

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 Charlotte

REPORT OF

| | |
|---|--|
| (Name) Home Demonstration Agent. | From to 194..... |
| 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..... |
| <u>J. F. Wilson</u> Agricultural Agent. | From <u>Dec. 1, 1941</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1942</u> |
| Assistant Agricultural Agent. | From to 194..... |



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Dec. 12/24

Thomas O. Patterson
District Agent

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

8. A good reason 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. Deductive accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's program and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families benefited 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. Common type of information on the status of farms and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

| Report only this year's activities that can be verified | Home demonstration agents (a) | 4-H Club agents ¹ (b) | Agricultural agents (c) | County total ² (d) |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants) | | | 12 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 2. Days devoted to work with adults ³ | | | 220 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴ | | | 73 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 4. Days in office ⁵ | | | 81 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 5. Days in field ⁵ | | | 207 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶ | | | 508 | 508 |
| 7. Number of different farms or homes visited | | | 370 | 370 |
| 8. Number of calls relating to extension work | (1) Office (2) Telephone | | 153 | 153 |
| | | | - | - |
| 9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷ | | | 1 | 1 |
| 10. Number of bulletins distributed | | | 970 | 970 |
| 11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting | | | - | - |
| 12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen | (1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | 3 | 3 |
| | | Total attendance of: | | |
| | | (b) Men leaders | 19 | 19 |
| | | (c) Women leaders | 27 | 27 |
| | | (a) Number | 5 | 5 |
| 13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12) | (1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth | Total attendance of: | | |
| | | (b) Leaders | 18 | 18 |
| | | (a) Number | 28 | 28 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 287 | 287 |
| | | (a) Number | 24 | 24 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 693 | 693 |
| | | | | |
| 14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted | | | 85 | 85 |
| 15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations | (1) Number (2) Total attendance | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | 35 | 35 |
| 16. Tours conducted | (1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | |
| | | (a) Number | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | |
| 17. Achievement days held | (1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | |
| | | (a) Number | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | |

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be worked

| | | Home demonstration (1) | 4-H Club agents (2) | Agricultural agents (3) | County work (4) |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹ | (1) Farm women | (a) Number | | | |
| | | (b) Total numbers attending | | | |
| | | (c) Total others attending | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | | |
| | (b) Total boys attending | | | | |
| | (c) Total girls attending | | | | |
| | (d) Total others 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 | | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | |

¹ Includes national county fairs in absence of 4-H Club work or other activities particularly full time to club work.
² County fairs should equal sum of preceding three columns unless explanation given to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include pressmen, radio, and short courses, which should be reported under question 14.

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) 1045
- 22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program 850
- 23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time 50
- 24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program 3
- 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 160
- 29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 10
- 30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 10
- 31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) 1010
- 32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) 10

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

32. 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 County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 30
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name 4-H Club Council (2) No. of members 16
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

- (a) Agricultural 5 (b) Home demonstration _____ (c) 4-H Club 3 (d) Older youth 2

35. Total number of communities in county _____

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 15

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 10

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 9

39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 172, page 14) _____

40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Clubs) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14) _____

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:

- (a) Adult work: (1) Men 4 (2) Women 12 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work: (1) Men 10 (2) Women 1 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or 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 (land use planning or over-all planning) _____

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____ (d) No. _____

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

| | Extension organizations and personnel planning: | | County agricultural jobs (land use) | Total: | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | (a) | (b) | | | |
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents | (2) 4-H Club agents | (3) Agricultural agents | (4) State extension workers | |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held | (1) County | (2) Community | | | |
| | _____ | _____ | | | |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | | |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen | | | | | |

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (b) 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 (b) is the sum of columns (a) and (c).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Corn (a) | Wheat (b) | Other cereals (c) | Legumes (d) | Pasture (e) | Cotton (f) | Tobacco (g) | Vegetables and other vegetables (h) | Fruits (i) | Other crops (j) |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--|---------------|--------------------|
| 51. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 15 | 14 | | 20 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 |
| (4) State extension workers | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 5 | 1 | 10 | | 5 | 5 |
| 53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| 54. Number of hours aided this year in— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed | 5 | 22 | | 15 | - | | - | | - | - |
| (2) The use of lime | 10 | 80 | | 25 | 4 | | | | | |
| (3) The use of fertilizers | 300 | 160 | | - | | 180 | 150 | | 10 | 15 |
| (4) Controlling plant diseases | | 100 | | - | | | | | 5 | - |
| (5) Controlling injurious insects | | | | - | | | 50 | | 5 | - |
| (6) Controlling noxious weeds | 10 | | | 12 | 10 | 75 | | | - | - |
| (7) Controlling rodents and other animals | | | | | | | | | 10 | - |

