

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Federal Extension Service  
 Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

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

County Sussex State Virginia

REPORT OF

Name of Agent	Title	From	Period of Service To
<u>E. B. Poisson, Jr.</u>	<u>County Agent</u>	<u>Dec 1, 1957</u>	<u>Nov 30, 1958</u>
<u>Esther G. Hawks</u>	<u>Home Demonstration Agent</u>	<u>Dec 1, 1957</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1958</u>



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

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director

Form FES-21  
 Revised June 1958)

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES—*Interpretation*

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

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

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

1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.
2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group in which information is given or received.
3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
4. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. Material prepared for an extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported as only one story. If the lead or the entire story is changed to make it different for each paper, then each is to be counted as a separate story. Do not report items relating to notice of meetings only or to news articles written in the State office and sent directly to the newspapers. However, articles sent to an agent for distribution to local papers are reported. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported. News items prepared by local leaders should not be included.
5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An agent does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation. Information given to station announcers or writers and used as the basis for a broadcast, is also to be reported.
6. The number of copies of bulletins distributed includes circulars, leaflets, and other subject-matter and organizational materials. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the college.
7. An adult result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, or other person under direct supervision of the extension worker, to show the value of a recommended practice. It involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons. It is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Result demonstrations are definitely planned in advance and not "found." Include all result demonstrations in PROGRESS during the year, regardless of when started or completed.
8. At leader-training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry out extension activities. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who is selected by extension or the group they represent to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter.
- 8b. For the definition of young men and women's work (YMW) see items 132 through 135.
9. Includes general educational meetings, method demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organization meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments, and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders that you were responsible for holding).  
Also includes meetings that you did not arrange but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the county extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public-relations purpose only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10. Do not report county, district, or State conferences of extension personnel.  
In reporting attendance, count the total number of DIFFERENT persons. For example, a farm tour makes three stops. Forty persons are at the first farm (7 of whom do not go to the second farm); 10 others join the tour at the second farm and continue on to the third farm, where 10 other persons join the group, making a total attendance of 65 different persons for the tour. Similarly, for an all-day institute-type of meeting, count the number of persons attending the morning session and the number of additional persons attending the afternoon session. Do not add together morning and afternoon attendance and report the total.
- 9c. In addition to the 4-H Club meetings you held or participated in, extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.
10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the extension program are to be reported. When a complete record of leader-held meetings is not available, it may be necessary to make a conservative estimate of these meetings based upon such records and information as are available.

## EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

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

Item	Agents doing pri- marily home demonstration work	Agents doing pri- marily 4-H Club work	Agents doing pri- marily agricul- tural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
1. Farm or home visits..... Number	173		433	606
2. Office calls..... do	94		571	665
3. Telephone calls..... do	314		496	810
4. News articles or stories prepared Number	18		34	52
5. Broadcasts made or prepared:				
a. Radio..... Number	0		1	1
b. Television..... do	0		1	1
6. Bulletins distributed..... do	3885		753	4838
7. Adult result demonstrations con- ducted..... Number	2		8	10
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	9		0	9
(2)..... Attendance	119		0	119
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	0		0	0
(2)..... Attendance	0		0	0
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	4		1	5
(2)..... Attendance	18		3	21
9. All other meetings agent held or participated in:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	132		91	163
(2)..... Attendance	1565		1158	1923
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	3		0	3
(2)..... Attendance	11		0	11
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	122		151	273
(2)..... Attendance	1313		1127	2440
10. Meetings held or conducted by local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	28		0	28
(2)..... Attendance	313		0	313
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	0		0	0
(2)..... Attendance	0		0	0
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	0		0	0
(2)..... Attendance	0		0	0

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING—*Interpretation*

12. Reported under this item should be only those groups functioning in a COUNTY-WIDE WAY that definitely assisted or were utilized by the county extension staff with the organization, planning, and conduct of the various county-wide aspects of the extension program. Meetings and attendance reported in items 12 and 13 should also be included in item 9 or 10, whichever is applicable.
13. Meetings are county and local meetings (other than county-wide council or committee meetings reported in item 12) held for the purpose of determining what should be included in the extension program at either the community or county level. These may be meetings of commodity groups, home demonstration clubs or councils, young men and women's groups, 4-H Clubs or 4-H executive committees.
14. Any surveys that you or the advisory councils, committees, or other groups made to get facts as a basis for planning the local or county-wide extension program are to be included here. These facts may be obtained through mail questionnaires, telephone, or personal interview.
15. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person selected by extension or the group they represent, to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter. Included should be members of the county-wide councils or committees reported in 12, as well as in items 22, 27, 39, 45, 54, 57, 62, 68, and column C on page 23, less duplications.
- 15e. Total of a, b, c, and d, less duplications due to the same person serving as leader in more than one line of work.
17. Where home demonstration program is carried out through a school, church, women's club, or farm organization unit, include only that part of the total membership which is interested in home demonstration work.

91	2	2		
11	2	11		
0	0	0		
0	0	0		
2	1	8		
12	2	11		
231	12	201		
2311	1211	2011		
11	0	11		
222	101	211		
2222	1011	2111		
22	0	22		
212	0	212		
0	0	0		
0	0	0		
0	0	0		
0	0	0		

## EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING

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

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

*Board of Supervisors of Sussex County*

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

from "a" .....

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

Item	Councils or committees		Members		Meetings of such councils or committees held during the year	
	A	B	C	D	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Attendance		
Overall or general .....	0	0	0	0		
Agricultural .....	2	9	2	7		
Home demonstration .....	1	19	3	33		
Young men and women .....	0	0	0	0		
4-H Club .....	1	42	1	36		

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

Item	A		B	
	Number	Attendance		
Community or local meetings .....	0	0		
County meetings .....	0	0		

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

13. Are you currently engaged in Program Projection in your county? ..... (Check one) Yes  No 

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

Item	Men		Women		Older club	
	A	B	C	D	Boys	Girls
In adult agricultural work .....	12	0	xxxx	xxxx		
In adult home demonstration work .....	0	115	xxxx	xxxx		
In young men and women's work .....	0	0	xxxx	xxxx		
In 4-H Club work .....	10	3	5	0		
Total number of DIFFERENT leaders .....	18	105	5	0		

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

16. Number of members in such clubs or groups .....

12  
267



## PROGRAM EMPHASIS

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agri- cultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
8. Calendar months of employment.....	12		12	24
9. Total days worked.....	241		259	500
10. Days devoted to--				
a. Adult work.....	154		116	270
b. YMW work.....	5		4	9
c. 4-H Club work.....	82		139	221
11. Days devoted to--				
a. Extension organization and pro- gram planning.....	38		4	42
b. In-service training of agents.....	16		10	26
c. Crops.....	0		51	51
d. Livestock.....	0		122	122
e. Marketing, distribution, and ser- vice organizations.....	0		1	1
f. Soil and water conservation and management.....	0		0	0
g. Forestry.....	0		8	8
h. Wildlife.....	0		0	0
i. Planning and management of the farm business.....	0		2	2
j. Farm buildings and farm me- chanical equipment.....	0		45	45
k. House and surroundings, furnish- ings and equipment.....	19		2	21
l. Home management.....	1		0	1
m. Family economies.....	2		0	2
n. Clothing.....	46		0	46
o. Foods and nutrition.....	43		6	49
p. Health.....	12		0	12
q. Family life, child development, and parent education.....	0		0	0
r. Safety.....	12		3	15
s. Community development and public affairs.....	10		3	13
t. Days that cannot be charged specifically to one of items a through s.....	42		8	50
21%. How many of the total days worked, as reported in item 19 and also dis- tributed under item 21, would you estimate were devoted to families with whom you are working through Farm and Home Development as reported on page 24.....	6		5	11

## CROPS—Production and Farm Marketing—Interpretation

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

- B. Corn for silage and grain cut for hay.
- C. Cottonseed and flax in those areas where they are grown for fiber.
- E. Crops such as soybeans, flax (for oil), peanuts (both edible and for oil), sugar beets, sugarcane.
- F. Coffee.
- G. Watermelons, cantaloups, and yams.
- H. Work done with commercial nurseries and greenhouses, as well as with farmers and urban people that relates to flowers, shrubs, and lawns.
22. The voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with these crops are to be reported here. See also interpretation of local leaders in item 8.
23. This should be the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with cotton, an agent had 40 office calls, 15 telephone calls, wrote 10 letters, visited 60 farms, and had an attendance of 490 at meetings relating to cotton—a total of 615 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, a careful estimate will suffice based upon the information available.
24. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:
  - (1) The number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 23 with duplications removed).
  - (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and seed-improvement associations.
  - (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.

(4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele in the county; for example, number of cotton growers who made use of extension information relating to that specific crop. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after specific news stories or broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.

Numbers reported in items 24, 25, and 26 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.

25. Include the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any production or management practice relating to a crop or group of crops. In addition to the specific practices listed ("a" through "f"), other practices emphasized in the extension program should be included. Item 25 cannot exceed item 24, but will normally be larger than any one of the subitems 25 through 25f.
  - b. Assistance given in the use of fertilizers on specific crops should be reported here. Use of fertilizers in terms of general soil improvement or long-run benefits should be reported under item 42f.
  - e. Includes those assisted in on-farm storage. Work done in grain sanitation is to be reported under item 138.
  - f. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of producing or handling crops; for example, in the transplanting or harvesting of tobacco, harvesting of hay, cutting seed potatoes, and harvesting of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.
26. Include the total number of DIFFERENT producers helped with any FARM MARKETING problems relating to a specific crop or group of crops. Work done with "the trade" is to be reported in items 32 through 38. The total will normally be less than the number reported in item 24. It will also be likely to be larger than any one of subitems 26a, b, or c.
  - a. The number of persons assisted in the physical handling of the crop on the farm, through grading, packing, packaging, processing, or otherwise preparing for the market.
  - b. The use of market reports, supply and demand reports, outlook, etc.
  - c. Finding market outlets, contracting for the crop, price agreements, assembling or pooling shipments, or any other activity incident to transfer of crops from the farmer to the buyer or handler.



