

NARRATIVE REPORT
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Eastville, Virginia
December 1, 1951 to December 1, 1952

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Stenographer

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III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

In Northampton, the county organization is rather informal. There is a County Board of Agriculture that is thoroughly interested in the growth and development of agriculture within the county. This group is composed of four farmers from each of the three magisterial districts. These men have been most cooperative in their efforts to carry worthwhile information to the farm people of their respective communities.

1952 has been an exciting year due to the fact that the prices of most all crops have been high. Some local bankers state that their deposits are the highest on record. This condition has made planning for the future more difficult and, apparently, more important. The planning group is more concerned than ever about the possibility of a period of less favorable prices, while costs of production are extremely high, and still climbing. This group is particularly concerned about the effect the 1952 prices will have on their plans for production patterns.

Another thing that they wish to encourage is an increase in the production of livestock on farms where they can be used advantageously. Livestock numbers have increased during the past two years but it is evident that a further increase is desirable for the purpose of eliminating some financial hazard and to better utilize their time.

In addition to the above, this organization cooperates with similar organizations of other areas that have similar problems. They attempt to work out a program beneficial to the area.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

According to the 1950 Farm Census, Northampton County is composed of 603 farms, almost 100 percent of which are classified as truck farms, growing the following crops, listed in the order of importance: Irish potatoes, tomatoes, snap beans, sweet potatoes, cabbage, lima beans, strawberries, peppers, sweet corn, spinach, collards, kale, lettuce and peanuts.

Almost the entire acreage is classified as sassafras sandy loam or sassafras fine sandy loam, which will produce good yields of truck crops when good cultural practices are followed. Because most of this land is farmed intensively and since most truck crops have very little crop residue, it is necessary that large amounts of fertilizer and organic matter be added each year.

This is a narrow V shaped county, lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, varying in width from one to eight miles. Because of its proximity to salt water and to the Gulf Stream, the temperatures are unusually mild for such latitude. Erosion is almost no problem because all land is quite level.

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Due to the facts mentioned in the paragraphs above, and the fact that overnight delivery can be made to the markets of Pennsylvania, New York and New England, by truck or by rail, this county is in an unusually good position to supply fresh vegetables to this thickly populated area.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy

The soil building program in 1952 has been exceptionally good. The seeding of rye, for a winter cover, continues to be the outstanding practice. Oats are also used for this purpose. These small grains are used as winter cover because early spring crops predominate and the land must be plowed in January, February and March for these crops. Winter legumes, such as crimson clover and vetch, get very little growth, by this time. Crimson clover and vetch are used extensively on land that will be planted later in the spring or early summer. There is also extensive use of natural grasses, sorghum and sudan grass as summer fallow crops. These crops usually follow an early spring cash crop and are plowed down in September and followed by one of the winter cover crops, mentioned above.

On practically every farm as such lime is being used as can be justified under the present crop rotation system. Most of this lime is being supplied through the Agricultural Conservation Association. The P.M.A. will distribute approximately 3,000 tons of ground limestone this year.

Most farmers followed good cultural practices and used adapted hybrids, for the production of corn in 1952. However, due to severe drought and exceedingly high temperatures in July, the crop has been quite disappointing. However, the yields have been definitely better than they were averaging 15 years ago.

The Northampton County Corn Club, sponsored a corn growing contest again this year and approximately 40 farmers entered the contest. This has created considerable interest, in spite of the fact that no yields have been outstanding.

Small grain for harvest is of little importance in Northampton County at the present, most of it being rye, which is used locally as seed for winter cover.

Most farmers have adequate pasture for the limited livestock numbers on them. However, as the production of livestock increases, pastures will also have to be increased. An orchard grass and ladino clover mixture is used for most permanent pastures. Also the winter cover crops, in many instances, are

grazed from October until March.

Due to the fact that peanats have a peak labor demand, at the same time as many other crops, only about 175 acres were planted here this year. It is evident yields are satisfactory and this crop may grow in popularity, in this county. Because this crop was planted, for the first time, in 1951 it has been necessary that the County Agent spend considerable time with the farmers producing this crop, because of their inexperience with it.