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Dairy cattle (a) | Beef cattle (b) | Sheep (c) | Pigs (d) | Horses and mules (e) | Poultry (including turkeys) (f) | Other livestock (g) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 55. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 5 | | | 10 | | 10 | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | |
| 56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 5 | | | 10 | | 10 | |
| 57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 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 | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 | |
| 61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining purebred males | 1 | | | 1 | | 10 | |
| (2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females | 1 | | | 5 | | 30 | |
| (3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs) | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | 45 | XXXXX |
| (4) Improving methods of feeding | 10 | | | 10 | | 64 | |
| (5) Controlling external parasites | | | | 12 | | 52 | |
| (6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites | | | | - | | - | |
| (7) Controlling predatory animals | | | | - | | 2 | |

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth | Soil management (a) | Forestry (b) | Wildlife conservation (c) 1 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 62. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| (4) State extension workers | — | | |
| 63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| 64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Soil Management—Continued

| | |
|---|-----|
| 65. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) With problems of land use based on soil types | 20 |
| (b) In the use of recommended crop rotations | 35 |
| (c) With strip cropping | — |
| (d) In constructing terraces | — |
| (e) In grazing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies | 15 |
| (f) With contour farming of cropland | 2 |
| (g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion | 10 |
| (h) In contouring pasture or range | — |
| (i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops | 350 |
| (j) In summer-fallowing | 6 |
| (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests | — |
| (l) With drainage | 10 |
| (m) With irrigation | — |
| (n) With land clearing | 2 |
| 66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year: | |
| (a) Legal soil-conservation districts | 2 |
| (b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations | — |
| (c) Grazing associations | — |

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 | 24 |
| (d) With production of naval stores | — |
| (e) With production of maple-sirup products | — |
| (f) In timber estimating and appraisal | 2 |
| 68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires | 35 |

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

| | |
|---|----|
| 69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife | 15 |
|---|----|

¹ Includes nature study.

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 | | 5 | | 5 |
| | (4) State extension workers | | 1 | | 1 |
| 71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| 72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: | (a) Farm business | | 75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. | | |
| | (b) Enterprise | | (a) In getting started in farming, or in re- | | 2 |
| | (c) Other | | locating | | |
| 74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— | (a) Farm inventory | 2 | (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) | | — |
| | (b) General farm records | 2 | (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjust- | | 5 |
| | (c) Enterprise records | 1 | ments | | |
| 75. Number of farmers assisted this year— | (a) In developing a farm plan only | 5 | (A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes | | — |
| | (b) In developing a farm and home plan | 2 | (i) With farm-labor problems | | 10 |
| | (c) In analyzing the farm business | 2 | (j) In developing supplemental sources of in- | | 35 |
| | (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements | 1 | come | | |

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | | Price and trade policies (prices, 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 | | | | | |
| 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 AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87. Number of established cooperatives ² 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or hatching 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 | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 5 | | 5 | 5 |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | |
| 103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 5 | | 11 | 3 |
| 104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 1 | | 1 | 1 |

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

| | |
|---|----|
| 105. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Constructing dwellings | 3 |
| (b) Remodeling dwellings | 8 |
| (c) Installing sewage systems | |
| (d) Installing water systems | |
| (e) Installing heating systems | |
| (f) Providing needed storage space | 3 |
| (g) Rearranging or improving kitchens | 3 |
| (h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) | 2 |
| (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 | 5 |
| (n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects | 20 |
| (o) Improving home grounds | 50 |
| (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 | |
| (b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment | |
| (c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes | |

Farm Buildings—Continued

| | |
|--|---|
| 108. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The construction of farm buildings | 8 |
| (b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings | 2 |
| (c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment | 1 |

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

| | |
|---|-----|
| 109. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The selection of mechanical equipment | 12 |
| (b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment | 122 |
| 110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year | 164 |
| 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..... | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | | |
| 113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 10 | 10 | 5 | |
| 114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 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..... | | | | 450 |
| (2) Of fruits..... | | | | 60 |
| (3) Of meats..... | | | | 500 |
| (4) Of milk..... | | | | 475 |
| (5) Of poultry and eggs..... | | | | 600 |
| (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing..... | | | | 200 |
| (e) With butter or cheese making..... | | | | — |
| (f) With food-preservation problems..... | | | | 50 |
| (1) Canning..... | | | | 28 |
| (2) Freezing..... | | | | — |
| (3) Drying..... | | | | 52 |
| (4) Storing..... | | | | 87 |
| (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget..... | | | | — |
| (h) In canning according to a budget..... | | | | — |
| (i) With child-feeding problems..... | | | | — |
| (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases..... | | | | 26 |
| (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... | | | | 42 |
| (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..... | | | | 12 |
| 117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers..... | | | | — |

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth | Home management ¹ — family economics (a) | Clothing and textiles (b) | Family relationships—child development (c) | Recreation and community life (d) |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| 118. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (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 of—
- (a) Food.....
 - (b) Clothing.....
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....
 - (d) General household supplies.....
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations² 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 Relations—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems.....
 - (b) In improving family relationships.....
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....
- (b) Women.....

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or community house.....
 - (b) Permanent camp.....
 - (c) Community rest rooms.....
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....

¹ The home—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.