## LIVESTOCK—Production and Farm Marketing—Interpretation

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

F. Under "other livestock," persons assisted in work with horses and mules, rabbits for meat production, and fur animals should be reported. Control of rabbits as rodents is to be reported in item 140.

27. Voluntary local leaders who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with each kind of livestock. See also interpretation of item 8.

28. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work regardless of duplications. For example, there were 35 personal calls at the extension office relating to poultry, 18 telephone calls, 22 letters, 45 farm visits, and a total attendance of 376 at the 14 poultry meetings held during the year. This would make 496 contacts relating to poultry. This information should be readily available from office records. If records are not available, an estimate will suffice, based upon such information as is available.

29. The following factors should be considered in estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons in the county assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adoption of a new, or improvement in an old, practice—

- (1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 28 with duplications removed).
- (2) Membership in related extension groups such as 4-H livestock projects, artificial-breeding, herd-improvement, and poultry- or dairy-marketing cooperatives.
- (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media utilized in livestock extension. Include also indirect spread of extension information from one person to another.
- (4) All available evidence indicating the percentage of the potential clientele in the county: Number

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

Item 29 will normally be greater than either item 27 or 31.

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

30. Report the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any livestock production or management practice. Include the specific practices listed in 30 through 306, plus other production and management practices emphasized in the county extension program. Item 30 cannot exceed item 29, but will usually be larger than any one of the specific practice items.

- a. Selection of male and female breeding stock, artificial breeding, selection of feeder animals.
- e. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of handling livestock or livestock products. Examples: Easier ways to care for hogs, do dairy barn and poultry chores.

31. Includes total number of DIFFERENT producers assisted with any FARM MARKETING practice connected with livestock and livestock products. Work done with the trade is to be reported in items 32 through 38.

- a. Persons helped with practices of grading, sorting or classifying; farm processing; and otherwise preparing animals or animal products for the market.
- b. Persons helped primarily with the economics of marketing, use of market news service, supply and demand outlook, etc.
- c. Persons assisted primarily with those activities involved in arrangements incident to the actual selling of livestock and livestock products, such as market orders as they affect the individual producer, contract selling, market outlets, and delivery arrangements.

LIVESTOCK—Production and Farm Marketing

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

Item	Dairy animals and products	Poultry and products	Beef cattle	Sheep, goats, and products	Swine	Other livestock and products
	A	B	C	D	E	F
27. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	0	0	4	5	2	0
28. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	0	25	70	40	220	0
29. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	0	20	50	40	180	0
30. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of production and management.....	0	20	50	40	180	0
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Selection and breeding.....	0	0	10	20	50	0
b. Feeding.....	0	10	30	10	30	0
c. Controlling external parasites.....	0	15	40	0	100	0
d. Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	0	15	40	30	120	0
e. Efficient work methods.....	0	5	0	30	0	0
31. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.....	0	0	3	30	70	0
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Preparation for market.....	0	0	3	30	0	0
b. Commodity outlook and market information.....	0	0	0	0	70	0
c. Arranging to sell and selling.....	0	0	3	30	0	0

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

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

## MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Assistance given to FORMALLY organized cooperatives (those incorporated under State law):

Kind of cooperative	Cooperatives assisted	Members in county	Cooperatives in column A given educational assistance with—			
			Organizational problems	Financial problems	Operational problems	Public-relations and membership problems
			C	D	E	F
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Marketing and purchasing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm and home service.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Type of activity	Groups	Members
	A	B
	Number	Number
Marketing and purchasing.....	0	0
Farm and home service.....	0	0

	Number
SURVEYS made during the year on specific problems of--	0
a. Marketing.....	0
b. Service facilities.....	0
Farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted in marketing products through roadside or other farm retail markets:	0
a. Agricultural products.....	0
b. Home products (arts, crafts, etc.).....	0
Buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of farm products assisted with marketing problems:	0
a. Grain, seed, dry beans and peas, etc.....	0
b. Hay and other forage crops.....	0
c. Cotton: (1) Cotton ginners.....	0
(2) Other.....	0
d. Tobacco.....	0
e. Oil crops (soybeans, flax, peanuts, etc.).....	0
f. Sugar crops.....	0
g. Dairy and dairy products.....	0
h. Poultry and poultry products.....	0
i. Meat animals and meat products.....	0
j. Fruits and nuts.....	0
k. Vegetables including potatoes.....	0
7. Food retailers assisted with merchandising problems.....	0
8. Persons assisted with CONSUMER information on agricultural products..... <i>estimated total</i> .....	0

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE--*Interpretation*

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

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

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

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

42. Item--

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

f. Refers to problems relating to the removal of excess water; installation of tile, drainage-

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

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

h and i. Report only application of soil amendments and fertilizers that contribute to the protection and sustained productivity of soil. Where such applications are not primarily for use of a crop currently grown such assistance is to be reported under appropriate crop.

44. Item--

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Soil and water conservation and management	Forestry	Wildlife
	A	B	C
9. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	6	0	0
10. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	10	25	0
11. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	10	100	0

Item	Estimated number
12. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-A assisted with—	10
a. Proper land use.....	0
b. Contour and strip cropping.....	0
c. Terracing.....	0
d. Grassing waterways.....	0
e. Water supply, storage, and distribution.....	0
f. Drainage.....	3
g. Irrigation.....	0
h. Use of soil amendments (lime, sulfur, gypsum, trace elements, etc.).....	5
i. Use of fertilizers (commercial and barnyard) (See subitem 25b).....	5
j. Production of soil-improvement crops.....	0
k. Crop rotations.....	10
l. Land clearing.....	0
13. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-B assisted with—	30
a. Planting forest trees (windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, Christmas trees, etc.).....	15
b. Timber-stand improvement (thinning, weeding, and pruning forest and woodland trees).....	10
c. Timber harvesting (includes selective and other recommended cutting for forest products).....	0
d. Estimating and appraising.....	0
e. Production of maple-sirup products or naval stores.....	0
f. Treating wood products with preservatives (fence posts and building timbers).....	15
g. Marketing of forest products (includes markets and timber-selling practices).....	0
h. Fire prevention.....	0
14. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-C assisted with—	0
a. Construction or management of ponds for fish.....	0
b. Making food and cover plantings for wildlife.....	0
c. Protection of wildlife areas from fire or livestock.....	0

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

47. This item is the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted in all lines of work concerning the business-management aspects of farming. It will, therefore, include subitems listed under item 48 as well as others. Subitems 48a through 48j are for reporting the different persons helped in various lines. The same person may be helped in several ways, hence the total of these items would ordinarily be greater than the total for item 47.
48. Assistance should include—
- All persons to whom information on the "outlook" ahead was given as an aid to making farm-business decisions. For example, a discussion of the dairy situation and outlook at a dairy meeting with the idea of helping the group to make a decision would be included, as well as any meetings or other efforts to discuss outlook as such.
  - Work done in explaining how to keep farm records and use them; also in summarizing and analyzing farm records.
  - Special work done in helping farmers to make an overall plan of the farm business for the most profitable use of resources over a period of years.
  - Work done to help farmers make yearly adjustments in size, combination of enterprises, production expenditures, and operation of the farm business. Subitem 48e refers to long-time adjustments, 48d should include adjustments made from year to year.
  - Special work in helping farmers to develop new sources of income.
  - Assistance given to obtain and use credit for operating the farm business; for example, in the purchase of livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and in financing the purchase of the farm.
  - Help given persons in locating and/or appraising a farm for rental or purchase.
  - Help given in locating farm labor, instructing groups of workers in efficient work methods, and in acquainting employers of good farmer-worker relations.
  - Leases, partnerships, property transfers, and farm and liability insurance. (See subitem 66d.)
  - Work in acquainting farmers with income-tax provisions, including how to figure depreciation, handle capital expenditures, and divide joint farm and home costs.
49. This item should include work that may have been done with persons or firms doing business as farm planners or farm managers, as well as lawyers and others giving legal and income-tax assistance.
50. Should include also life-insurance companies, etc.

**PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS**

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

45. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting .....	0
46. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings .....	0
47. Estimated number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly with management problems .....	130
48. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 47 assisted with—	
a. Information on the agricultural outlook .....	125
b. Keeping and analyzing farm records .....	0
c. Developing an overall farm plan .....	0
d. Making needed adjustments in farm operation .....	0
e. Developing supplemental sources of income .....	10
f. Obtaining and using credit .....	0
g. Selecting a farm for rental or purchase .....	5
h. Obtaining, training, and using farm labor .....	0
i. Legal aspects of the farm business .....	0
j. Income-tax accounting, social security, and related problems .....	0
49. Number of individuals or firms assisted in rendering better planning, management, legal, tax, or other specialized services to farmers .....	0
50. Number of banks or other agencies assisted in adapting loan and credit policies and procedures to provide better service to farmers .....	0

### FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT—Interpretation

3. Figures in columns A and B will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 54 or 55 respectively.
4. The farmhouse should NOT be included. It should be reported under item 60.
- a. This subitem includes the planning and decisions relating to farm-building arrangement, for efficient work methods, and the like.
- b and c. Also include planning and decisions relating to efficient lay-out within a farm building.
- d. Also include equipment that may be constructed as part of the building.
55. Item—
- a. Refers to farm mechanical equipment used outside farm buildings, usually in connection with field work, such as tractor, hay loader, cotton picker, potato digger.
- b. Refers to labor-saving devices and equipment developed or built by the farmer.
56. Item should include the use of electricity in the farm business, such as electric brooders and motors for building equipment.

### FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

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

Item	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
	A	B
51. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	0	4
52. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	45	500
53. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	40	125
54. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-A, assisted with—		Estimated number
a. Arrangement of farm-building lay-out.....		10
b. Construction of farm buildings.....		40
c. Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....		0
d. Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....		0
55. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-B, assisted with—		
a. Selection of farm mechanical equipment.....		0
b. Developing labor-saving devices and equipment.....		0
c. Use, care, and repair of farm mechanical equipment.....		100
56. Farmers and other individuals assisted in the use of electricity for income-producing purposes.....		40

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 60. Item—

- c. Refers to space, work-saving arrangements, storage, surface finishes, and light and ventilation in the kitchen and laundry.
- d. Refers to storage space in any other area of house other than kitchen and laundry.
- g. Reports work done in planning a suitable electric system to meet present and future needs. This includes size of wiring to power load, number and location of outlets, and switches.
- h. Includes work done in planning as well as the actual landscaping and care of home grounds. Assistance given in insect or disease control of lawn, flowers, shrubs, or house plants should be reported in item 25-H.

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

## 61. Item should include—

- a. Electrical equipment in the home. Work done with sewing equipment should be reported under subitem 67d.
- c. Refinishing furniture, upholstering, chair seating, renovation of accessories.

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

## THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

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

Item	The house and surroundings A	Furnishings and equipment B
57. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	0	0
58. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	90	125
59. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families, homemakers, or other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	25	35
60. Families, homemakers, and other individuals reported in item 59-A assisted with—		Estimated number
a. Building a new house.....		2
b. Remodeling or repairing the house.....		5
c. Improving kitchen or laundry.....		2
d. Improving storage space.....		15
e. Selection, installation, use, and care of water and/or sewage systems.....		0
f. Selection, installation, use, and care of heating and/or cooling systems.....		0
g. Planning electrical systems.....		1
h. Landscaping home grounds.....		3
61. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 59-B assisted with—		
a. Selection, use, and care of home equipment (other than sewing equipment).....		20
b. Selection, use, and construction of home furnishings.....		5
c. Repair, reconditioning, and care of home furnishings.....		20
d. Furniture arrangement and use of accessories.....		20
e. Color schemes and wall finishes.....		5
f. Floor finishes.....		2

22

0

0

110

22

0

110

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

1

0

0

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

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

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

Assistance includes work done—

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

66. Includes work done—

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

67. Includes work done—

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

## HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING

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

Item	Home management A	Family economics B	Clothing C
62. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	0	0	55
63. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	10	25	1150
64. Estimated total number of different homemakers and other persons assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	5	10	200
65. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-A assisted—			<i>Estimated number</i>
a. In arriving at management decisions.....			2
b. In improving housekeeping methods.....			2
c. With family laundering.....			1
66. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-B assisted—			
a. In the use of rural family outlook information.....			1
b. With family financial planning.....			2
c. With keeping and analyzing home records.....			6
d. With family legal matters.....			1
67. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-C assisted—			
a. In selecting and buying clothing.....			200
b. With care and mending of clothing.....			10
c. With clothing construction.....			25
d. In selection, use, and care of sewing and pressing equipment and with sewing centers.....			30
e. With good grooming and posture (personal appearance).....			200

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

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

and 69. See interpretations of items 57 and 58.

8. Considers factors outlined for item 59.

1. Assistance includes—

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

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

72. Assistance includes—

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

73. Work includes assisting families in—

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

74. Work includes assisting families in—

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

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

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

Item	Foods and nutrition	Health	Family life	Safety
	A	B	C	D
8. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	57	0	0	12
9. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	1250	11	150	250
10. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	270	85	150	200
1. Families reported in item 70-A assisted—				<i>Estimated number</i> 150
a. With planning and/or producing the home food supply.....				270
b. In selecting food.....				270
c. With meal planning and food preparation.....				125
d. With preservation and storage of food.....				270
e. In improving diets.....				
2. Families reported in 70-B assisted in—				60
a. Sanitation practices and facilities.....				0
b. First aid and home nursing.....				0
c. Dental-health education.....				25
d. Health education leading to physical examination by a physician.....				
3. Families reported in item 70-C assisted with—				0
a. Child development and guidance.....				150
b. Providing recommended play, clothing, and equipment suited to age of children.....				0
c. Strengthening roles of family members and strengthening family relationships.....				0
d. Individual adjustments and personality development.....				0
e. Home and family recreation.....				
4. Families reported in item 70-D assisted with—				150
a. Fire prevention around the farm and home.....				200
b. Accident prevention around the farm and home.....				0
c. Accident prevention away from home place.....				

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—Interpretation 1954**

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

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

**A.** Educational projects, programs, or activities may be things such as making a survey of a community's need for telephone lines; promoting a dinner between a businessmen's service group and the farmers in the area, to improve rural-urban relations; planning for a hospital or a community health project of some kind; organizing a soil conservation district; or work done to get a bookmobile started in the county. Any community-improvement projects the 4-H Clubs engaged in should be reported in this column under the appropriate heading. Report only the projects, programs, or activities in which county extension agents participated, either alone or in cooperation with State specialists or others. Do not report in this section work done unofficially, such as school or church work.

**B.** Entries in this column should indicate the number of communities or groups within the county assisted in each project reported in column A. A community is a more or less well-defined group of people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limit. For purposes of this report, a community is one of several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

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

**D.** In addition to local leaders, includes all others actively engaged in advancing the project or activity. For example, a community forum to discuss national or international problems would include adults as well as youths in attendance at the forum, local leaders, and all others who assisted in planning, arranging, or promoting the forum.

**75.** Item includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government—local, State, or national; and study of public documents.

**76.** Includes improvement clubs, councils, committees for special purposes.

**77.** Item includes—  
j. Music, drama, and art.

**78.** Item includes—  
a. Such regional or area development programs or projects as river basin; watershed; soil conservation district; land use; land reclamation; flood control; and industrial development.

**79.** Item includes national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, and industry.

**80.** Includes things such as developing understanding of international problems, programs, and organizations including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.

**81.** Includes emergency assistance in connection with fires, floods, drought, and other disasters, and special drives.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Item	Different educational projects, programs, or activities	Communities or groups assisted	Voluntary local leaders assisting	Persons participating
	A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Number
73. Citizenship activities.....	1	12	12	150
74. Developing and improving county or community organization.....	0	0	0	0
77. Local projects of a general public nature:				
a. General community problems; studies, surveys, etc.....	0	0	0	0
b. Improving health facilities, services, and programs.....	0	0	0	0
c. Improving schools.....	0	0	0	0
d. Improving churches.....	0	0	0	0
e. Bettering town-country relations.....	0	0	0	0
f. Libraries.....	0	0	0	0
g. Roads.....	0	0	0	0
h. Telephones.....	1	1	3	15
i. Community centers.....	0	0	0	0
j. Recreation programs and facilities.....	0	0	0	0
k. Community beautification.....	0	0	0	0
78. Regional or area development programs or projects.....	0	0	0	0
79. National programs and proposals affecting agriculture and rural life.....	0	0	0	0
80. World affairs.....	0	0	0	0
81. Emergency activities.....	0	0	0	0

Special Report on  
**FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT**

In items 1 to 4 of this section is to be reported only the families worked with through Farm and Home Development, Balanced Farming, Better Farming for Better Living, Farm and Home Counseling and similar names that States have given to a way of doing extension work that involves family participation in planning for the farm and home as a total unit. *Accomplishments of these families will also be reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the regular annual report.* (This means that development of a farm plan by one of these families, as a part of the total farm and home plan, is to be reported also in item 48c, and any assistance given with credit, leases, crops, livestock, soil conservation, and so forth, is to be reported in its proper section of the regular report. In like manner, development of a home plan by one of these families should also be reported under the appropriate item on page 20, and any assistance in home furnishings, clothing, foods, and so forth, in its proper section of the regular report.)

Item 5 provides a place to report families worked with during the year who were not identified as Farm and Home Development families but whom you helped to make significant progress through use of the Farm and Home Development process (problem approach).

1. Different Farm and Home Development families— (Number)
- a. Started this year..... 0  
(Count a family as "started" when they have indicated a firm desire to have you help them develop a COMBINED farm and home plan. Include only families not previously reported.)
- b. Total worked with during the year..... 6  
(Include those reported in "a" as well as families worked with this year who started in previous years.)
2. Of the total number reported in 1b above, how many were families—(the following categories do not attempt to account for all families reported in 1b, and some families may be included in more than one group).
- a. With whom Extension has had little or no previous contact..... 0
- b. Just getting started in farming..... 0  
(May be young folks or older families who have moved onto their present place within the past 5 years.)
- c. With low incomes..... 0  
(Whose gross income is usually in lower third for county.)
- d. Part-time farmers..... 0  
(Operator works off farm more than 3 months of year.)
- e. That had reached the point where they could go on with their farm and home development work without special extension assistance..... 6  
(Presumably these families will continue to participate in other phases of the county extension program.)
- f. That became inactive in farm and home development work because—
- (1) They quit farming..... 0
- (2) Other reasons..... 0
3. Of the total number reported in 1b above, how many families were assisted in—
- a. Developing their original plans this year through:
- (1) Individual contacts only..... 6
- (2) Group contacts only..... 0
- (3) Both individual and group contacts with the same family..... 0
- b. Putting their plans into action this year through:
- (1) Individual contacts only..... 6
- (2) Group contacts only..... 0
- (3) Both individual and group contacts with the same family..... 0
4. Of the total number reported in 1b above, how many families have 4-H Club members whose project activities this year directly support the family's farm and home plan..... 1
5. In addition to the families "started" and "worked with" in farm and home development as reported above, how many farmers, homemakers, or families did you work with in identifying, analyzing and solving COMPLEX INTERRELATED problems of the farm and/or home but did not develop a total farm and home plan. (Do not include those families to whom you only gave special assistance on individual enterprises or practice)..... 28

## SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

A club member may engage in more than one project. The sum of the projects may, therefore, be greater than the number of different club members enrolled. (For interpretation of items see top of page 26.)

