

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

NANSEMOND COUNTY

FOR

1946

James Harris  
Local Farm Agent

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## COUNTY ORGANIZATION

In as much as the Agricultural Extension Service is a public educational service for rural people irrespective of color, creed or economic status, it is a cooperative educational organization, sponsored and financed by federal, state and county governments.

The principal objectives of the long time agricultural extension programs are:

- Increase of food and feed crops for home use.
- Increased efficiency in crop and livestock production.
- Cooperation in the purchase of farm supplies and the sale of farm products.
- Increased attention to the fitting of agricultural production to consumptive demand.
- Development of practical methods for the improvement of rural living standards.

The above objectives can not be accomplished without adequate organization in the county where the extension work is established.

To carry out the principles and objectives of the extension program in Nansemond County, the following organizations are set up:

1. County Advisory Board
2. The Neighborhood Leaders
3. Older Youth Groups
4. 4-H Club Council
5. Community Clubs
6. 4-H Club Organizations

The County Advisory Board consists of thirty-five leaders, key men and women from five organized communities. The purpose of this board is to plan and promote county-wide programs in agriculture and homemaking, and to put into effect certain programs delegated to them by the United States Department of Agriculture. This body has met three times this year.

The Neighborhood Leaders are the links between the Advisory Board and the individual families. This organization is composed of sixty-eight members. This group played an important part in the Extension Program during World War II. They talked to the families and encouraged them to put into effect the recommendations of the board. They also learn from the families in their respective neighborhoods, their interests, needs and problems and bring them to the attention of the Community Chairman.

The Older Youth Organization in Nansemond County is composed of seventeen young men, all of which are out of school except two. The purpose of this group is to learn the better methods in agriculture and livestock production, become better citizens in their community and to enjoy life through a unified recreational program.

The 4-H Club Council is composed of all officers of the thirteen 4H Clubs organized in the County. The leaders are ex-office members.

One meeting was held during the year to set up objectives.

The Community Clubs are composed of farm families living in the community. This is the place the County Advisory Board's members and Neighborhood Leaders disseminate the information they receive from the United States Department of Agriculture. This group usually meet each month. This is where the local farm agent gives out information, also collect information that is important to the Extension Service and to the farmers.

The 4-H Clubs are organized in the communities where the members can be easily reached. This organization takes place during the Fall.

Officers and club leaders are elected and projects and programs planned for the ensuing year. There are thirteen such organizations in Nansemond County with an enrollment of three hundred and ninety-seven. The schedule of meetings is once monthly. The purpose of this organization is to train youth in a specialized educational enterprise. As such, it shares in the objectives common to all educational institutions and movements in its concern with the development of individual abilities and qualities of effective citizenship. All having a definite relationship to the development of the "Heart H".

#### TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Nansemond County is composed of five Magisterial Districts, namely: Chuckatuck, Sleepy Hole, Holy Neck, Cypress and Whaleyville. According to 1940 census, eight hundred and forty-five farm families of negroes were scattered over these districts trying to make a decent living.

A partial soil survey of Nansemond County has been made, but it is known that the soils are divided into four major types. Norfolk sand, Norfolk loam, Portsmouth sand and the dark peat soils of Dismal Swamp section. This means that practically all the soil in the county can be highly improved or retain its present improvement. It also means that it is easy to cultivate.

Only one mineral of importance is found in Nansemond County, this is Marl. Much of the land where this mineral is found is purchased by Portsmouth Cement Company and this company has gone into extensive mining operation to secure minerals for manufactural of Portland Cement. Marl is used also for soil improvement purposes, being a good form of lime.

The soil and climatic conditions of Nansemond County are suited to growing of any crops grown in the United States except in subtropical regions.

Agriculture is the greatest industry in the county. It produces most of the wealth for both city and county. Of 269,440 acres of land and water in the county 165,936 acres are contained farms.

It is a significant fact that 64% of the farms in the county are operated by their owners.

Nansemond County's agriculture is very diversified. In northeastern part of the county, trucking predominates. Potatoes are the principal crop, but spinach, cabbage, kale, cucumbers, green beans, carrots, garden peas and beets are all grown extensively for the Eastern Markets.

A little tobacco is raised in the county's southeastern portion. A very good quality of tobacco can be produced in a number of places.

Peanuts are the most important crop in the county. Cotton is another important crop grown in the county.

Nansemond County ranks with the best counties in production of corn, ranking 24th. in number of acres devoted to corn. It also ranks fifth in acreage of soybeans and fourth in production.