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) | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 128. Corn | 58 | | 49 | | 49 | Acres |
| 129. Other cereals | | | | | | Acres |
| 140. Peanuts | | | | | | Acres |
| 141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes | | | | | | Acres |
| 142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement | | | | | | Acres |
| 143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet | | | | | | Acres |
| 144. Cotton | | | | | | Acres |
| 145. Tobacco | | | | | | Acres |
| 146. Fruits | | | | | | Acres |
| 147. Home gardens | 54 | 87 | 50 | 67 | 56 | Acres |
| 148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops | | | | | | Acres |
| 149. Other crops | | | | | | Acres |
| 150. Poultry (including turkeys) | 12 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 2099 | Birds |
| 151. Dairy cattle | | | | | | Animals |
| 152. Beef cattle | | | | | | Animals |
| 153. Sheep | | | | | | Animals |
| 154. Swine | | | | | | Animals |
| 155. Horses and mules | | | | | | Animals |
| 156. Other livestock | | | | | | Animals |
| 157. Bees | | | | | | Colonies |
| 158. Beautification of home grounds | 11 | 51 | 7 | 39 | XXXXXXXXXXXX | Acres |
| 159. Forestry | | | | | | Acres |
| 160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals) | | | | | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| 161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity | | | | | { | Articles made |
| | | | | | { | Articles repaired |
| 162. Farm management | | | | | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| 163. Food selection and preparation | | | | | { | Meals planned |
| | | | | | { | Meals served |
| 164. Food preservation | | | | | | Quarts canned |
| 165. Health, home nursing, and first aid | | | | | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| 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 | | | | | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| 171. All others | | | | | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| 172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14) | 135 | 156 | 116 | 122 | XXXXXXXXXXXX | |

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP:

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39) 9
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 135 (b) Girls 156
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 116 (b) Girls 123
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 124 (b) Girls 140
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys 11 (b) Girls 16
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 131 (b) Girls 150
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 4 (b) Girls 6

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

| 180. By years | Boys (a) | Girls (b) | 181. By ages | Boys (a) | Girls (b) |
|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 1st year | 83 | 95 | 10 and under | 12 | 11 |
| 2d | 7 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 28 |
| 3d | 29 | 40 | 12 | 25 | 31 |
| 4th | 9 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 5th | 2 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 25 |
| 6th | 5 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 7th | | | 16 | 5 | 4 |
| 8th | | | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| 9th | | | 18 | 1 | |
| 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 <u>1</u> | (f) Fire and accident prevention <u>-</u> |
| (b) Giving demonstrations <u>2</u> | (g) Wildlife conservation <u>5</u> |
| (c) Recreational leadership <u>18</u> | (h) Keeping personal accounts <u>21</u> |
| (d) Music appreciation <u>-</u> | (i) Use of economic information <u>100</u> |
| (e) Health <u>150</u> | |

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

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 9

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40) _____

186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____

| 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) (a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____

| 194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to— | Under 10 percent (a) | 10-19 percent (b) | 20-30 percent (c) | 30 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 with clubs, 4-H Club members, and other youth

| Days devoted to line of work by— | Days (6) | General leader hours ¹ (7) | All other work (8) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | 1 |
| (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 program | Home demonstration agents (6) | 4-H Club agents (7) | Agricultural agents (8) |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 198. Estimated number of days devoted to— | | | |
| (1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems) | | | 5 |
| (2) Problems arising from war military camps, munitions plants, and war industries | | | 1 |
| (3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings) | | | 1 |
| (4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material) | | | 4 |

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 country. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

| Days devoted to line of work by— | War bonds (6) | Civilian De- fense agency (7) | Employment services (8) | Agricultural Adjustment Administration (9) | Surplus Marketing Administration (10) | Soil Conser- vation Service (11) | Farm Security Administration (12) | Rural Electr- ification Adminis- tration (13) | Tennessee Valley Authority (14) | Federal Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (15) |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| (1) Home demonstrations agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | 10 | 3 | - | 2 | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 10 | 2 | - | 1 | |
| 201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | |
| 202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | |

¹ Includes group leaders, army nurses, dental corps, and other interests not reported under specific group or Headwork 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.

DEMONSTRATIONS OR EXTENSION TYPES

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 those 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 tan 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 like 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 *f-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. *f-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *f-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.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGR. AGENT (NEGRO) ANNUAL REPORT 1942