Item	Members enrolled	Members completing	Units involved in completed projects	
	A	B	C	
	Number	Number	Number	
2. Corn.....	1	1	3	acres
3. Other cereals.....	0	0	0	do.
4. Peanuts.....	11	10	47	do.
5. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	0	0	0	do.
6. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	0	0	0	do.
7. Cotton.....	0	0	0	do.
8. Tobacco.....	0	0	0	do.
9. Vegetable growing.....	12	5	1	do.
0. Fruits.....	0	0	0	do.
1. Range and pasture.....	0	0	0	do.
2. Other crops.....	0	0	0	do.
3. Soil and water conservation and management.....	0	0	0	do.
4. Forestry.....	0	6	34	do.
5. Wildlife and nature study.....	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
6. Poultry (including turkeys).....	3	3	175	birds
7. Dairy cattle.....	0	0	0	animals
8. Beef cattle.....	7	7	7	do.
9. Sheep.....	3	1	3	do.
0. Swine.....	3	1	11	do.
1. Rabbits.....	0	0	0	do.
2. Other livestock.....	0	0	0	do.
3. Bees.....	0	0	0	colonies
4. Entomology.....	7	6	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
5. Tractor maintenance.....	12	12	12	tractors
6. Electricity.....	66	51	24	articles
7. Farm shop.....	0	0	0	do.
8. Other engineering projects.....	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
9. Farm management.....	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
10. Beautification of home grounds.....	23	7	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
11. Meal planning and preparation (include baking and food selection).....	62	51	2984	dishes prepared
12. Canning and preserving (other than freezing).....	0	0	463	meals served
13. Freezing of foods.....	0	0	0	quarts
14. Health, nursing, and first aid.....	0	0	0	quarts frozen
15. Child care.....	0	0	0	pounds frozen
16. Clothing.....	47	29	263	articles
17. Home management.....	0	0	7	garments
18. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	44	24	148	articles
19. Home industries, arts, and crafts.....	0	0	6	rooms
20. Junior leadership.....	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	articles
21. All other.....	6	5	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
22. Total.....	313	219	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS—*Interpretation*

- A. 4-H Club members enrolled are the boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
- B. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
- C. Where certain phases of a project cannot be measured in terms of the unit designated, the units for that phase of the project should not be answered. Report to the nearest whole unit for the completed projects only.
- The following items include projects in—
89. Home and market gardens as well as commercial canning crops.
91. Improvement and management of range and pasture. Also includes projects in identification of grasses and weeds, and the control of weeds.
92. All crops not falling in one of items 82 through 91. Note that pasture projects are reported separately (item 91).

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP—*Interpretation*

123. The number of different 4-H Clubs in the county is to be reported under this item. Do not count the same club more than once. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture and home economics, and of providing desirable training for members.
124. 4-H Club members—
- Enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
  - Completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
125. Census definitions may be used as a guide in determining the kind of home in which 4-H Club members reside.
- Bureau of the Census definition of a farm as used in the 1950 Census is:
 

In 1950, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms only if agricultural products, exclusive of a home garden, with a VALUE of \$100 or more were produced in 1949. Also in 1950, places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the value of agricultural products SOLD amounted in \$100 or more.
  - Rural nonfarm homes are located in open country and do not qualify as farms, or in centers having up to 2,500 population.
    - Urban homes are located in centers of 2,500 population and over, also in densely settled fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more.
127. Age of club members at time of enrollment is to be used as basis for reporting.
128. Report only club members who received DEFINITE training in the subitems listed. Be sure to include those enrolled in corresponding 4-H projects. Do not count all members as having received training in broad subjects such as citizenship, personal improvement, and music appreciation, unless they were given specific training in such subjects.
- Includes members who received training in how to keep and use personal accounts; development of money plans; arriving at decisions about savings; becoming familiar with life insurance; and in other ways to SAVE.
130. A 4-H Club camp is conducted under the direction of a professional extension worker or voluntary home leader and provides a group of club members with the experience of being away from home overnight and participating in an organized educational, recreational, or nature-study program. Do not include "day camps," short courses, picnics, institutes, or other similar training or recreation events.
95. Also includes game and fur-bearing animals.
102. Horses and mules, goats, and other livestock are listed in items 96 through 101.
104. Study of insects and insecticides.
- 105-C. Tractors maintained or serviced.
- 106-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
- 107-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
109. Farm records and accounts.
110. Farmstead and home improvement, landscape flowers. Improvement of the home deals with exterior. Work on the interior is reported under item 118.
111. Also includes food selection.
- 113-C. Frozen foods should be entered as quarts-pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.
117. 4-H personal accounts as well as time-and-energy management and other home-management problems.

## 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

23. Number of 4-II Clubs.....		14
24. Different 4-II Club members--	Boys	Girls
a. Enrolled.....	115	150
b. Completing.....	93	92
25. 4-II Club members from--		
a. Farm homes.....	55	66
b. Rural nonfarm homes.....	60	84
c. Urban homes.....	0	0
	115	150
	(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)	
26. 4-II Club members enrolled by years in club work:		
a. 1st year.....	49	60
b. 2d year.....	33	56
c. 3d year.....	16	15
d. 4th year.....	3	7
e. 5th year.....	4	6
f. 6th year and over.....	5	6
	115	150
	(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)	
27. 4-II Club members enrolled by ages:		
a. 10 years and under.....	37	37
b. 11 years.....	23	32
c. 12 years.....	17	31
d. 13 years.....	16	15
e. 14 years.....	4	5
f. 15 years.....	4	5
g. 16 years.....	5	3
h. 17-20 years, inclusive.....	115	150
	(For checking purposes; total equals 124a)	
28. 4-II Club members who received definite training in--		Members
a. Judging.....		5
b. Giving demonstrations.....		49
c. Group recreation leadership.....		0
d. Music appreciation.....		0
e. Money management (thrift).....		0
f. Farm and home safety.....		0
g. Citizenship.....		0
h. Personality improvement.....		0
i. Soil and water conservation.....		6
j. Forestry.....		0
k. Health, nursing, and first aid.....		0
29. 4-II Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....		0
30. Number of members attending a 4-H Club camp.....		35
31. 4-II Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local achievement programs, and fairs.....		0



## MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

The following items should include work done—

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

- sects and rodents in grains stored on or off the farm.
140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, groundhogs, coyotes, rabbits, and pestiferous birds. Control of rodents as related to clean grain are to be reported under item 138.
141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.
142. Other than those incident to foods, clothing, house-furnishings, etc., which are to be reported in their respective subject-matter sections. Assistance in the selling of arts and crafts is to be reported in subitem 35b.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Item	Estimated number
1. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of general feeder insects.....	0
2. FAMILIES assisted with control of household insects.....	15
3. FARMERS, HANDLERS, PROCESSORS, and other individuals assisted with control of insects and rodents in grain stored on or off the farm.....	0
4. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of noxious weeds.....	0
5. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of rodents and predatory animals other than those reported in storage of grain under item 138.....	0
6. BEEKEEPERS and other individuals assisted with problems in the care of bees, honey, and honey products.....	0
7. FAMILIES assisted with practices incident to production of arts and crafts.....	0

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE—*Interpretation*

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

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

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

143. In this section emphasis is only on the number families assisted, whereas emphasis has been on individuals in earlier sections of the report. Therefore it is going to be necessary to eliminate duplication numbers assisted in changing agricultural practices. For example, when a farmer is assisted with crop production problems and his son is in a 4-H calf club, the assistance would be reported as given to one farm family.
144. As outlined in item 143, care should also be exercised in estimating the number of families assisted directly or indirectly in changing homemaking practices.
145. This item should be a total of items 143 and 144 with duplications removed owing to the same farm family's being assisted in both agricultural and a homemaking practices.

## SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

Item	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	A	B	C
143. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES this year.....	<i>Estimated number</i> 300	<i>Estimated number</i> 80	<i>Estimated number</i> 0
144. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in HOMEMAKING (home economies) practices this year.....	270	230	0
145. Total DIFFERENT families assisted by extension programs (items 143 and 144, less duplication).....	360	250	0

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES—*Interpretation*

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

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

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

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

148. This item should include work with production-credit associations, national farm-loan associations, and district banks for cooperatives; also participation in work with the other Farm Credit district persons and representatives of its central office in Washington, D. C.
158. Line is left blank so that States, if they desire, may request information about a Federal agency not listed.
165. Line is left blank for State use.
168. Line is left blank for State use.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agency worked with	Days devoted by—			Number of meetings relating to program of agency attended by county extension workers
	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	
	A	B	C	
<b>FEDERAL AGENCIES</b>				
1. Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service.....	0		0	0
2. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation.....	0		0	0
3. Farm Credit Administration.....	0		0	0
4. Farmers Home Administration.....	0		0	0
5. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	0		0	0
6. Forest Service.....	0		0	0
7. Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	0		0	0
8. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee.....	0		10	5
9. Rural Electrification Administration.....	0		0	0
10. Selective Service System.....	0		0	0
11. Soil Conservation Service.....	0		4	0
12. Valley authority (TVA, etc.).....	0		0	0
13. Other (specify).....	0		0	0
<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>				
1. Health department.....	0		0	0
2. Highway department.....	0		0	0
3. State departments of agriculture and forestry.....	0		2	0
4. State department of education: General schools.....	0		0	0
5. State employment service.....	0		0	0
6. Welfare department.....	0		0	0
7. Other (specify).....	0		0	0
<b>COUNTY AGENCIES</b>				
1. Soil conservation districts.....	0		5	8
2. Vocational-agriculture and home economics departments.....	0		8	12
3. Other (specify).....	0		0	0

## YOUR ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

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

## General Directions

From 4 to 6 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 Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington, D. C., office should be sent through the State extension office. When an assistant agent has been employed during a part of or all the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. When an agent in charge of a line of work has left the county during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

## The Narrative Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Include one significant story of extension accomplishment. This could be a family, community, or county wide result story in any phase of extension work. I should, however, deal with a major problem that people face currently. It may reflect work done over a period of several years. If possible, write in the form of a feature story. Give enough detail to describe the problem or situation. Be sure to tell what extension did to help the people solve their problem, and the results of their actions. If possible, measure benefits in terms of reduced operating costs, greater income, balanced production, and better living. The story should have sufficient substance to be significant, convincing, and interpretative of the type of activity that helps people to understand our educational program and its relation to an efficient agriculture, to better living, and to the interests of the consumer and the Nation as a whole.

