre, due to the fact that they have a rotation system worked out and their soil is not washing away as in former years. Fifteen farmers planted their corn crop in contour rows this spring. The above farmers were assisted with contour row system by the Soil

Conservation Service. Farmers have learned that planting their corn on these contours helps to keep their soil at home on their own farms.

4-H Clubs

There are fifteen organized 4-H Clubs in Albemarle County. These 4-H boys and girls are organized around a school or church center. The object of these fifteen 4-H Clubs is to help each club member to improve his or her rural thinking; improve the individual club member's efficiency; do whatever the members can to help make the community a better place to live. Some of these methods are brought about by conducting 4-H Club project demonstrations.

4-H Clubs and individual members have been active this year in doing what they can to help improve the conditions around the home. They have helped to improve their yards, whitewashed buildings, planted shrubbery, etc. They have gathered paper, scrap iron and other scrap material helping with the war program. Club members took an active part this year in helping to produce food and feed for the farm family and livestock.

Esment 4-H Club members canned seven hundred fifty quarts of sweet potatoes for home use. Club members over the county took an active part in helping to can one thousand quarts of surplus fruits and vegetables that are to be sent overseas. These club members from over the County helped to can the above surplus vegetables at the Canning Centers in Charlottesville and Scottsville.

County Junior Council

The fifteen 4-H Clubs of Albemarle County are supported by an organization known as the County Junior Council. Club members of each organized club selected two members from their club to act as County Junior Council members. This year the County Junior Council consisted of thirty members. The work of the County Junior Council is to help make plans for the work that 4-H Club members are to undertake as a group and individuals.

The County Junior Council decided in their first meeting that club members should put forth efforts this year to increase poultry and poultry production, use improved garden seed; cultivate and spray vegetables when necessary; that club members make pastures for their pigs. The Junior Council decided that each club should have a good recreational program for each meeting. Club members to help each other with their record books.

The County Junior Council sponsored one whitewashing campaign. As a result of the whitewashing campaign seventy-nine homes and outbuildings were whitewashed.

4-H Club Leaders

The 4-H Clubs in the County are under the supervision of Adult Club Leaders. These 4-H Club Leaders help club members to work out programs for the monthly meetings. They see that club meetings are conducted in an orderly way. Leaders help to plan plays of some kind that take place after meetings. Adult Leaders help club members with their individual project demonstrations;

help members to get record books in condition. Club Leaders helped 4-H Club members to plan their community work. For example, getting enough 4-H members to carry their vegetables to the Community Center on the same day, in order to save time and get large quantities of vegetable canned. These are some of the activities that Club Leaders help 4-H Club members to make good jobs. The 4-H Clubs of the County have eighteen women Leaders, five men Leaders, and nine older girl Leaders, that are responsible for the work of fifteen 4-H Clubs.

Garden Demonstrations

This year one hundred twenty boys and girls conducted demonstrations in growing a Victory garden. The gardens grown by club members contained a minimum number of twelve varieties of vegetables. The garden club members raised a variety of root, fruit and leafy vegetables. The surplus vegetables raised by club members have been canned and stored for future use for the family's food supply. The total value of the victory gardens raised by club members is \$3780.25. Reports show a cost of production of \$168.00. The total profit on the gardens grown by 4-H Club members is \$2100.25. Garden club members canned and dried vegetables from their gardens. For an example, the Keswick Garden Club members canned eight hundred thirty quarts of vegetables under the supervision of the Club Leader.

Corn Demonstrations

Twenty-five 4-H boys conducted demonstrations this year in growing corn. Each one of these twenty-five 4-H Club boys followed instructions as planned and they carried their corn demonstrations through to completion. These twenty-five boys completed their corn demonstration and turned in their records showing a production of twelve hundred fifty bushels of corn on twenty-five acres of land. These boys followed soil improvement methods, using good seed and cultivating corn when necessary. The estimated value of the corn crop on the twenty-five acres of land is \$1562.50. The total cost of producing the corn crop was \$625.00, which gives the club members a total profit of \$937.50. The average net profit for each club member is \$36.30.