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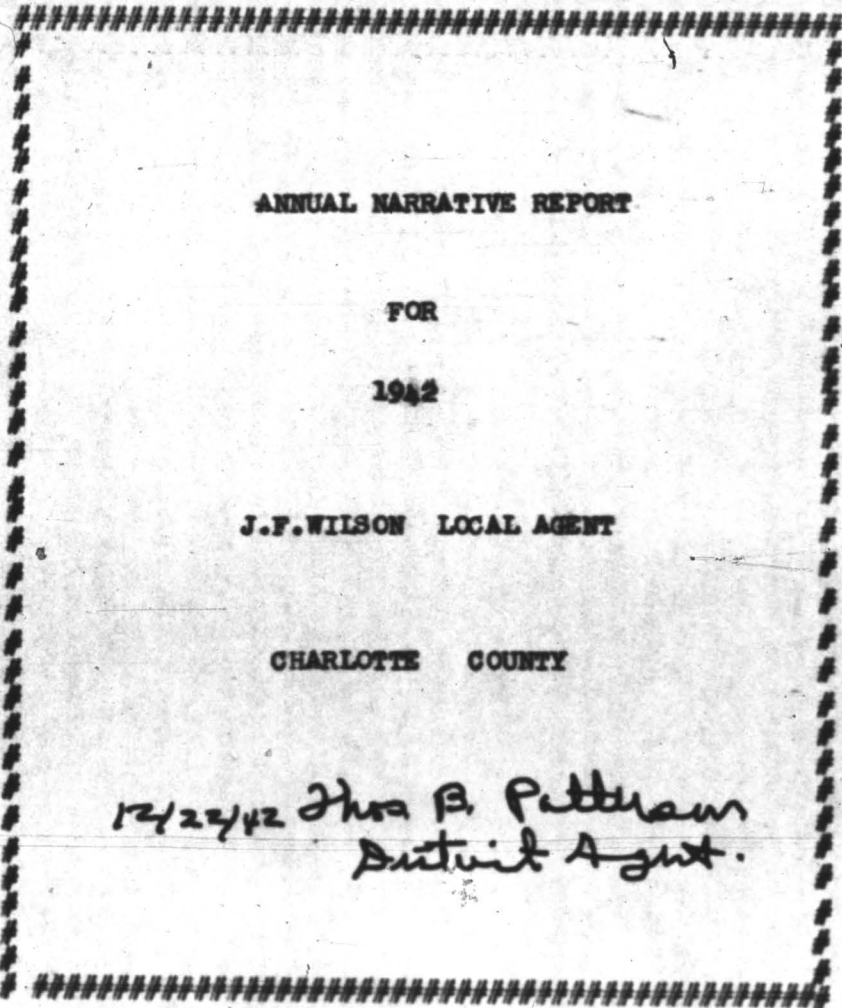
REPORT FILES
 EXTENSION WORK

Dec 10/42

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



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

1942

J.F. WILSON LOCAL AGENT

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

*12/22/42 Thos B. Pettus
District Agent.*

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

NEGRO

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(1)

FOREWORD

The object of this report is to discuss in detail extension activities performed throughout the county on many different projects, as outlined in our extension program of work.

The method of approach, problems undertaken and results obtained.

The crying need for food and feed to push forward the war program, was especially stressed during this year 1942.

The cooperation of local leaders, farmers, 4-H club groups, District Agents and all other agencies have given the greatest assistance toward a full year.

4-H Club Leaders have helped in inspiring youth to enlarge their contribution to the war program.

ORGANIZATION**County Advisory Board**

Our County Organization, known as our County Advisory Board, is composed of representatives from the different community clubs. Business and Professional groups are also invited to cooperate with the organization.

The Board sponsored the different county wide activities programmed for the year. Some of the activities in which assistance was given are; Raising money for representation in the State Advisory Board. They cooperated in holding our County Farmer's Conference and in setting the date for our County Farm Tour: But owing to the shortage of tires and the rationing of gas, we had to cancel our Farm Tour, State Advisory Board meeting and our Five County Fair, at Farmville.

The Board also cooperated in urging increased production of feed and feed stuff for war purposes and in getting in a good supply of soy beans for the government.

ORGANIZATION

Local Community Clubs

We have worked with ten community groups, who have worked cooperatively on extension programs.

These groups assist in carrying forward the work as programmed at the beginning of the year.

The plans are made at the first meeting of the County Advisory Board, and the problems are discussed and goals set for the community activities for the year.

Gallies community is doing some nice work in connection with the Community Neighborhood Leader set up.

The community holds its meetings frequently and discuss the duties of neighborhood leaders; This puts the leaders on the spot and they put forth greater efforts to be of as much service as possible, and the moral is kept at a higher pitch.

A Live-at-Home community contest was sponsored by the Taro Community Club, competing with twenty-six other communities in twenty-six counties. Taro community took 3rd. prize in the contest this year, winning the sum of \$10.00.

This money will be spent for garden seed for the community, or something else that the club agrees upon; but it will be spent to benefit the community as a whole, according to the contest rules.

ORGANIZATION

County Farmer's Conference

On June 26th farmers of Taro and adjoining communities gathered at St. Andrews church Cullen #1 to participate in a County Farmers Conference. The program was built around Food for Freedom and How to Conserve it. The victory garden was discussed by Mr. William Watson, Garden Specialist from Va. State College, who told his hearers how to prepare the soil for small seeds, the type of soil in which they should be planted, and how to control insects. Mr. P.C. Taylor, Vocational Agricultural Teacher, discussed livestock and how to get the best return from the food they consume. Mrs. Ruth Taylor, Home Economics Teacher, spoke on the conservation of food by drying and canning fruits and vegetables for winter use. Farmers and farm wives were well pleased at the information given by the speakers. They also contributed much to the program by their questions, experiences and comments.