Poultry is not a large industry and does not rank with the rest of agricultural pursuits.

Swine has a prominent place in the county's agriculture. The long growing season makes it possible to pasture hogs profitable for a greater portion of the year.

Gleaning the peanut fields is also another important practice in their production. Hams from these hogs raised in this section are famous all over the world. Nansemond stands fourth in number of hogs and fifth in total value.

### AGRONOMY

There has been some change in the agronomy's program for Nansemond County during 1945-1946. The work on feed crops was of great importance, especially in pasture improvement, feed, grains, and forage crops. Seed improvement has been a very important project in agronomy here in the county. To increase production of corn, Hybrid demonstrations have been established. Many farmers who conducted these demonstrations, secured seeds through the local farm agent in junction with the Southern States Stores of Norfolk, Va. without cost to the farmers.

Twenty-seven acres of hybrid corn were planted for demonstration purposes during the Spring. These demonstrations were conducted in ten different communities involving eight older youth, nine adult farmers and three 4-H club members.

The variety of seeds used were as follows: Funks G-135, Funks G-515, Pioneers 313, 300, 200, 510, 314 and 505, Ky. 72-B, U. S. 357 and Tennessee 10.

The land used for the corn demonstrations was well prepared. The average amount of fertilizer used was 400 lbs. of 3-12-6 and 4-12-4 per acre. After the corn reached knee high 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda were applied as a side dressing. All of these demonstrations were cultivated flat and received three cultivations.

As a result of these hybrid demonstrations, the average yield per acre was 60 bushels. The total yield was 1,500 bushels. This yield brought the demonstrators a gross income of \$2625.00.

The above demonstrations are indications of what the farmers of Nansemond County think of corn hybrids. Approximately 60% of the farmers are now using some variety of hybrid corn. This has accounted for the increased production of corn in the county. The real value of seed improvement is coming to be recognized more and more by the farmers each year.

### PASTURE

Nansemond County is very deficient in pastures. To aid in increasing the number of temporary and permanent pastures, three permanent demonstration pastures were established during the year. These demonstrations were conducted in three different communities namely: Little Fork, Silver Spring and Myrtle. The demonstrators were D. J. Howell, Reginald Holland and

Henry Rodgers respectively. The grass mixtures included the following: Italian Rye grass, red top, hefd grass, timothy and ladino clover. Before these pastures were sown the land received 1000 to 1500 lbs. of lime and 400 lbs. of 3-12-6 fertilizers per acre. The pastures have come up and growing nicely, will soon be top-dressed with 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda.

#### WINTER COVER CROPS

Through recommendations of the Extension Service, winter cover crops have been constantly emphasized to conserve the soil and give Fall and early grazing to the livestock in the Spring. As a result approximately 50% of the farmers carry out this practice by sowing barley, oats, rye and wheat. Italian Rye grass alone is also being sown in large acreage throughout the county to supplement the dry feed.

The barley, oats, rye and wheat are usually followed in the Spring.

#### PEANUTS

Herbert Jackson and Timothy Everett of Chuckatuck and Wilroy communities conducted demonstrations with peanuts. This being an outstanding cash crop in the county, they attempted a new method in peanut production. This method was dusting. These farmers had not tried this before. After discussing this practice in a meeting and reading bulletins on the same, this demonstration was carried out.

As a result, reports indicate that peanut vines and leaves retained their greenish color longer and didn't fall as readily as those that were not dusted.

As a result of these demonstrations on dusting, a one horse drawn duster was purchased by a farmer, L. K. Boykins of Lummis Community.

#### SOIL IMPROVEMENT

The soil improvement work in the county has been along the lines of developing better use of high-grade commercial fertilizers, the use of lime, the production of legumes, green manure crops and establishing better drainage systems.

Encouraging results are seen on the farms by winter cover crops, sowing and planting soybeans, clovers, cowpeas and lespedeza. Approximately 85% of the Negro farmers are lined up with the AAA program and using their benefit payments in lime and phosphate materials.

### POULTRY

Poultry Extension work in Nansemond County during the year centered on demonstrations, production and marketing.

Poultry and feed prices caused many changes in poultry work. The profits were reduced considerably due to high price of feed and inferior feed. However the farmers didn't give up their production. In some instances, farmers gained new hope and launched new and better programs in poultry. Modern mechanical developments took place in the county to increase poultry production. One Negro hatchery was established in Suffolk by an older youth member and veteran of World War II, M. D. Jones. The incubator used is a 16,000 capacity.