Fat Pigs

Seventy-nine club members conducted demonstrations this year in growing fat pigs. Seventy-four of these 4-H Club members used grazing lots for their pigs during the summer, therefore cutting down feed cost. Each 4-H Club member kept a record of what the pigs cost and what it cost to feed the pigs. Most of the boys conducting fat pig demonstrations raised their feed on the farm. Some purchased some feed in order to keep pigs in first class growing condition. Seventy-four 4-H Club members carried their pigs through to completion. The club members completing their fat pig demonstrations raised seventy-four pigs. The total value of pigs raised by club members is \$2356.16. The total expenses incurred

in producing the fat pigs were \$381.00. The total profit from the fat pigs raised is \$775.16. The demonstrations conducted gave an average profit of \$10.47 for each 4-H Club member.

Poultry

4-H Club members are helping to improve poultry production in the County. This is done by bringing better chickens in from good certified hatcheries. This year 4-H Club members purchased certified chicks from hatcheries. One hundred eleven club members started demonstrations in raising poultry. Ninety-two 4-H Club members carried their demonstrations through to completion. These 4-H Club members raised three thousand six hundred eighty chickens. The total value of poultry raised by 4-H Club members was \$2200.45. The cost of production was \$1172.15. The total profit from poultry raised by 4-H Club members for the year was \$1036.30. The club members conducting poultry demonstrations made a net profit each of \$11.26.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
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 Albemarle

REPORT OF

Mary J. Meadows From Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From _____ to _____, 194...

4-H Club Agent. From _____ to _____, 194...

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From _____ to _____, 194...

C. D. Bass From Dec. 1, 1944 to Nov. 30, 1945
Agricultural Agent.

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From _____ to _____, 194...



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in number of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such 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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
	(b) Total boys attending					
	(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			27	27
		(b) Total attendance			631	631
		(c) Total others attending			9	9
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committees not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			216	216
		(b) Total attendance			48	48
		(c) Total others attending			607	607
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				44	44
	(b) Total attendance				689	689
	(c) Total others attending					

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total equals sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time
24. Number of nonfarm families showing changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program
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
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)

290
 397
 39
 163
 159
 43
 42
 54
 132
 487
 198

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name *County Advisory Board* (2) No. of members *48*
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name *County Club Council* (2) No. of members *51*
- (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):

- (a) Agricultural _____ (b) Home demonstration _____ (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.

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

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood leader system

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

- (a) Adult work (1) Men *92* (2) Women *18* (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men *11* (2) Women *10* (3) Older club boys *8* (4) Older club girls *16*

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 ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<i>1</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>14</i>
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County		<i>8</i>
	(2) Community		<i>22</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>38</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<i>76</i>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	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				8	15			15	3	5
(3) Agricultural agents	14	11						1		
(4) State extension workers	1									
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	18	12		11	17			19	8	6
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	4		3	7			6	3	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seeds	139	24		51	29			223	31	33
(2) The use of lime	15	29		32	148					
(3) The use of fertilizers	269	107		153	163			223	27	11
(4) Controlling plant diseases	76	12		97				223	39	4
(5) Controlling injurious insects								351	84	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	374	54		12				231	33	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	31	85						145	27	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(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	11	91	2	16	2	13	1
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	9	1	8	2	9	3
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	3	4			5	2
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	47	23		48	2	185	2
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	4	2		18		79	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	23	12		19		27	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	129	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	41	170	1	81	8	292	
(5) Controlling external parasites	92	9		143	8	297	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	15	11	1	105	8	257	
(7) Controlling predatory animals	9			8			

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adult 4-H Club members, and 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	11	7	2
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	5	4
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	75
(b) In the use of crop rotations	43
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	81
(f) With contour farming of cropland	27
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	247
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	121
(j) In summer-fallowing	38
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	13
(l) With drainage	74
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	27
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	21
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	8
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	5

Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	48
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	11
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	287

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	48
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	23
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	6