VICTORY GARDEN

Victory Garden

Last fall the professional workers were called to a meeting in which the needs of an increased production was outlined, by a State worker; to take care of our "Lend Lease" program to our allied nations. The Pearl Harbor attack had not been made at this time. We all went from this meeting with plans to go out for an increased production for war needs..

We had a number of farmers to make a beginning by breaking the garden plot in the fall, so the soil would be in good condition for the early plantings. But before planting the attack on Pearl Harbor was made, which made needs more acute. So the latter part of February garden peas and carrots were planted; cabbage plants were set, and later in March most of the early variety vegetables were planted. The germination of these seeds was slow, due to an early dry spell in the county; but most of the little seed struggled out and began to grow slowly.

After the frost season passed, other vegetables were planted, such as; stringbeans, lima beans, garden corn and what not.

The early planted vegetables were slow to start off and the yield was not as good as expected, but early summer plantings were much more favorable because of better seasons, and gave an abundant harvest. Late plantings were also good and gave an excellent yield. Practically all farm families had sufficient vegetables to do them throughout the summer and fall months. The surplus was canned and stored for winter use. The gardeners who lived near towns, who had early and late vegetables were able to market them at a good price.

Mrs. Theresa Watts, of Keysville #1, canned 55 qts. of stringbeans, 24 qts. of corn, 50 qts. of tomatoes and tomato juice, 12 qts. of butter beans, 24 qts. of garden peas; with fruits included she canned around 375 qts. of produce, with meats to can at the time of slaughter.

Our garden production was the greatest we have ever had.

The production of garden products is an all time record, and conservation has been very successful through canning and storing in sellars and kills.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Corn

Corn is one of our principal grain crops. All farmers grow corn. It is a source from which we get our meal for feeding the family, also from which we get most of the grain with which to feed our livestock, namely: horses, hogs, poultry and other livestock.

We have been demonstrating to farmers for many years that one needs to feed the soil with the proper elements in order to get a good return from an acre or a given number of acres of any crop.

We are renewing our plea for a liberal seeding of legume crops, namely: crimson clover and vetch as a winter legume, which if turned down in spring, usually insures one of a good yield.

In these days when the nitrogenous contents within a complete fertilizer have been eliminated, it becomes more necessary to plant more acres to nitrogen gathering crops to make sure of good yields of corn or any other crop.

We had several farmers who had excellent fields of corn which looked like they would produce from 40 to 50 bus. per acre, but one farmer; demonstrator B.C. Lindsay, of Cullen #1, had a field of 8 or 9 acres that looked like it would produce 60 or more bushels per acre.

Mr Lindsay had about the best stand of lespedeza I have ever seen grow. He also uses superphosphate on the land and it really made an excellent yield.

His field of corn was planted with Reid's pure bred yellow dent seed secured by the Agent for him.

Mr. Lindsay said some of his neighbors said they thought that he would get more than a hundred barrels off the plot.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Wheat

Wheat like corn rates high in the maintenance of farm life and the existence of farm animals. Wheat or wheat produce is used for table use, livestock, hogs, chickens, etc.

Wheat is grown extensively in the dark tobacco belt where a rotation of crops is practiced, which includes a legume.

We have some farmers who produce a surplus of wheat. Most farmers in the bright section produce enough wheat to take care of the family supply of bread.

Farmers are very much upset because they are not able to get nitrogenous elements for fertilizing the wheat crop, but they are being advised to use super-phosphate and potash to encourage the growth of the young plant.

Lack of labor and late rains have hindered theseeding of wheat even to this date, December 1st.

Fifty families have a surplus.

Five hundred families have sufficient wheat for family use.

Three ^{hundred} families made enough wheat to last six months. Mr. George Brogden made 250 bushels on 12 acres.

Lespedeza for Hay and Soil Building

Some ten years ago farmers settled in the dark tobacco belt, had a unique plan with regard to soil building and rotation, by practicing a three and four year rotation. This ran thus; Tobacco followed by wheat, then seeded to red clover or maybe a mixture of clover, timothy and herd grass; then let the grass crop stand one and two years, making a rotation of three and four years.

But their soil became acid and clover failed them; the farmers raised a howl and the extension service was called in to do something about it. Just at that time a few farmers were seeding lespedeza. We found that lespedeza would grow on an acid soil, so we advised farmers to make sure of a hay crop to seed lespedeza.

Lespedeza is not only a sure hay crop, but it has also become a cash crop as well, by marketing the surplus hay and harvesting and marketing the seed. While lespedeza grows on an acid soil you get a much better return by applying lime and superphosphate. So farmers are now using lime and phosphate, and are able to go back to red clover in their rotation; But he has gained a jump farther because many of them seed both lespedeza and red clover. The clover is cut in June and the lespedeza comes in as a heavy cutting in the fall with the second growth of clover, which makes a good feed for cattle.