This project received the cooperation of the Extension Service. Surveys were made of poultry flocks in the county to help determine the source of eggs. After the surveys were made, five poultry flocks were found, but through the blood test only two were retained for egg production for the above hatchery. Other poultry farmers aided the project by purchasing baby chicks from it.

The first year of its operation, over 10,000 baby chicks were sold and the livability of these chicks was 90%.

Another outstanding poultry project conducted during the year was that of Carlton Owens, Route 1, Suffolk, Va. Lummis Community, member of the older youth club and veteran of World War II. Carlton returned from the armed services with poultry business in his mind. He made contacts with the Extension Service for help and information. The Extension Service secured plans from the Poultry Department at Blacksburg, Va. for him. During the early part of March, the type of house that Carlton desired was constructed. This house was built to accommodate 500 baby chicks. It was 20' X 30' with concrete floor, weather boarded and that was covered with imitation bricks, top cover was of roofing, the frontage cellafin glass. The 500 chicks which were Barred Rock and New Hampshire Red pullets, were brooded by an electric brooder.

Out of the 500 pullets, 250 were saved for laying. There was a loss of fifty. The other 200 were put on the market, selling at an average of 50¢ per pound.

There is left 250 pullets for laying. They are now averaging 10 to 12 doz. eggs per day.

The house construction was built so it could be converted to a laying house. It is now being used for that purpose.

The Extension Service also assisted Melvin Holland of Lummis County in constructing a lantern brooder which accommodated 100 baby chicks. Previous to this construction the chickens were housed in a dog house. Holland didn't lose a single chick. He ate and sold all but 40 which are now pullets and laying.

Jethro Rawls of Whaleyville Community FSA client, received assistance from the Extension Service in constructing a new type of nests for his flock. He had a flock of 100 layers. 75% of them passes the blood test for eggs to be used at the Jones hatchery. He was quite an asset to the Negro Hatchery during its hatching season.

His flock was high in production throughout the year. He also got assistance from the Extension Service in culling his flock.

Extension work in poultry husbandry is carried out in all of the communities in the county. Many new poultry houses and brooders have been remodeled and constructed during the year. Cross bred flocks are almost out of existence.

#### DAIRYING

Dairy-Herd improvement as a long time project has been given general attention. The work includes breeding grade cows to the pure-bred bulls located in the county. The Milking Short Horn bull purchased by L. K. Boykins during the early part of 1945 has played an important part in breeding better calves in the adjacent communities.

While Peele of Lummis Community is a member of the breeding center set up in the county, therefore he has his cows bred by insemination which means the offsprings will be from some of the best bulls in the country.

Dairy feeding has received much attention, particularly during winter months. This project has been discussed in most of the community club meetings.

Leguminous hays and commercial dairy feeds have been emphasized. As a result of these discussions a number of farmers are producing enough dairy products for home use and making a fair profit with the surplus.

The dairy calf show which is put on annually at the Tidewater Fair, Suffolk, Va. has been an asset in helping the farmers to keep better dairy cows on the farms. The Dairy Specialist from

Hampton Institute and Virginia State College cooperated in judging the best calves exhibited at this Fair.

### LIVESTOCK

On an animal unit basis there was some change in the total number of hogs on farms this year in the county. There were more sows kept, and on an average larger litters produced than a year ago. The meat shortage has been largely responsible for the increased number of brood sows. The older youth of Nansemond County conducted demonstrations in swine improvement. Through the cooperation of the American Bank and Trust Company, Suffolk, Va. nine registered pure-bred Berkshire males and gilts were purchased from the Va. Ida Farms of Petersburg. These hogs represent some of the leading breeds in Virginia, such as Va. Ida Typesetter, Fairacre, Va. Ida Grenadier Countess, Epoch Grenadier 88, Pencroft Leigh 5th. and Va. Ida Truworth Leigh. These seven gilts farrowed fifty-three pigs averaging eight pigs per litter.

This project cost the older youth members \$404.00 approximately one half of this amount was advanced by the American Bank and Trust Company.

Other adult farmers in the county have purchased pure-bred brood sows and males to improve their herd. (Example) Robert Langston of Whaleyville Community purchased a pure-bred spotted Poland China male from the state of Tennessee, costing \$25.00 at ten weeks old.

L. K. Boykins of Route 2, Holland, Va., Lummis Community has one of the best swine project in the county among Negro farmers. He is making a large profit selling pure-bred males and gilts. He is now qualified to sell registered Berkshire gilts and males.

Demonstrations of both methods and results continued to be the backbone of the Extension efforts to extend the adoption of recommended practices in improving swine production in Nansemond County.