## The Statistical Report

When two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents. In some States a combined white and Negro report may also be requested by the extension director.

County totals are the sums of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers, homemakers, or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the extension program in agricultural, home demonstration, young men and women's, or 4-H Club work. ONLY THE IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES TAKING PLACE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AS THE RESULT OF EXTENSION EFFORT SHOULD BE REPORTED. Of necessity the information called for in the national statistical report schedule has broad application to extension work as it is conducted throughout the United States. In addition to the information provided for in this report form, some State extension services may need to obtain additional statistical information on programs and activities peculiar to their States.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA

**NEW  
COUNTY  
BEGINS**

COUNTY EXTENSION PLAN OF WORK

SUSSEX COUNTY

1958

E. B. Parson, Jr.

County Agent

## I. Description of County

Sussex County is located in the southern part of the Coastal Plain Belt adjacent to the Piedmont Belt of Virginia. It contains 515 square miles of which 76% is woodland.

The 1950 census showed Sussex to have a population of 12,785. Approximately 66% of the population is colored and 34% white. There are four small towns in the county, ranging in population from 500 to 1400. These towns form definite centers for the county. Each town has a white high school, churches, and trading centers. All of the towns have wood industries, ranging from a pulp mill to saw and planing mills. Farm people purchase many of their needs outside of the county.

Sussex farmers receive approximately 75% of their gross income from the sale of crops, 23% from livestock and 2% from the sale of forest products. Crops produced in their order of importance are; peanuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, and small grain. Livestock raised, in the order of importance, is hogs, beef cattle, and sheep. Poultry is found on most farms for home use.

The 1954 census gives the following interesting information about Sussex County. There were 1099 farms in the county; of these, 814 were classified as commercial, the rest being part-time and residential. Thirty-six percent of the commercial farms had gross sales of less than \$2500.00. Forty-seven percent of the commercial farms harvested less than 30 acres of cropland. There are 468 white operators and 631 non-white farm operators. Four hundred-two farms are operated by tenants.

In 1954, land in farms totaled 182,138 acres, about 57 percent of the county's area of 317,440 acres. Of the 1,099 farms, the average size was 165.7 acres and the average value of land and buildings was \$12,954.00.

## II. Changes in the Situation

Farm allotments on corn, peanuts, cotton and tobacco will be approximately the same as they were in 1957 but considerable smaller than in previous years. The gradual reduction in allotments has caused a reduction in the number of farmers in the county. In many instances the sons of the farmers have left the farm and are now working elsewhere. In other instances farmers have also left their farms to accept off farm employment. These changes will not effect the over-all farm production because the land will be worked by neighbors, thereby giving the neighbor a more efficient operation.

Adverse weather during the growing season in 1957 severely cut the yield of corn. As a result hog numbers have been reduced on most farms. Some farmers are buying feed so that they may retain their breeding stock, and a few are buying feed and feeding a nominal number of hogs.

Fewer feeder steers were purchased by farmers last fall due to the poor corn crop. In some instances steers that were on farms are not being finished this winter but will be sold off of grass in late spring or early summer.

### III. Development of Plan

The extension program was developed with the assistance of the members of the County Agronomy Committee and the Livestock Committee. The 4-H program was developed by the County Council and adults.

### IV. General Problems and Needs

The most important need is to increase the net income of the farm families. Low crop yields and inefficient production of livestock on many farms are two of the major factors in low farm income. Prices received and prices paid are another major factor.

Crop yields vary greatly over the county. Some farmers, with normal rainfall, are making 80 to 100 bushels of corn and 2500-3000 lbs. of peanuts per acre; others with normal rainfall will make 30 to 40 bushels of corn and 900 to 1000 lbs. of peanuts per acre.

Livestock numbers vary greatly from farm to farm as well as net income derived from the sale of livestock. Hogs provide our major source of income from livestock. Type and efficiency of production needs to be improved on many farms. Sheep numbers are gradually increasing each year. Sheep producers need assistance in marketing of lambs and wool. They also need the services of custom shearers. There is an opportunity for further expansion in sheep numbers.

Pastures should be improved. Many need to be reseeded. All should be fertilized. Management practices should be improved.

Seventy-six percent of the land in Sussex County is in forest with 50% of this owned by farmers. Farm forest woodland as a rule is in dire need of improvement. Much of it is covered with undesirable hardwoods instead of pines.

### V. Activities

#### A. Peanuts

##### 1. Situation

Peanuts are produced on practically every farm in Sussex County. Yields for the past several years have been increasing, but each year there is considerable difference in yields from farm to farm and from community to community. The difference in yields of peanuts is due to many factors which include varieties, spacing, liming, fertilization, cultivation, including chemical grass and weed control, disease and insect

control. Proper cultivation practices are probably the most important single factor effecting the difference in yields.

## 2. Methods

Farmers will be encouraged to secure seed of the 56-R peanut for planting. Twenty farmers grew 56-R last year.

A peanut meeting will be held in February to publicize proper cultivation methods, including weed and grass control by chemical methods. Publicity will also be given to this practice through the press, circular letters and personal visits. Demonstrations showing the results of proper cultivation will be conducted on four farms.

Soil sample boxes and sheets will be furnished farmers and samples will be sent to V. P. I. for analysis. Recommendations will be made by the agent. Farmers will be encouraged to take samples, through news articles, letters, personal contact and through the cooperation of fertilizer salesmen. Farmers who have been following this practice have been obtaining higher yields. In turn their neighbors are now taking samples.

The application of land plaster in June instead of August will be encouraged through news articles and letters.

The control of peanut insects and diseases will be publicized through the press, letters and personal contacts. Insecticide dealers will have the necessary chemicals to control the diseases and insects.

## 3. Goals

To improve one or more peanut practices on 10% of the farms.

## B. Corn

### 1. Situation

Corn is produced on practically every farm in the county. In 1955 there were 18,500 acres produced. Corn yields were drastically reduced in 1957 due to insufficient rain. Approximately 300 farmers indicated their desire to put their corn into the soil bank this year. With the present soil bank corn allocation all will not be accepted.

Most of the corn produced is fed to livestock with hogs consuming the greatest amount.

Corn yields have been up and down, depending upon the rainfall, with a very low yield last year. As with peanuts, our major problem is the extremes found in yields on various farms, from 100 bushels and above to a low of 40 bushels in favorable weather.

2. Methods

Recommended corn practices will be made available to every corn producer, seed dealer and fertilizer dealer in the county. News articles, letter and personal contacts will be used in the corn educational program.

3. Goals

To supply production information to corn producers.

C. Tobacco

1. Situation

Tobacco is produced on about 200 farms in the western part of the county. Farm allotments will average about three acres. Many of the small allotments have been placed in the soil bank or rented to neighbors.

Yields, with favorable weather, are higher than average for the state. Diseases are becoming more prevalent yearly and on farms where tobacco is irrigated diseases are a serious problem.

2. Methods

Information on plant beds will be furnished each tobacco producer. This will include weed control in the plant beds. This practice is well used by our tobacco farmers and there is no need for demonstrations.

Information on fertilizer, spacing, top dressing and disease and insect control, will be furnished the tobacco producer by letters, news articles, and personal contacts. Dealers in farm supplies will be contacted and their aid requested in helping to encourage the use of approved tobacco practices.

Two varietal demonstrations will be conducted, one in Stony Creek district and the other in Henry district. A meeting will be held at each of these demonstrations.

3. Goals

To furnish tobacco farmers with information on production practices. To improve practices on 10% of the tobacco farms.

## D. Sorghum

### 1. Situation

Grain sorghum acreage is increasing each year. There is general need for information on varieties, seeding dates, and insect control.

Last year a number of hybrid varieties were planted in this area. Some of these proved to have too long a growing season for our area. A Johnson-grass-like plant appeared in some of the hybrid sorghum. This plant may cause considerable trouble if it does not winter kill.

### 2. Methods

Two grain sorghum variety demonstrations will be conducted. Two demonstrations designed to show effects of planting dates on yields will be conducted. Farmers will be provided with information through letters, news articles and personal visits.

### 3. Goals

To increase the acreage of grain sorghum.

## E. Pastures

### 1. Situation

Pastures are found on most farms in the county. There were 3,595 acres of cropland pasture, 7060 acres of non-crop land, non-wood land pasture in 1954. Of the 7,060 acres of non-cropland pasture only 2,195 acres received fertilization. Each acre needs fertilizer. Many pastures should be reseeded. There is a need for better pasture management.

### 2. Methods

Farmers will be encouraged to fertilize and reseed their pastures using A. C. P. aid in doing the job. Meetings will be held. Letters and news articles will be used to encourage the fertilization and reseeding of pastures, using A. C. P. assistance.

### 3. Goals

Fifty percent of pastures fertilized in 1958. Five hundred acres reseeded.

F. 4-H Club

1. Situation

4-H clubs are organized in each of the four white schools in the county. There are fourteen clubs with boys and girls meeting together. The enrollment of boys this year is 125. The 1950 census revised for 1955 shows that there are 625 boys and girls in Sussex County of 4-H club age. Approximately 60% of our present enrollment is non-farm boys.

2. Methods

The clubs are organized in each of the four schools on a grade basis. Boys are allowed to select their project.

Tractor maintenance project will be offered for older farm boys. Meetings will be held for project instruction. Instruction will be given by older 4-H members who have attended the state tractor clinic, adult leaders, implement mechanics and the agent. The project will conclude with a tractor operators contest with the county winner competing in the district contest. Farm implement dealers will cooperate with the project.

Six 4-H club members are feeding steers for the Petersburg show. One club member has a heifer that will be shown in the Richmond show. Each project will be visited regularly during the feeding period. Instruction in fitting and showing will be given when the visits are made by the agent.