B. Poultry

The County Agent has done very little work in connection with poultry, this year. The Assistant County Agent, through 4-H Club members, has done some work, which is reported under the 4-H Club Section of this report. Also, the Home Demonstration Agent has conducted a formal program on Home Flock Improvement.

C. Dairying

There are only four farmers producing grade A milk, in Northampton County. The 1950 Census shows a total of only 501 cows being milked in this county. Obviously there is not enough being produced to supply local demands. Milk is retailing here at 27¢ to 29¢ per quart. In spite of this favorable price, the Agent has been unable to interest other farmers in producing milk. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that the production of vegetable crops has been quite profitable and farmers are prone to make a change while prices are high. The four men now engaged in dairying are producing to capacity and evidently can not expand further.

Many farmers have no cow and very few have more than one. For this reason, it is obvious that insufficient milk is being produced for home consumption.

D. Livestock

The cattle numbers have increased substantially during 1952. Farmers are slowly finding a way to fit the production of beef into their farming operations. They are using winter cover crops and some crop residues to advantage in this enterprise. Some very good permanent pasture has been developed off land that is too wet for most row crops. The natural grasses that grow after the harvesting of spring crops are also used for pasture.

Sheep continue to grow in popularity and are produced in small flocks on many farms. In most cases, they are being produced efficiently, however, more emphasis needs to be placed on the eradication of internal parasites.

Hog numbers have declined slightly, during 1952, due to the unfavorable corn-hog ratio. The use of pastures for hogs is not as effective as it should be. During 1952, disease rates have been low.

B. Horticulture

1. Irish Potatoes

Potato yields, in 1952, were fair or better. The market was extremely good. For this reason, all farmers found potato production very profitable. Also, as a result of this, the acreage in 1953 will probably be considerably larger than that planted in 1952.

The Irish Cobbler, as usual, accounted for the largest acreage, however, there was a substantial increase in the Kathia variety. There were some Sebago, Kenebec, Red Bliss, and Pontiac. There was also some very small planting of the Fungo variety, due to the fact that seed were not available. However, indications are that more seed will be available in 1953 and it is expected that the acreage of this variety will increase each year as the availability of seed increases. The Extension Service has encouraged the production of varieties other than Cobbler because they should expect larger yields, a better quality potato and potatoes without deep eyes that are characteristic of the Cobbler variety.

Considerable work has been done by the County Agent to encourage better harvesting and marketing practices. A concerted effort has been made to avoid heat injury and bruising, which has been proven, by the Experiment Station, to be one of the chief causes of deterioration in transit. Some very definite progress has been made in this direction. It is also encouraging to note that a larger percentage of the potato crop was washed, in 1952.

The County Agent has attempted, with some success, to encourage a more judicious use of fertilizer on potatoes. It has become evident, in recent years, that on some farms the quality and quantity of potatoes produced has been poorer due to the use of excessive amounts of fertilizer.

Insect control has been no problem and the use of fungicides was not necessary, in 1952. A substantial quantity of fungicides was used, contrary to the advice of Extension Specialists.

2. Tomatoes

For the most part, cultural practices on tomato production is very good; one of the greatest difficulties being

the use of excessive quantities of fertilizer, particularly at the time plants are set in the field. The Extension Service is and has been attempting, with some success, to correct this condition. Success, in this endeavor, has been much greater in 1952 than in any previous year.

Due to the tomato plant quarantine regulation, established by the State Department of Agriculture in 1951, the quality of southern grown plants received was exceptionally good.

The price received for green and pink tomatoes, for fresh market, was very good throughout the season; however, the price of ripe tomatoes for canning was only fair during most of the harvesting season. However, as a whole, all the farmers found tomatoes quite profitable.

3. Sweet Potatoes

One of the Extension's chief activities, during 1952, has been to encourage the use of improved sweet potato seed. Farmers have been encouraged to buy seed that were known to be good because of performance in past years. They have also been encouraged to make good selections from their own strains of various varieties. The latter practice is proving to be most promising. The demand and price of sweet potatoes has remained strong throughout the harvest season, however, it is the opinion of the County Agent, that in spite of this fact, more potatoes have been stored in this county than ever before. The Extension program, for a number of years, has encouraged sweetpotato storage.