### ANIMAL PARASITE AND DISEASE CONTROL

Animal parasite control, especially in swine industry in Nansemond County isn't new by any means. There are no exact figures showing the actual loss from diseases, but observations indicate that toll runs into many thousands of dollars annually. However, through the Extension Program the death rate due to Cholera and Hemorrhagic Septicemia has been on a decrease annually because of the swine sanitation program and

immunization of these two diseases.

J. E. Settle, annual husbandry specialist at Va. State College, assisted during the year with the sanitation program. The method employed in teaching animal-parasite control was through educational meetings for farmers and demonstrations.

The animal disease control program has been carried out largely by the local farm agent vaccinating the well hogs against the above diseases. Through this program 2,715 hogs and pigs have been immunized against Cholera and Hemorrhagic Septicemia. If these hogs were put on market averaging \$30.00 each, they would bring the farmers a gross income of \$81,145.00. On the other hand if they had died from the above diseases there would have been this approximate loss.

Bulletins, leaflets, posters, demonstrations and news papers are used to aid in controlling these diseases.

#### HORTICULTURE

Vegetable:

Home gardens have demanded more attention than anything else in this field.

During the month of March, the Annual Farmers' Conference was held in Laurel Hill Community. J. S. Higginbotham, Garden Specialist at Hampton Institute, discussed vegetable garden from all angles. He also distributed various seeds and plants among the farmers to use for demonstrations. One of the most outstanding was Fall and Winter garden demonstration in the county by Mrs. Hortense Boone of Lummis Community on Route 2, Holland. This garden was planted July and August. The following vegetables are now being used: scotched curled kale, select kale, cabbage, beets, collards, shogoin turnpp greens, purple top turnips, carrots, and peppers. This garden is supplying a family of seven, and many neighbors are securing vegetables from it, plus putting large quantities on the market, amounting to \$60.00.

James T. Faulk, Route 2, Suffolk, has also profited by giving his garden better attention. He sold 11½ bu. stringbeans \$18.00, 6 bu. garden peas \$15.00. \$10.00 worth of onions and \$150.00 worth of greens after supplying his family with sufficient vegetables from it. There are twelve individuals in this family.

One hundred thirty farm families canned at the canning center approximately 2,600 cans of fruits and vegetables grown in their gardens.

The Extension Service emphasized the use of cover crops, high

analysis fertilizer, certified seeds, insect and disease control and increased varieties of vegetables.

#### Fruits:

The work along fruits this year centered around preventing insect damage rather than attempting to control after damage had occurred. Farmers were given information as to the proper time to apply spray materials in order to produce fruit, free of insect attack. This phase of work included two meetings with an attendance of thirty-five persons.

Results from these meetings were noticed in the communities. Farmers sprayed their orchards and pruned their trees. A number of them marketed fruit in a small way.

#### ORNAMENTALS

One home was used as a demonstration for arranging ornamental plants. Information was given out to leaders in garden clubs in the county. One new club was organized during the year with an enrollment of fifteen. Much progress is being made by this club.

#### FARM LABOR

The Extension Service assisted farmers with their farm labor problems. One general meeting was attended by the agent and several conferences with the county agent and committees working on this project.

One person was employed a week just before harvesting season to recruit farm labor. The Extension Office was his headquarters. News articles were written, placards were posted in all sections of the city of Suffolk. Unfortunately the results were poor. However, the Extension Service made recommendations in regards to farmers swapping labor. This method of harvesting crops was used during the war. The farmers have taken to it in a large way and have been able to save their crops.

#### AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

One hundred and ten days of the extension work were used in developing programs for agricultural improvement in Nansemond County. These programs were adjustment programs, long time programs, farm and home programs. Local leaders and district

agents came together and agreed upon desirable adjustments on demonstrations and the extension program for the year. The adjustments of the demonstrations and program were on local situation.

The canning center activities were changed so that it would finance itself. More labor was furnished this project. These are just examples of extension planning in the county. The local leaders by unifying their thoughts or ideas were able to tackle big problems which affect the farm people. This plan has done much to systematize and spread the extension work all over the county and to improve the efficiency of the extension worker.

#### COOPERATIVES

In cooperation with the farm bureau of Nansemond County, approximately sixty-five Negro farmers joined this organization.

One hundred or more farmers attended the Southern States Store's annual program during the summer taking an active part on the program.

One Negro farmer is a member of the Breeding Center established in the county.