Then as a soil builder, lespedeza is fine. If you can get a heavy growth of it turned down you are very sure of a good crop of corn. We have had an enormous crop of lespedeza hay this year. A number of the farmers could not complete the saving of the crop this year, because of the shortage of labor; but we do have the heaviest crop of hay we have had in about twenty years. 1,750 lbs. of rye grass seed was put in.

We have certainly played our part in the feed game toward winning the war this year.

FOOD FOR VICTORY

Cows

Most farmers have awakened to the importance and worth of owning a family cow. We have labored long and hard to get the farm family to realize the importance of a good, well bred and well fed cow. It is hard to make the farmers see the necessity of a better grade of roughage and grain feed to get good results from the cow during winter months. Some however have tried this method of feeding and have been very pleased with the results, and have gotten a friend or two to try it also and in this way the practice spreads.

A very good slogan often used in the extension service is: "A cow on every farm, and better food for them." This is very important as a heavier milk flow is needed on the farm for family consumption as well as for market purposes, because of the necessity of building strong American Youths.

Many farmers are using lime and superphosphate, and also raising good crops of lespedeza hay. As results the family cow gets some hay instead of all wheat, straw and corn stover.

* Demonstrator R.H. Bates, of Aspen Hill community, has a herd of eight Guernsey cows from which he gets a good flow of milk. He cuts his lespedeza hay and feeds his cows well. He sells cream to a creamery near him situated in Brookneal. He has also started a small herd of Black Angus; And has a high grade pure bred bull, and three yearling hieifers from which he plans to start a small herd of beef cattle. *

Another farmer, Mr. B.C. Lindsay Cullen #1 has a herd of 18 head of cattle, headed by a young Guernsey bull. He sells fresh cows; also finishes them off and markets them for beef in the Lynchburg markets. He has good pasture land and keeps them in good condition. His lespedeza is excellent this year and his corn crop also, so he has ample feed for his cattle.

In Taro community there are 38 farm families. Twenty-seven of these have one or more cows.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Hogs

Since pork is essential as source of protein, and can be produced so economically on the farm, all farm families are urged to keep at least two or more hogs, depending on the size of the family. And if one raises one or two more hogs than it takes for the family, then market the surplus for a very good price.

Sometimes when pigs are scarce they are trucked in, but this is dangerous and undesirable because there is probably a spread of diseases. But the Extension Agent has had on a drive for the last 12 or 15 months for an increased pig crop, and the farmers have cooperated nicely. We have an estimate of a 20% increase in the crop.

I was talking to a farmer, Mr. C.H. Cooke by name, and he said he had six sows to farrow this fall. Five farmers have recently taken off the young pigs and bred their sows for a spring litter.

Demonstrator Allen Jones, Keyville #1 has a very high grade boar and runs a breeding center, and many farmers are accommodated by the services there.

Demonstrator J.A. Wilson, Keyville #1 has a sow that has just weaned her litter and has been turned again for a spring litter.

Since meat rationing has become effective, our farmers will play their part in this program by: Producing more pigs, raising more hogs and cutting down on their consumption of meat.

The Government can always depend on the farmer to play his part.

FOOD FOR VICTORY

Poultry

Poultry is raised throughout the county by farm families. Most of the flocks are raised for home consumption, to increase the meat supply and for egg production. The surplus however is put on the market.

We have put on a drive for an increase of poultry product to meet the increased demand of the army and the Allies. Our farmers have cooperated in the program, by ordering more chicks than usual.

These chicks are put in brooders and fed a growing mash to get quick results. When they grow from 2 to 2½ lbs. the surplus is sold off, and the rest are either turned out for egg production or kept for meat purposes.

Some few farmers raise chicks on a large scale for egg production.

Some important things in growing chicks for egg production are: Proper housing and proper feeding. We urge farmers to keep birds in a clean and properly ventilated house. The chicks should be fed a balance ration for egg production.

Mrs. L.M. Braxton, of Charlotte, N.C. put in 100 chicks last spring; they were raised in a brooder and rushed, now the pullets are producing eggs. She said more than one third are in production.

HEALTH AND HOME IMPROVEMENTS

Health

A healthy body is a prize of great price. This fact has been more impressive in the last 12 months than ever before.

So many of our boys have been turned down by the Army because of unsound bodies. Many of the farm boys do not drink milk on the farm; this and many other ailments were found by the examining authorities when they went to be examined, which caused them to be turned down as unfit for the Army.

It is our desire to encourage youth to put more stress on building healthy and stronger bodies, and be ready for any eventuality. For we realize that without a strong healthy body, one is unfit for real service and soon becomes a liability on society.

So we urge the boys and girls to pay more attention to the health H in the 4-H club emblem. By eating the proper food, including whole milk, being careful to avoid a crowd with colds, exterminating the house fly and mosquitoes, and taking the proper exercises, keeps one healthy.

Four hundred fifty families put special stress on feeding fresh vegetables to their families.