The younger 4-H members will be enrolled in Electric I project and instruction will be given in the club meetings. Older boys who have completed Unit I will enroll in Unit II. Project instruction will be given outside of the regular club meetings. The county winner will attend the Electric Congress in Richmond in August.

Boys enrolled in the Forestry project will be encouraged to plant pine seedlings. Seedlings will be secured from local wood industries. A boy will enter the District Forestry Demonstration Contest.

Garden, corn, peanuts, sheep and hogs will be carried as projects by a few boys but very little project instruction will be given by the agent.

The events below will be held to give a rounded 4-H club program for the 4-H boys and girls:

Training in livestock judging will be given to all boys interested. A county team will be selected and they will compete in the district contest.

A county council will be organized and will assist with the planning of the county program.

Clubs will take part in National 4-H Club Week. Exhibits will be placed in store windows and in schools.

A county picnic will be held.

Twenty boys will attend Camp Farrar.

Five boys will attend Short Course.

One boy will be nominated for the All Stars.

All Stars will be organized during the year.

County Achievement Day will be held in the fall.

A county vesper program will be held in May.

A county contest day will be held in March. All of the county demonstration contests will be held on both junior and senior levels.

### 3. Goals

To have 80% of the boys completing their projects.  
To have boys entering all district contests.

## G. Farm and Home Development

### 1. Situation

There are approximately 468 white farmers in Sussex County. Over a period of years the agent has worked with nearly every white farmer in the county, either through livestock, crops or 4-H club program. In the Farm and Home Development program the agent will consider the entire farming operation.

### 2. Methods

Some families will be worked with by both County and Home Agents. Others will be assisted by one of the agents on either the farm or home problems. The assistance will be in form of personal contacts, specialist help and printed material. These families will be visited regularly and assisted with various problems.

### 3. Goals

To work with ten new families.

## H. Beef Cattle

### 1. Situation

There were 5,428 beef cattle in Sussex County in 1954 (census). This number has probably remained about the same until this winter. Dry weather during the past summer reduced the yield of corn and as a result the beef cattle numbers have been reduced. The reduction has taken place in the number of feeders purchased last fall, and by culling of cow hards. With a normal yield of grain farmers will purchase the usual number of feeders this fall.

### 2. Methods

Newspaper articles, letters, and personal visits will be used to publicize information on Beef cattle and steers.

### 3. Goals

Two farmers to market calves through feeder calf sale. Five farmers to begin feeding steers for the first time.

## I. Swine

### 1. Situation

Swine are found on practically every farm, with 660 farms selling hogs or pigs during 1954 (census). On many farms hogs are considered secondary source of income with insufficient attention given to their production. Breeding, feeding, disease, parasites and management present problems in hog production.

### 2. Methods

Two field meetings will be held where farmers can observe desirable conditions. Types of hogs will also be discussed.

Letters, newspaper articles and personal contacts will also be used to encourage the adoption of approved swine practices.

### 3. Goals

Practices to be improved on 50 farms during the year.

## J. Sheep

### 1. Situation

There were 439 sheep on 35 farms in 1954. Since that time

several farmers have added sheep to their farming systems. A number of other farmers will add sheep this year. The inability of our sheep producers to shear sheep has been one reason for low sheep numbers.

## 2. Methods

A sheep management meeting will be held in the spring.

Arrangements will be made with custom shearers to shear for our sheep producers.

Sheep producers will be encouraged to market their lambs through a lamb pool and their wool through a wool pool.

Productions information will be made available through letters, meetings, and newspaper articles.

## 3. Goals

- To have 30 farmers to market wool through pool.
- To have 30 farmers to market lambs through pools.
- To have 30 farmers use custom shearers.
- To have 5 farmers purchase purebred rams.

## VI. Calendar of Work

### January

- Sheep meeting on management
- 4-H club meetings; project, contest day, camp
- Publicity on varieties and fertilizers
- Weekly news articles
- Meetings for adult 4-H leaders
- Visit 4-H projects
- Attend tractor clinic

### February

- Peanut meeting; Peanut Stem Rot Control
- 4-H club meetings; projects, contest day
- Tractor project meetings
- Weekly news articles including stem rot control,
- 4-H contest day, National 4-H Club Week
- Begin tobacco varietal demonstrations

### March

- 4-H meetings; contest day, projects
- 4-H contest day - March 29
- Assisting 4-H members with demonstrations
- Tractor project meetings
- Weekly news articles covering fertilization, varieties, and certain phases of livestock production

April

4-H meetings; camp, projects, results of contests  
Train livestock judging team  
Visit 4-H members  
Club heifer to Richmond Show  
Work with county contest winners  
District 4-H contests  
Weekly news articles  
Work with 4-H members having steers  
Arrange demonstrations on grain sorghum varieties  
Custom sheep shearing

May

Two tobacco varietal demonstrations set out  
Begin two peanut cultivation demonstrations  
4-H meetings; records, camps  
District 4-H contests; tractor, livestock judging  
Baby Beef Show  
Rural Life Sunday program  
Weekly news articles, timely subjects  
Wool Pool  
County council meeting - Rural Life Sunday, camp and county picnic

June

4-H picnic  
Boys to attend Short Course  
Camp program  
4-H club visits  
Visit varietal demonstrations  
Weekly news articles - timely subjects

July

Junior 4-H camps, July 14-19  
State Conservation camp  
Institute of Rural Affairs  
Visit demonstrations  
Weekly news articles, timely subjects  
Publicity of purebred hog sales  
4-H club visits  
Publicity on pasture seeding and cover crops

August

Senior 4-H camp, August 11 - 16  
Farm picnics - Farm Bureau and Farmers Union  
Tour of demonstrations - grain sorghum and tobacco  
Electric Congress  
Plans for club meetings

Weekly news articles - timely subjects  
Extension Conference  
4-H club visits  
Publicity on pasture seeding and cover crops

September

Club Meetings, organizational  
Visit prospective baby beef club members  
Swine tour  
Weekly news articles - timely subjects  
Locate 4-H calves

October

4-H meetings, projects  
Visit demonstrations  
Feeder calf sale  
Visit 4-H calves

November

Reports  
4-H club meetings, projects, contest  
Visit 4-H calves  
Results of grain varietal demonstrations

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

\_\_\_\_\_  
E. B. Parson, Jr.  
**Name**

\_\_\_\_\_  
County  
**Title**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Agent**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Assistant Agent**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Assistant Agent**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Assistant Agent**



1958

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sussex

\_\_\_\_\_  
County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Cover Page	1
II. Table of Contents	2
III. County Organisation	3
IV. Description of County	3
V. 4-H Clubs	4
A. Situation	4
B. Objectives	4
C. Organisation	4
D. Methods	4
1. Projects	5
a. Tractor Maintenance	5
b. Beef	5
c. Electric	6
d. Forestry	6
e. Crops	7
f. Entomology	7
g. Gardens	7
h. Home Grounds Beautification	7
i. Market Hog	7
j. Sheep	7
k. Foultry	8
2. Activities	8
a. Contests	8
(1) Tractor Operators' Contest	8

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

	Page
(2) Forestry Demonstration Contest	9
(3) Electric Demonstration Contest	9
(4) Livestock Conservation Demonstration Contest	10
(5) Public Speaking Contest	10
b. Camp	10
c. Short Course	11
d. County Picnic	11
e. County Council	11
f. Electric Congress	11
g. All-Stars	11
h. Exhibits	12
i. Achievement Day	12
E. Results	12
F. How Next Year's Work Can Be Strengthened	12
VI. Agronomy	12
A. Situation	12
B. Objectives	13
C. Methods	14
D. Results	15
E. How Next Year's Work Can Be Strengthened	15
VII. Livestock	15
A. Situation	15
B. Objectives	16
C. Methods	16

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

	Page
D. Results	17
VIII. Farm and Home Development Program	17
IX. Cooperation of Local Clubs	18
X. Cooperation With Other Agencies	18
XI. Evaluation Of Year's Work	18

### III. County Organization

The Agronomy Committee, Livestock Committee and the 4-H County Council assisted the agent in developing the Extension Program for Sussex County. These committees also assisted in the execution of the program.

Other organizations helping with the Extension Program during the year were the Farm Bureau, A. S. C. County and Community Committees, Soil Conservation Committee and the three Buritan Clubs of the County.

### IV. Description of County

Sussex County lies in the Southern Coastal Plain area of Virginia except the extreme western corner which is in the Piedmont area. It is south of Richmond and approximately midway between Richmond and the North Carolina line.

The topography varies from flat, to undulating, to rolling. Soils are derived from unconsolidated beds of sand, silt and clay except the small area of Piedmont soils in the western tip of the county. Soils vary according to texture, depth, slope and drainage.

The county contains 496 square miles or 317,400 acres. In 1954, 57.6% or 182,210 acres were in farms. Of this, 66.9% was in woodland; 23.3% cropland; 3.4% pasture; 3.4% idle land; and 3% other.

There were 1,099 farms in the county in 1954. Four hundred sixty-eight were operated by white farmers and 631 by colored. Approximately 75% of the gross farm income is derived from the sale of crops, 23% from the sale of livestock and 2% from the sale of forest products. Crops produced in order of their importance are peanuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, and small grain. Livestock raised in order of importance is hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep. Poultry is found on most farms for home use.

The 1954 census gives the following interesting information about Sussex County. Of the 1,099 farms, 814 are classified as commercial, the rest being part-time and residential. Thirty-six per cent of the commercial farms have a gross farm income of less than \$2,500. Forty-seven per cent harvested less than 30 acres of cropland. The average size of the farms were 165.7 acres and the average

value of land and buildings per farm was \$12,954.

In 1950, the population of the county was 12,785. This was an increase of only 685 in the last 20 years. The natural increase for this period of time would have been about 4,000. Sixty-five per cent of the population was negroes. Rural farm population represents 55.2% and rural non-farm 44.8%. The education level of the people is below the state average with a median of 6.1 school years completed. The median income of families was \$1,437.