#### FORESTRY

The Extension Service has not done very much in forestry this year. Through this service one older youth attended the Wild Life Camp which was held at Va. State College, Ettrick, Va., August 21-23 inclusively. While in attendance at this camp, William O'Byrne, Forester at Blacksburg gave interesting lectures, showed pictures and took the group on a field trip on forestry.

#### GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RETURNING VETERANS

The Extension Office has been opened to returning veteran every since V-J Day. It has helped veterans to make applications for college, it has given them information on where to get correct information, it has directed them to source of purchasing farm implements and aided several in securing GI compensation.

There are seven veterans, active members of the older youth club, M. D. Jones received unselfish aid from the Extension Program in

getting started with his 16000 capacity hatchery which was very successful last season which closed temporarily in July.

### DEMONSTRATION COMMUNITY

Lumis Community is the community representing Nansemond County in the State Improvement Contest.

There are eighty-three persons living in this community, members of the community club and taking active part in the extension program. This community is checked twice annually. The checking takes place in December and again during the summer for results.

Accomplishments of this community for 1946:

- (a) One home installed water in the kitchen.
- (b) One pure-bred gilt was purchased and one pure-bred male.
- (c) Three homes were painted.
- (d) Four brooder houses were constructed.
- (e) This community donated \$20.00 toward the Canning Center.
- (f) This community won two state prizes in the State Improvement Contest 1943-1944, third and fifth amounting to \$15.00.

### FARM AND HOME UNIT DEMONSTRATION

The farm and home unit demonstration was started February 1, 1945 on L. K. Boykins farm Route 2, Holland, Va.

No work has been done on the home. The primary objectives were planned for the farm. There are 70 acres of land on this farm. The buildings and farm will value approximately \$10,000.00. There were 2 mules, 1 bull, 3 cows, 2 calves, 6 brood sows, 1 boar, 30 pigs, 1 buck, 4 ewes, 4 lambs, 60 chickens, 2 turkeys, and 3 geese on this farm where the inventory was taken.

Accomplishments since this demonstration started: There are 2 mules, 1 bull, 5 calves, 4 cows, 10 brood sows, 2 boars, 37 pigs, 60 shoats, 1 buck, 15 ewes, 100 chickens, 5 turkeys and 8 geese.

This family has a year round garden this year, purchased a duster and purchased a registered boar.

This farm won the first prize at the Tidewater Fair with Single Farm Exhibit which was \$15.00. The baby which is 15 months old won the first prize for being the healthiest baby in the contest of eight others. This prize was \$5.00.

L. K. Boykins Jr. was a delegate to the State Short Course and ranked among the higher teams in the state judging contest.

#### 4-H CLUB WORK

##### 4-H Club Organization:

There were thirteen organized 4-H clubs in Nansemond County 1945-1946, with an enrollment of 397. There was one 4-H club council with 26 members. This group met once during the year with an attendance of eighteen members and leaders. During this meeting plans were set up for the year's work. Two of the major objectives set up at this meeting were to put more time on demonstration teams and to improve live-stock projects.

Demonstrations on culling poultry flocks were given in all club meetings during the year by some club member. Two club members purchased pure-bred pigs for swine projects.

The thirteen leaders for 4-H work received training in project work, conducting club meetings and giving demonstrations. These meetings were held with an average attendance of ten members.

#### PROJECT WORK

Three hundred and ninety-seven club members were enrolled in three hundred and ninety-nine projects. The projects selected were, corn, peanuts, hogs, poultry and gardening. Three hundred and fifty-two members completed their projects. These members had a net profit of \$6,918.00 at the end of the year.

Aside from the financial gains in club projects, the 4-H club members have been schooled in scientific agricultural practice such as using certified seeds, properly applying the right kind of fertilizer, properly cultivating crops, feeding and caring for livestock.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

The 4-H Recreational Day was held Saturday, May 18th. at the Tidewater Fair Grounds. The day was spent playing games, conducting a program for the occasion. The program was composed of club songs, solos, stunts and demonstrations by club members. Through the cooperation of the state police department, three troopers appeared on the program. These troopers discussed safety measures in walking on highways, crossing the streets, bike riding and skating.

After the program the club members attended the Carver Theater, located in Suffolk, to see the motion picture "On The Road To Tomorrow" which was secured from the Department Of Agriculture of Washington, D. C.

The club leaders assisted in seeing that the clubsters arrived at the Fair Grounds, to the Movies and back home safely. Approximately 500 people saw this picture. 275 club members and club leaders attended this affair. 160 club members were 4-H club caps.