Home Improvement

Number families completing payments on farms-3.

Number homes constructed- 3.

Number homes painted- 5.

Number homes purchasing home furnishings- 10.

Number kitchens remodelled- 3.

Number homes screened- 20.

Number home grounds beautified- 50.

The church in St. Louis community made an addition.

A new cinder block church is now being constructed in Taro

community. The church in Keyville community has been painted.

The church in Charlotte C.H. community has had a furnace installed.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

FSA

The Farm Security Administration is assisting from sixty to seventy-five low income farm families; by advancing them money with which to carry on their farm program. Often we help farmers to plan their program to present to the supervisors.

Farm Credit

The Farm Credit Program is doing a great work in helping farmers to tide over tough spots when they need ready cash.

Miscellaneous

We have participated in the land use program in that; We have assisted farmers in the protection of his wooded land, in selecting the undesirable trees to be cut for fire wood, which helps to thin out the trees that are crowding the better ones.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

AAA Program

We have assisted farmers in conserving their soil, by urging them to use more lime, encouraging them to strip crop where it needs to be done, advising them to seed Red Clover, Lespedeza, Alfalfa, Cowpeas, Soy Beans and other cover crops along with the AAA Program.

Farmers have increased their practice of using more lime. 200 farmers have had 900 tons of lime delivered on the farm.

Approximately eight fifty, or nine hundred farmers are following the practice of seeding legume and other cover crops.

Thirty-five farmers cooperated in growing soy beans for oil production for the government.

REA

Number units using power:
Number of churches ten
Number of schools four
Number of homes twelve

TVA

Thirty-five farmers have had 50,600 lbs. of 20% superphosphate delivered on the farm.

NYA

Approximately 70 boys and girls are either helped in school, or given jobs by the NYA Program.

PROGRESS REPORT

Work as PlannedWork Accomplished

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. To hold a meeting of our Advisory Board | : | 2 Meetings have been held of the Advisory Board |
| 2. To take a delegation to State Farmers Conference | : | No. Conference held: due to war conditions |
| 3. To hold County Farmers Conference | : | Farmer's Conference held |
| 4. To check contesting community | : | Checked contesting community |
| 5. To make second check of community which is in the contest | : | Two contesting community is checked |
| 6. The farmers are suppose to make exhibits at the fairs | : | The State Fair, neither the Five County Fair at Farmville were held this year |
| 7. To get farmers to use more lime for soil improvement | : | We took a few exhibits to Chase City Fair. 200 farmers have gotten 900 tons of lime |
| 8. To get farmers to use more Supperphosphate | : | 35 farmers are using 60,600 lbs. of Supperphosphate. |
| 9. To represent at the State Advisory Board | : | Due to tire shortage, there was no Advisory Board meeting |
| 10. To hold a County Tour | : | Due to a shortage of gas and tires the County Tour was not held |

4-H Club Work

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 11. To hold a meeting of 4-H Club Council | : | A meeting of the 4-H Club Council was held |
| 12. To hold a Club Rally | : | Held a 4-H Club Rally |
| 13. To Hold a Club Outing | : | A 4-H Club Outing was held |
| 14. To send Exhibits to the State Fair. | : | There was no exhibits put up this time |
| 15. Work not planned | : | We appointed 77 Neighborhood Leaders in as many neighborhoods; to assist in the war program. |

JUNIOR WORK

4-H Club Council

The 4-H Club Council is composed of representatives appointed from the different local clubs throughout the county.

The duties of this organization is: to sponsor 4-H Club activities throughout the county, make plans for local clubs to work by, to assist in raising money for county-wide activities; such as Club Outings, Club Rallies, the State Short Course and any other work that serves for the advancement of 4-H club work.

This year the council sponsored a 4-H Club Rally and a Club Outing, in which club members from different local clubs participated. We did not have all clubs represented because of the rationing of gas and shortage of tires; However we had a good time at the Rally.

At the Five County Fair held at Farnville in 1941, 4-H club members put on a booth which took 3rd. prize. This money was turned over to the Club Council where upon the Council decided to purchase pure bred seed corn to raise the standard of our corn in the county. Two bus. of seed corn were purchased and seed for 1 acre was given to 14 boys in seven different communities, who agreed to raise seed corn and sell to farmers of their particular community. And in this way our hope is, to increase the production of corn throughout the county.

This is one specific piece of work the 4-H Club Council has done.

Clubs

We have nine organized clubs in the county, located in nine different communities. The organization is composed of: a President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The president presides as in all other organizations. The meetings are scheduled for every four or six weeks. The meeting is called to order with the usual proceedings. The roll is then called and the members respond by making a report regarding the condition of their particular project. They also tell of the different stages and activities that have been put forth in the bringing up of the project to the present status. Then any information the agent or any other visitor would like to present would come in at this time; after which the meeting is turned over to the recreation committee for songs and games or any other recreation presented.

We put on a Defense Drive of saving scrap iron and rubber for war purposes. Around 4000 lbs. of scrap were collected.