There are four small towns in the county ranging in population from 500 to 1,400. These towns form definite centers. Each has a white high school, churches and trading centers although the farm people purchase much of their supplies from outside of the county. All the towns have wood industries ranging from pulp mills to saw and planing mills.

#### V. 4-H Clubs

##### A. Situation

In 1955 there were 444 white children between 10 and 14 years of age in Sussex County and 359 white children 15-19. Approximately 50% of the above children are from rural farm homes and 50% are from rural non-farm homes. The children attend one of the four white high schools in the county. Vocational agriculture is taught in only one white high school in the county, Stony Creek.

##### B. Objectives

1. Enroll 100 boys in 4-H clubs.
2. 80% completions.
3. Have club members attend or take part in all 4-H events - contests, camps, Short Course, All-Star Week-End, Electric Congress, county council meetings, picnic, baby beef shows and etc.

##### C. Organization

4-H clubs were organized in each of the four schools in the county. In two schools, there were four clubs organized in each school and three clubs in each of the other two schools, a total of 14 clubs. There were 116 club members enrolled under the supervision of the agent and they carried 143 projects.

##### D. Methods

Methods used can best be explained by a discussion of projects

and activities conducted throughout the year.

1. Projects

a. Tractor Maintenance

In January, a tractor clinic for the Southeastern District was held in Wakefield. The agent assisted Mr. Easley S. Smith, Extension Agricultural Engineer, in arranging for the clinic. Mr. G. A. Morgan attended as a leader from Sussex County as well as the agent.

Twelve boys enrolled in the county tractor project with all twelve completing their project. Four meetings were held for instruction. Two were held at farm equipment dealers' businesses near Stony Creek and two meetings were held around the Waverly area. The local dealers were anxious and willing to assist with the project. Prior to the beginning of the project, it was decided what subject would be discussed at each meeting and the dealers made sure that materials needed for the presentation of the subject were available. The best qualified person in their organization was present to assist with the meeting. The older boys, George and Floyd Holdsworth, and George Emmitt Smith, also assisted with the instruction as well as the agent. The boys usually gave the demonstrations related to the subject discussed, helped check record books, and at times gave part of the instruction. One parent who came to bring his 11 year-old son told the agent that he was sure that he had learned as much, if not more than his son and that he was coming to the other meetings and bring other boys, which he did.

At the conclusion of the four instruction meetings, which should have been eight, so that better instruction could have been given, the fifth meeting was held at which time the written examination was given. This examination was given on two levels, junior and senior. A motion picture of the Eastern National Tractor Operators' Contest in Richmond was shown.

b. Beef

Six club members were enrolled in these projects. There were six steers and one heifer project. The six steers were shown in the Petersburg Baby Beef

-4-

Show And Sale. Since this show operates on a county quota system, our number is limited. The agent assisted in the selection of most of the steers and supervised their feeding by farm visits. A tour of each member's calf was planned but called off due to the sickness of several of the club members.

The show and sale which was sponsored by the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce was held on May 9. Ben Parson showed his Angus steer to Grand Champion of the show and Miriam Parson showed her Angus steer to Reserve Champion of the show. Ellwood Kients had the Champion Hereford of the show. In the Showmanship class, Sussex members captured four of the six places with Ellwood Kients first and Ben Parson second. Two calves graded prime and four choice.

The agent assisted in the arrangements for two news articles in the Petersburg paper prior to the sale.

Ellwood Kients showed his purebred heifer at the Junior Premium Stock Show and Sale in April, taking first place. He also showed his Hereford heifer at the Atlantic Rural in Richmond in September, placing sixth in a class of twelve.

c. Electric

Sixty-six boys were enrolled in the electric project during the year, 63 in Unit I and 3 in Unit II. Unit I was carried as a fifth grade boys' project. Several older boys also carried Unit I for the second year as individual projects. The fifth grade boys received the project instruction in the meetings using materials and equipment supplied by the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The demonstrations and instruction were given by the agent. David Wheeler, of Waverly, was named county winner and attended the Electrical Congress in Richmond.

Forty-eight boys completed their electric project.

d. Forestry

Six boys were enrolled in forestry projects. Twenty-

k. Poultry

Three boys carried poultry as a project and all three completed their project.

2. Activities

a. Contests

On March 29th, the first County 4-H Contest Day was held in Waverly with boys and girls competing in the various demonstration contests. Mr. J. W. Rogers, District Agent, Mr. D. T. Rogers and Mr. Paul Harris, County Agents in adjoining counties, assisted with the judging.

Contests were held for junior and senior boys and fifteen boys entered.

(1) Tractor Operators' Contest

The tractor operators' contest had four senior boys and three junior boys competing. The senior boys and the implement dealers' representatives assisted with the contest. George Holdsworth, last year's county, district and state winner, helped lay out the course, furnished the frame, stakes and manure spreader. He also helped line up the tractors needed for the contest.

The contest was won by Floyd Holdsworth, a 15 year-old son of Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Holdsworth, of Waverly. Bobby Ellis, son of Mr. W. B. Ellis, of Waverly, won the junior contest.

In May, Floyd Holdsworth competed in the District contest, winning by a substantial margin. By winning the district, he received a scholarship to the Short Course at V.P.I. and the privilege to compete in the state contest. Prior to going to the state, a local dealer let him use a new tractor for practice. Floyd also spent hours upon hours of study before the state contest. Floyd won the state contest with a score of 258. His nearest competitor had 608. After

winning the state contest, a farm equipment dealer again let him use a new tractor for practice. Mr. Easley Smith and Mr. J. A. Waller, Extension Engineers, spent a day with him helping him in all phases of the contest.

In September, Floyd won the Eastern National Contest in Richmond. Upon returning home, he has been recognized by the school, civic clubs, local businesses and bank. His trophies, ribbons, newspaper clipping and other awards were displayed in local store windows. He and his family were recognized by civic clubs and the school. The local bank presented him with a Saving Bond.

(2) Forestry Demonstration Contest

Bill Collins, 17 year-old son of Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Collins, of Waverly, entered the senior county contest and was awarded a blue ribbon for his demonstration on "Killing Undesirable Hardwoods." Bill, using suggestions that he obtained from the local state forester, and the agent, assembled his demonstration. After winning the county contest, the agent helped Bill strengthen his demonstration for the district contest, which he won. Bill received a \$14.00 Short Course scholarship. Between the district and state contest, Bill received help from the local State Forestry Office, local industrial forester and the agent. Bill won the state Forestry Demonstration Contest and received a \$25 Saving Bond.

(3) Electric Demonstration Contest

Milton Spain, 18 year-old son of Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Spain, of Waverly, entered the county senior electric demonstration contest and received a blue ribbon for his demonstration entitled, "House Power." After winning the county contest, the Rural Engineer of Virginia Electric & Power Company, and the agent, assisted Milton in strengthening his demonstration before the district contest. Milton won one of the two blue ribbons in the district contest and received a \$14.00 scholarship to the 4-H Short Course

where he gave his demonstration and received one of the five blue ribbons. He was selected to give his demonstration at the Electric Congress in Richmond and was chosen to give his demonstration on a local television station.

(4) Livestock Conservation Demonstration Contest

Milton Spain, 1957 State winner in the above contest gave his demonstration, Internal Parasites of Hogs, in the national contest in Chicago in December 1957. He received a red ribbon. The agent accompanied Milton to Chicago.

Ellwood Kients, a 15 year-old son of Mrs. Marietta Kients, of Jarratt, received a blue ribbon for his demonstration on "Save That Pig" in the county contest and won the district contest. He was given a \$14.00 scholarship to the Short Course by the Local Huriten Club. Ellwood won the State 4-H Contest and will compete in the national contest in Chicago in December. After winning the county contest, the agent has helped Ellwood improve his demonstration and he has received some assistance from the Animal Husbandman Specialist.

(5) Public Speaking Contest

George Holdsworth won the county boys' public speaking contest and received a white ribbon in district contest.

b. Camp

Thirteen boys attended the junior 4-H Club camp at Camp Farrar in July. The agent attended and assisted with the camp program.

Three boys attended the senior 4-H Camp at Camp Farrar in August.

The local Farm Bureau awarded four \$10 camp scholarships to the four outstanding junior club members, two boys and two girls.

Gurney Cowling, of Waverly, and Tommy Taylor were awarded these scholarships.

c. Short Course

Five boys and the agent attended the 4-H Short Course at V.F.I. in June. Four boys entered state contest, three winning their contest and the other receiving a blue ribbon. (See contest, 2-a.)

Milton Spain was elected First Vice-President of the Short Course for 1958-59. Ellwood Kients read the devotionals for Thursday evening's Vesper Service. Bill Collins was a member of the nominating committee.

Bill Collins was taken into the All-Stars.

d. County Picnic

Annual county 4-H picnic was held at Moore's Lake in July with 58 club members and guest attending. This was planned by a committee appointed by the County Council and was a social affair.

e. County Council

One county council meeting was held during the year. The 4-H Club program for the year was planned and training of officers was given.

f. Electric Congress

Milton Spain presented his electrical demonstration. David Wheeler attended as the county winner. These boys were accompanied by their agent.

g. All Stars

One meeting of the Sussex County All-Stars was held this year.

Bill Collins became an All-Star at the Short Course in June.

Four All-Stars attended the All-Star Week-End at Camp Farrar in July.

h. Exhibits

Sussex County 4-H members entered an exhibit, "Your Home Can Be The Death of You", at the State Safety Conference in Norfolk in May.

The same idea was used for a 4-H exhibit for the Southside Fair in Petersburg. The exhibit placed second and the 4-H Club received \$75.00 as a prize.

i. Achievement Day

An Achievement Day will be held in December.

E. Results

One hundred sixteen club members were enrolled in 4-H projects under the agent's supervision. They carried 143 projects. Ninety-three, or 80.1% of the members, completed one or more projects. One hundred and three, or 72.7% of the projects, were completed.