During Rural Life Week in May, all clubs participated in a unified program for this occasion. This program was worked out by club leaders and the agent secured from the National Office. This program was presented in Sunday Schools and Churches. Reports from the clubs indicated that the attendance averaged one hundred or more per club.

One tour was held in the county which included adult and 4-H club members. Thirty people went on this tour. Approximately 12 club members joined the group. This tour covered five communities, visiting demonstrations and projects on poultry, gardens, swine, pasture, sheep, corn hybrids and running water systems.

The 4-H clubs in the county cooperated with the Tidewater Fair October 22-25. Approximately 100 exhibits were furnished by club members. These members obtained \$86.00 in fair premiums.

Allen Boykins, member of the East Suffolk 4-H club won the sweepstake prize for exhibiting the best gilt. The sweepstake prize was \$10.00. Other products exhibited were; corn, poultry, vegetables, peanuts and calves.

The judges used were from Va. State College and Hampton Inst. Twenty-one thousand people attended this Fair. Most of them saw the exhibits.

#### STATE SHORT COURSE

Three club members from Nansemond County attended the 4-H club state short course which was held at Va. State College, Ettrick, Va., August 6-9. The theme was "The Rural Youth Builds For Peace". The group studied types of breeds of work-stock, beef and dairy cattle production and judged them. There were demonstrations given and motion pictures shown.

The delegates from Nansemond County took an active part in all of the activities. Lorenza Davis, president of the Wilroy 4-H club in the county, was elected vice-president of the State Short Course. He also was one of the characters in the Candle Light Services conducted on the College Campus.

### OLDER YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The young farmers of Nansemond County set up an organization early this year which is typical of similar groups getting together all over the country these days. Young farmers too old for 4-H club work and too young for adult groups, have been organizing their own club to take the place of these two group activities.

There are seventeen members in this organization and they are all practical farmers. They either own their farms or are working with their fathers. Since they are anxious to keep up with what is new in farming, they meet once a month in the farm agent's office in Suffolk. There they talk over what they have learned and exchange ideas. Every once in a while one has an idea the others can put to work. Besides, there were demonstrations conducted by each member, for instance, one of the group bought 8 registered pure-bred Berkshire Hogs to improve the quality of their breeds. These hogs purchased were from some of the finest breeds in Virginia. These gilts have farrowed 35 pigs which most of them can be registered. One member conducted a poultry demonstration. A newly combination brooder and laying house was built to accommodate 700 chickens. Nine members grew hybrid corn for demonstrations, which composed of sixteen acres. The reports from these members show that the average yield of corn was around 60 bushels per acrs.

### USDA WAR BOARD

The extension department participated in the Red Cross and War Fund Campaigns this year.

The leaders of the Advisory Board and Neighborhood leaders took the leading part in the Campaigns. In the Red Cross Drive the goal was \$1500.00 for the county and the county reached its goal. The War Fund goal was not quite reached by the county, however they collected close to \$1000.00.

The farmers of Nansemond County have gotten acquainted with the spirit of giving, therefore the work with the various campaigns is not as hard as it was some time ago. Approximately twenty-five leaders participated in this voluntary work.

### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The work with the AAA Program in the county has been primarily of an educational nature. The Extension Service has served as a link between the AAA and the farmers in passing on helpful information relative to its program.

Three personal conferences were held with AAA personnel during the year in behalf of the farmers in Nansemond County.

Recent reports from the AAA office indicate that approximately 80% of the Negro farmers in the county cooperated with the AAA Program. This report also shows that the AAA Staff gets immediate action from the farmers in regard to signing for AAA activities.

The local agent attended three AAA meetings during the year to secure first hand information on the program. Approximately fifty farmers were contacted urging them to take advantage of this worthwhile program.

#### COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The Extension Service assisted five farmers in securing agricultural loans from the American Bank and Trust Company, Suffolk, Va., to finance a wine project, which amounted to \$175.00.

#### COOPERATION WITH FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

The Extension Service has worked with the Farm Security Program, in that demonstrations have been given on poultry culling, renovation of poultry nests, immunizing hogs against Cholera and Hemorrhagic Septicemia on farms of the FSA clients.

This work has been conducted on three farms owned and operated by FSA clients.

#### COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The farmers of the county who have complied with the AAA recommendations and have received benefit payments, are those who have cooperated with the Soil Conservation Program.

The Extension Service has encouraged farmers to live up with this program. Results are seen on many farms in the county. Green manure crops are grown, the use of lime is increasing, analysis of fertilizers are being recognized, winter cover crops are on the increase and the seeding of legumes increasing to a large extent.