JUNIOR WORK

Local Leaders

A group of well trained leaders is very essential in carrying on 4-H club work successfully in the different communities.

The women who help with 4-H club work are a group of unselfish individuals who take pride in seeing the youth of our county make a forward stride. We have nine adult leaders and three junior leaders who are willing to give their time and assistance in putting the program over. They attend local meetings, to encourage boys and girls to carry on in their project work and they attend the district leaders meetings to learn more effective ways to motivate the boys and girls to do better jobs.

Mrs. Irene Pierce of Chase City, a teacher in the C. Charlotte County system is outstanding in that she is able to check very closely with the children in her community. Mrs. Nina Morton of Randolph is also an asset as a 4-H club leader. The other leaders are also doing very good jobs in assisting with 4-H club work.

JUNIOR WORK

Corn

// Since corn is one of the most important grain crops produced on the farm, and there is such a demand for it as a feed crop in the defense program, we put much stress on the production of this important crop. We decided to try to step up our production this year by getting in a better strain of corn. Our 4-H club boys assisted in putting up a booth at the Five-County Fair at Farnville last fall and won third prize. This money was turned into the treasury of the 4-H club council. The council decided to put this money in a better type of corn; so we got a high grade seed from a farmer of the county, after a failure to hear from a pure bred seed producer recommended by Mr. Guthrie of the seed service at Blacksburg. Two bushels of this high grade seed were purchased and distributed to fourteen boys in seven different communities. These boys on receiving this corn agreed to sell seed to their neighbors. In this way we hope to improve the grade of corn throughout the county. Kermit Lindsay's corn project was the best one in the county. He seeded one acre turned with a heavy growth of lespedeza, to Reid's Yellow Dent. By using a liberal supply of super-phosphate and giving three or more cultivations, he produced sixty bushels to the acre. //

JUNIOR WORK

Poultry

The thirty poultry club members this year have entered heartily into the Victory Program to increase poultry and poultry products by increasing numbers. They have raised 2099 birds. 1130 of these birds were raised in brooders, and fed a balanced ration for quick and better results. One thousand of them were marketed and eight hundred were kept for egg production.

Many pullets have gone into production and with the increase in the price of eggs, a good profit will be realized.

Iris Wilson of Keysville #1 has a flock of 30 birds which are beginning to produce winter eggs. The flock is being culled and used for meat purposes, thereby releasing more meat for war purposes.

Mary Jones of Red Oak raised ten turkeys and sold them for thirty dollars.

JUNIOR WORK

4-H Victory Gardens

One hundred forty one boys and girls are enrolled in Victory Garden Projects. We have stressed the importance of the Victory garden to club members and urged them to be sure to plant enough vegetables to feed the family each day during growing season and to can and store for winter use. The early garden was set back by a very early drought last spring and small seeds had a hard time coming through. Many gardeners made two or three attempts to get certain vegetables started but could not get the seeds to germinate. When it rained, however, the worry was over, for during the rest of the summer we had excessive rainfall and vegetables grew rapidly. The problem then was to use or can them so they would not go to waste. We put on a drive to can and conserve all surplus vegetables and fruits in keeping with the plea to "serve your country by growing and conserving more food".

4-H club girls and their mothers went all out for food conservation, and we have the greatest supply of fruits and vegetables canned and dried for winter than ever before. 4-H club girls came to a center from different communities and with the County Agent helped the Home Economics teacher can vegetables and fruits for hot lunches for school children all over the county.

One thousand three hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned in this project. The Home Economics teacher also went out to farm homes and assisted 4-H club girls and house wives in conserving their surplus products.

JUNIOR WORK

Yard Beautification

There are forty eight enrolled in the yard improvement club. Although some yards are more attractive than others in location and arrangement of shrubbery, most all of our members have done some work in yard improvement.

The drought the first of the spring hindered early growth of plants but the season was fine later on and the results were very good.

Ruth Johns of Randolph #1 is the most outstanding gardener among our group. She has a beautiful assortment of dahlias and enjoys cultivating them.

Nannie Carrington of Cullen #1 also has a pretty flower garden. In making a report in a local meeting she named ten different kinds of flowers in her garden. This garden is located on the highway and attracts the attention of all passers-by.

There have been yard improvements made in a great number of 4-H club homes. Both boys and girls are interested and it has added much to the beauty of our county.

JUNIOR WORK

Human Interest Story

Kernit Lindsay of Cullen #1 Taro community is a boy twelve years of age who has a forward outlook. Since his brothers have been called to the armed forces his father has to depend on him for help on the farm; he took corn as his project this year. He selected a plot from land that was heavily set in lespedeza. It was broken in late winter and at seeding time he disced it and harrowed it with a spring toothed harrow. After securing a good seed bed, he planted it to well bred Reid's Yellow Dent corn, using three hundred pounds of sixteen per cent super-phosphate. He made three shallow cultivations and produced a yield of sixty bushels per acre. Kernit said he wanted to lead the group and he did.