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	8		3
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	10		5
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) For business	48			
(b) Enterprise	19			
(c) Other	12			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	19			
(b) General farm records	12			
(c) Enterprise records				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	46			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	7			
(c) In analyzing the farm business				
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				5
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				4
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				31
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				6
(i) With farm-labor problems				129
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				38

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (price, international; trade, interstate; trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land; zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population 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				8
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				4
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				3
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)				7
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 AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ²
	(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			9	10	13	9		11		13	7
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	2	3	10	9		7		8	4
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					3	2		2		3	2
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²											
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		63	89	47	253	138		48		49	11
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question		\$589	\$1343	\$679	\$15814	\$21216		\$1438		\$514	\$12347
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											1
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Leo purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatchery eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	9			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	2	5	7
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	2	3	6
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1		1	2

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	2
(b) Remodeling dwellings	11
(c) Installing sewage systems	5
(d) Installing water systems	1
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	14-26
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	6-3
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	9
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	
(l) Laundry arrangement	3-9
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	15
(o) Improving home grounds	12-5
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	3
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	3
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	2
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	35
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	35

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	67
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	84
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	51
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and 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	39	9		12	
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural Agents	11	4	3		
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	25	3	3	20	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	3	3	9	
115. Number of families assisted this year	15(g)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)	
(b) With food preparation	62		3500		
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	248	1. Quarts canned			
(1) Of vegetables	183	2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits	123	3. Pounds: Dried			
(3) Of meats	29	Cured ²		2400	
(4) Of milk	105	Stored		3400	
(5) Of poultry and eggs	40	6. Frozen ⁴			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	88	7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			
(e) With butter or cheese making		15(h)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(f) With food preservation problems			Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(1) Canning		1. Quarts canned			
(2) Freezing		2. Gallons brined			
(3) Drying		3. Pounds: Dried			
(4) Storing	68	Cured ²			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	19	5. Stored			
(h) In canning according to a budget	70	6. Frozen ⁴			
(i) With child-feeding problems					
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	69				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					3
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					21
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					21
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

118. 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 agent				
(3) Agricultural agents	2			3
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3			4
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6			4

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time management problems	6
(b) With home accounts	
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	9
(e) In developing home industries as means of supplementing income	15
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations, 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 getting timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	
NOTE. Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.	

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	
(c) Care, repair, 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	1
(b) In improving family relationships	
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	2
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	23
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	4
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	1

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	25		25		25	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						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	55	65	47	52	60	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	16	95	11	81	3080	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	78	1	73	1	94	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation						Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing						Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	175	161	157	134		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. 31 15
 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys 175 (b) Girls 161
 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys 75 (b) Girls 134
 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys 75 (b) Girls 161
 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____
 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys 175 (b) Girls 161
 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	91	82	10 and under	16	1737
2d	42	40	11	31	2536
3d	19	18	12	37	3384
4th	16	15	13	38	2852
5th	3	2	14	22	2841
6th	1	1	15	19	2832
7th			16	8	19
8th			17	2	3
9th			18	2	2
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 7 (f) Fire and accident prevention 125
 (b) Giving demonstrations 41 (g) Wildlife conservation 15
 (c) Recreational leadership 101 (h) Keeping personal accounts 225
 (d) Music appreciation _____ (i) Use of economic information 336 340
 (e) Health 30 (j) Soil and water conservation 150
 (k) Forestry 35
 183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 120
 184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 15

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth 4
 186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men 19
 (b) Young women 43

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

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups _____
 189. Total attendance at such meetings _____
 190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted _____
 191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men _____
 (b) Young women _____
 192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men _____
 (b) Young women _____
 193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) _____

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 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, including war work, not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (e)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	4	3	9	6	9	5	3	1		4
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	4	13	11	4	4	5	1		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	21	4	24	9	11	3	1		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	6	3	4	6	5	7	3	1		

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

For EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANT WORK in ALBEMARLE COUNTY

See FLUVANNA COUNTY

1945