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

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

War Food Administration  
Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia

County Hanseman

REPORT OF

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each county extension agent, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, 4-H club agent, and agricultural agent. When an extension agent has been employed during all of the year, the report should be made on the basis of the year. If the agent has been employed for a part of the year, the report should be made on the basis of the period of employment. The report should be made on the basis of the year, or the period of employment, as indicated on the form.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

4-H Club Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

James Harris

From Dec. 1, 1945 to Nov. 30, 1946

Agricultural Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

#### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-28074-1

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
31	1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12	XXXXXXXXXX
30	2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>1</sup>			131	XXXXXXXXXX
30	3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>2</sup>			157	XXXXXXXXXX
30	4. Days in office <sup>3</sup>			85	XXXXXXXXXX
30	5. Days in field <sup>4</sup>			203	XXXXXXXXXX
30	6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>5</sup>			287	287
30	7. Number of different farms or homes visited			170	170
30	8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		313	313
30		(2) Telephone		332	332
30	9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>6</sup>			25	25
30	10. Number of bulletins distributed			126	126
30	11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			3	3
30	12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:		
		(b) Men leaders		41	41
		(c) Women leaders		63	63
30	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	Total attendance of:	1	1
		(b) Leaders		18	18
		(c) Total attendance		11	11
30	13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	275	275
		(b) Total attendance		68	68
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1799	1799
30	14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(b) Total attendance		31	31
30		(1) Number		6	6
30	15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(2) Total attendance		30	30
		(a) Number		1	1
30	16. Tours conducted	(b) Total attendance		30	30
		(a) Number		1	1
30	17. Achievement days held	(b) Total attendance		1	1
		(a) Number		21,000	21,000

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

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>1</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number (b) Total members attending (c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending			1	1
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			10	10
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			326	326
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			4	4
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			279	279

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	845
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	135
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	35
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	69
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	288
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	55
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	725
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	60

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 35
  - (b) Agricultural (1) Name County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 35
  - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Junior Council (2) No. of members 26
  - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name Young Farmers of Hanscombs (2) No. of members 17
  - (e) Older youth (1) Name Young Farmers of Hanscombs (2) No. of members 17
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 13 (b) Home demonstration 13 (c) 4-H Club 13 (d) Older youth 13
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 13
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 13
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 13
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 13
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) 13 (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 4-H Clubs 13, Older Youth 7
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 131 Men 77 Women 54
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 47 (2) Women 54 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 2 (2) Women 13 (3) Older club boys 2 (4) Older club girls 2

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service \_\_\_\_\_
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Women \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Youth \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Women \_\_\_\_\_
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) \_\_\_\_\_
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Women \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Youth \_\_\_\_\_
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (b) No \_\_\_\_\_

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) State extension agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County _____	(2) Community _____	
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>110</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>54</u>
			<u>177</u>

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

**CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	15			2			7	19	1	
(4) State extension workers	1						1	1		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12			2			5	25	1	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8			3			4	15		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	25			3			2	10		
(2) The use of lime	16			10			8	60	2	
(3) The use of fertilizers	50			11			13	150	9	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	8							150	9	
(5) Controlling injurious insects										
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	10							30		

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents				74		16	
(4) State extension workers				1			
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4			13		11	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7			18		8	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	6						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals				20		30	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males				5		2	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females				9			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	23	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	18			63		49	
(5) Controlling external parasites				56		20	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites				61		39	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES<sup>1</sup>

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	2	1	1
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	1	1
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2		

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	31
(b) In the use of crop rotations	24
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	9
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	45
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	22
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	2
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

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

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforestation new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	2
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	175

Wildlife—Continued

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

16-38074-9

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	2		2	6
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8		4	12
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	2 19 5	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	13 17	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		2
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	3 4 1	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes (i) With farm-labor problems (j) In developing supplemental sources of income		3 2 10 3

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

10-28074-1

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents			4		7						
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			7		10						
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			3								
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year											
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			8		23						
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$404.00	\$	\$400.00	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										3	
93. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>2</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

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

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents				3	
(3) Agricultural agents				3	
(4) State extension workers				4	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
<b>The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued</b>		<b>Rural Electrification—Continued</b>			
105. Number of families assisted this year in—			106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		
(a) Constructing dwellings			107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings			(a) Obtaining electricity		
(c) Installing sewage systems			(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		
(d) Installing water systems			(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(e) Installing heating systems			<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>		
(f) Providing needed storage space			108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens			(a) The construction of farm buildings	4	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)			(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	9	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings			(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	2	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)			<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods			109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(l) Laundry arrangement			(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects			110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
(o) Improving home grounds			111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts					