Five senior county contests were entered by 4-H club boys. Three boys won state contest and the other won a blue ribbon.

4-H Club boys attended junior and senior camps, short course, district All-Star Week-End and picnic.

One of the most satisfying results of the 4-H Club program is the recognition that 4-H Club work and 4-H members are beginning to receive from local businesses, civic clubs and parents. This will pave the way for a stronger 4-H county program, maybe not state winners, but a larger number of boys and girls receiving some of the benefits that 4-H Club work offers.

F. How Next Year's Work Can Be Strengthened

Adult 4-H leaders are needed. They must be secured and trained. If leaders are available, the benefits of 4-H Club work would become available to a larger number of boys and girls.

VI. Agonomy

A. Situation

Approximately seventy-five per cent of the gross farm income is derived from the sale of farm crops. Crops produced in order of their importance are: peanuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, soy-

beans, and small grain.

The average yield of corn is higher than the state average and the yield will vary from year to year depending upon the season. Peanut yields are below the average yield of the major peanut producing counties but are increasing yearly. Cotton yields are low and interest in this crop is decreasing yearly. Tobacco yields vary with the season but will exceed the state average by at least 100 pounds per acre. Soybean acreage and yields are increasing. Grain sorghum acreage has tripled in the last three years and yields are good. Small grain acreage has remained steady and yields vary according to weather conditions.

Peanuts, cotton, tobacco and wheat acreage are under strict control and are being gradually reduced. Farmers are planting a larger acreage of soybeans and grain sorghum. During the past few years, there has been a considerable shift in acreage from corn to grain sorghum.

Yields, as stated above, are average or above for most of the crops produced but there is a considerable difference in yields from farm to farm. This difference is due somewhat to soils but to a greater extent to management.

Pastures are found on most farms in the county. There were 3,595 acres of cropland pasture, 7,060 acres of non-cropland, non-woodland pasture in 1954.

Cover crops will normally be found on 40% of the cropland each year.

#### B. Objectives

To improve one or more peanut practice on 10% of the farms.

To improve one or more practice on 10% of the tobacco farms.

To increase the acreage of grain sorghum.

To have 50% of the pastures fertilized and 500 acres re-seeded.

To supply production information to corn, cotton, soybean and small grain producers.

To encourage a larger acreage of cropland protected from erosion and leaching during the winter by cover crops.

C. Methods

In February, Mr. M. P. Lacy, Associate Extension Agronomist, discussed the Control of Stem Rot of Peanuts through proper cultivation methods. Forty farmers were present. The agent held 3 community meetings on the same subject and sent a summary of the experiment station findings to each peanut producer. News articles were prepared for local papers stressing the necessity of proper cultivating methods.

Soil samples were taken by approximately one-fourth of the farmers and recommendations were given by the agent.

Approximately 100 acres of 56R peanuts were produced in the county last year and the majority of these were used for seed by local farmers.

Circular letters and timely news articles were used to provide the producer with the latest production information.

Farm visits were made upon request to help solve problems or to give advice on specific problems.

Dealers were contacted personally and by letter and their help was obtained.

Two tobacco varietal demonstrations were conducted. The seed for the plants was planted on the farm of Mr. W. J. Croshaw, one demonstration planting was placed on his farm and the other on Mr. C. W. Harrell's farm. The varieties in these demonstrations were identified and farmers observed the growth habits of each variety. Due to the summer schedule of the agent, meetings were not held at these demonstrations.

Letters, farm visits and dealer contacts were used to distribute tobacco production information.

Three grain sorghum varietal demonstrations were conducted. These demonstrations gave the farmers in the community an opportunity to see the growth habits of each variety and to assist him in deciding which sorghum to plant.

News articles, circular letters, personal visits and dealer contacts were used to encourage the production of grain sorghum and to publicize production practices.

News articles, circular letters, personal visits, and dealer

contacts were used to distribute and encourage the adoption of recommended practices in the production of corn, cotton, soybeans, small grains, cover crops and pastures.

Disease and insect problems required personal visits to many farms during the year.

#### D. Results

Income per acre for farmers using 56R peanuts averaged \$10 above that of other varieties. 56R peanuts graded higher neat and extra large, therefore, they brought more per pound.

The emphasis given to proper cultivation of peanuts was well received by the farmers and certainly attributed to larger farm yields.

Four hundred fifty-three soil samples were taken and recommendations were made upon the results of the test. As a rule, farmers followed these recommendations. This, in many instances, led to higher yields by knowing whether or not to use lime.

Acres, as well as yields, of grain sorghum increased this year.

Pasture acreage fertilized also increased and many acres were reseeded in the spring and fall.

Corn yields are estimated at 54 bushels per acre, the largest on record, but this is largely due to ideal growing conditions.

#### E. How Next Year's Work Can Be Strengthened

Insects and disease control problems need more attention. Varieties and other cultural practices should continue to be stressed.

### VII. Livestock

#### A. Situation

Swine, beef cattle and sheep, listed in order of importance, account for 17% of the gross income of Sussex County farmers. Swine are found on practically every farm with 660 farmers selling hogs or pigs. Beef cattle are found on approximately 300 farms in the county. The number of farmers feeding steers is increasing yearly since this type of operation fits our area

better than a cow and calf herd. Sheep are found on approximately 40 farms and the numbers are increasing. Improved facilities and management practices are needed by our hog producers and better management practices should be used by our beef cattle and sheep producers.

#### B. Objectives

To improve swine facilities on 30 farms.  
To improve swine management on 20 farms.  
To place 25 pure-bred boars.  
Two farmers to market calves through feeder calf sales.  
To have 30 farmers market lambs and wool through pools.  
To have custom sheep shearers available for farmers.  
To place 5 pure-bred rams.

#### C. Methods

A tour was held of swine facilities in adjoining counties. Meetings were held on swine facilities. Plans were furnished interested farmers. Farm visits were made to discuss location and plans for new facilities and the conversion of existing facilities. News articles were written giving the advantages and stressing the need of improved facilities. Mr. Roie Godsey, Extension Animal Husbandman, and Mr. G. D. Kite, Extension Agricultural Engineer, are helping in the design of a feeding floor, feed storage, feed grinding and mixing and feeding arrangement on the farm of Mr. J. J. Lilley. When this installation is completed, it will be used as a demonstration farm.

In every case when a farmer improves his swine facilities, he will do a much better job of management of his entire swine operation. With hogs being purchased by grade, farmers are looking for better breeding stock. The agent has assisted the farmers in locating breeding stock of the right type. Much of this has been secured from our local farmers. Purebred boar sales were publicized and farmers were encouraged to purchase pure-bred boars.

The Extension beef cattle program was conducted through personal visits, news articles and letters. Certain farmers were encouraged to market their calves through feeder calf sales, others were encouraged to feed a few steers.

George Allen conducted a sheep meeting for producers in February.

He discussed sheep management practices.

Sheep producers were offered the services of custom sheep shearers. They were encouraged to market their lambs through one of the various lamb sales and their wool through the wool pool. The use of pure-bred rams was encouraged.

The agent assisted the representative of the local power company in obtaining the cooperation of one of our leading hog farmers for a farm power demonstration on his farm. The local power company supervised the redesign of his electrical system installing adequate outdoor lights and distribution system to farm buildings. Open house was held on a Tuesday afternoon, evening, Wednesday morning and afternoon. Approximately 240 people visited the farm.

#### D. Results

Swine farrowing facilities were improved on at least 15 farms. Some farmers have built new farrowing houses, others have taken existing buildings and converted them into desirable farrowing facilities. Ten farmers have constructed feed-floors. These have been built various ways but contain most of the points necessary for efficient feeding.

Management practices have been improved on at least 30 farms. These include better farrowing facilities, feeding areas, sanitation programs and breeding program.

Twenty purebred boars have been placed and an additional 30 boars from outstanding local herds have been placed on farms where they will improve the type of hog going to market. Fifty or more farmers have purchased either pure-bred gilts or gilts from some of the better herds in the county in order to improve the type of hog that they are producing.

One farmer marketed 70 feeder calves through the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale. A number of farmers purchased calves through the various sales.

Custom sheep shearers sheared 250 sheep in the spring. The agent made the arrangements. Thirty farmers sold lambs through lamb pools.

#### VIII. Farm and Home Development Program

There were 468 white farm families in Sussex County in 1954. The

agent has worked with practically all of these families through some phase of the Extension program, adult or 4-H.

Six families are considered under the farm and home program. These families have been assisted in various phases of farm and home development. Many other families have been assisted along the same lines but they have not been reported as Farm & Home Development Families due to the lack of time of the agent to get records and reports up-to-date.

#### IX. Cooperation of Local Clubs

The agent has assisted several local civic clubs in their programs which, in most, cases, actually were the programs of the agent. 4-H Club members have appeared on their programs and presented their demonstrations.

Farm Bureau of the county awarded four \$10 camp scholarships to Junior 4-H Club members. The awards were made as recognition of their overall club work. At their annual picnic they recognized these boys and girls. They also recognized the four older boys that had won State Contest. Milton Spain gave a short talk on 4-H Club, what it had meant to him and opportunities it offers for any boy or girl.

#### X. Cooperation With Other Agencies

During the year the agent assisted with the educational phase of the Soil Bank, A.C.P. Program and the S.S.C. Program. Letters and news articles were used.

The agent has worked closely with the J. R. Horsley Supervisors, even though he is not a member of the board. He has assisted the S.C.S. personnel and has received excellent cooperation from this organization.

#### XI. Evaluation of Year's Work

By some standards, this year's work has been highly successful but this is not true if other yardsticks are used. The 4-H program, if measured only by the achievement of a few, would appear to have been very successful. If the total picture is seen, one cannot help but regret that a larger number of boys would have entered county contest, completed records and taken part in other 4-H activities. With 55% of the agent's time devoted to 4-H work,

the adult program did not receive sufficient attention. Through better planning, wiser use of leaders, this weakness may be at least partially overcome.