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

112. Days devoted to line of work by:	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
	Home production of family food supply (e)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents	130			
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	7	3	2
(3) Agricultural agents	3			
(4) State extension workers	13	11	9	6
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	27	18	12	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
115. Number of families assisted this year—	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(b) With food preparation		365	2235	
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup>				
(1) Of vegetables	125			
(2) Of fruits	28			
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	15			
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems <sup>2</sup>				
(1) Canning				
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(j) In canning according to a budget				
(k) With child-feeding problems				
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				3
(n) With first-aid or home nursing				162
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

<sup>1</sup> Sum of the systems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.  
<sup>2</sup> Weight of finished product after drying.  
<sup>3</sup> Weight of product before curing.  
<sup>4</sup> Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.  
<sup>5</sup> Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117	(1) Home demonstration agents				
118	Days devoted to line of work by—				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				8
	(4) State extension workers				
119	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				3
120	Number of voluntary local leaders or community members assisting this year				
<b>Home Management—Family Economics—Continued</b>		<b>Clothing and Textiles—Continued</b>			
121	Number of families assisted this year—	127	Number of families assisted this year with—		
	(a) With time-management problems		(a) Clothing-construction problems		
	(b) With home accounts		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles		
	(c) With financial planning		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing		
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets		
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		<b>Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued</b>		
122	Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	128	Number of families assisted this year—		
	(a) Food		(a) With child-development and guidance problems		
	(b) Clothing		(b) In improving family relationships		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	129	Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year		
	(d) General household supplies	130	Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men		
123	Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations <sup>1</sup> or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women		
	(a) Food	131	Number of children in families represented by such individuals		
	(b) Clothing	<b>Recreation and Community Life—Continued</b>			
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	132	Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation		15
	(d) General household supplies	133	Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities		1
124	Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	134	Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		2
125	Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	135	Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—		1
			(a) Club or community home		
126	Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		(b) Permanent camp		
			(c) Community rest rooms		
127	Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	136	Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		
		137	Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations		

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

<sup>1</sup> The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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

16-28074-2

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	8	2	8	2	13	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	65	2	13	1	15	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	66	102	54	88	75	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	47	76	45	58	2060	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	2	1	2	1	3	Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	67	10	54	8	62	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made
						Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
						Meals planned
						Meals served
163. Food selection and preparation						Quarts canned
164. Food preservation						
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
						Garments made
166. Clothing						Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
						Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	205	193	176	158	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. 13
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys 198 (b) Girls 199
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys 176 (b) Girls 157
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys 198 (b) Girls 199
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys 132 (b) Girls 121
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys 66 (b) Girls 78

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	33	29	10 and under	18	27
2d.	45	42	11	28	27
3d.	43	23	12	45	38
4th	32	320	13	37	31
5th	13	22	14	29	36
6th	21	3	15	26	24
7th	7	0	16	12	17
8th	0	0	17	3	3
9th	0	0	18	0	0
10th and over	0	0	19	0	0
			20 and over	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging 122 (f) Fire and accident prevention 200
- (b) Giving demonstrations 50 (g) Wildlife conservation 1
- (c) Recreational leadership 88 (h) Keeping personal accounts 397
- (d) Music appreciation 397 (i) Use of economic information 0
- (e) Health 397 (j) Soil and water conservation 0
- (k) Forestry 0
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 0
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs. 11

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth 1
186. Membership in such groups. (a) Young men 17  
(b) Young women 0
187. Number of members by school status and age
- |                 | In school (a) | Out of school |             | Under 21 years (d) | 21-24 years (e) | 25 years and older (f) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
|                 |               | Unmarried (b) | Married (c) |                    |                 |                        |
| (1) Young men   | 2             | 9             | 6           | 3                  | 8               | 6                      |
| (2) Young women | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0                  | 0               | 0                      |

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups 11
189. Total attendance at such meetings 165
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted 0
191. Membership in such groups. (a) Young men 0  
(b) Young women 0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted. (a) Young men 0  
(b) Young women 0
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) 17
- (a) Young men 0  
(b) Young women 0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems	✓			
(2) Vocational guidance			✓	
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities		✓		
(5) Community service activities			✓	
(6) Technical agriculture				✓
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				✓

<sup>1</sup> All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

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

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

## TERMINOLOGY

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

### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.  
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.  
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.  
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An extension *program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situations group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.