4. Cabbage

The quantity and quality of spring cabbage in 1952, was very good and the market was exceptionally good. For this reason, all farmers found this crop very profitable. County Agent has, for a number of years, encouraged the production of cabbage in the fall. This year, the acreage of this crop is substantial, however, many of them were seeded later than recommended date, and due to drought, it is evident, at the close of the year, that some of these cabbage will not mature. However, it is possible that this portion of the crop may be harvested for collards. One of the advantages of this fall crop is that it utilizes the time of farmers and farm labor at a time when labor demands are very low.

5. Snap Beans

There is in Northampton County a small acreage of early spring snap beans, however, there is a rather large acreage of fall beans. Most of the latter are planted during the month of August and are harvested between September 15 and November 10, at which time, the season is usually ended by frost. In 1952 the frost, on the morning of October 22, damaged the bean crop severely. Some fields were completely destroyed. A few days later another frost occurred, which destroyed most of the remaining beans. It is estimated that the loss in Northampton, due to these very early frosts, was probably \$200,000.

Black Valentine continues to be the most popular variety. There are some Contenders and a few Bountiful also grown. Bountiful, the most preferred variety a few years ago, has continued to decline in popularity. Many of the snapbeans here are grown under contract, however canners and freezers do buy on the open market.

Also, all the farmers follow the Extension Service recommendations for the control of insects and diseases.

There is evidence to indicate that some farmers are using excessive amounts of fertilizer on snap beans and the County Agent has exerted some effort to correct this condition. During 1952, some farmers have seen the wisdom of this recommendation.

6. Lima Beans

The yield of Fordhook lima beans, planted for fresh market, was exceptionally good in 1952, however, many fields were severely damaged by the unusually early frost. This crop has declined in popularity during recent years due, in the opinion of growers and dealers, to competition from frozen beans.

There is also produced here a substantial acreage of lima beans for canning. These are produced by, or under the supervision of local processors. They are handled efficiently and the County Agent has not had occasion to do much work in this field.

7. Strawberries

Interest in strawberries has declined further, during 1952, due to, chiefly, the high cost of harvesting

and marketing.

Blackmore continues to account for almost the entire acreage. No other variety has yet been found to be more satisfactory under all conditions.

Chemical weed control has proven to be one of the best means of reducing the cost of producing strawberries. County Agent has done considerable work with growers, in this field.

Red spider populations were high during the spring of 1952 and it was necessary that a concerted effort be made for its control.

8. Peppers

The chief problem in the production of peppers has been that of disease control. Mosaic and possibly other virus diseases seem to be the major problem. The specialists of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station recommend a program of sanitation and the use of insecticides on plant beds. The County Agent has attempted to conduct an educational program along these lines.

9. Sweet Corn

The production of sweet corn declined slightly, in 1952. Corn that was irrigated produced a satisfactory quantity of good quality, which brought a satisfactory price, however, much of the corn that was not irrigated was of poor quality and did not bring a profitable price.

All of the growers of this crop follow a rigid insect control program. To control the Corn Earworm and European Corn Borer, it is necessary to put on heavy applications of DDT, beginning with the first silks appearing and repeated every two or three days until the silks are dry. This means applying the insecticide about 5 times.

This crop is also most exacting in its harvesting requirements. It must be harvested when it has reached the proper stage of maturity, but before it gets too hard. It must be harvested during the cool hours of the early morning or else artificially cooled in a bath of ice water, within a short time after harvest. Unless proper precautions are followed, corn can soon deteriorate until it is worthless.

10. Other Crops

Other truck crops produced here include squash, broc-

ccoli, lettuce, cucumbers and asparagus. The County Agent has attempted to secure all available information on these crops and distribute same on request.

F. Farm Labor

The farm labor activities of the County Agent have been of little consequence, during 1952. There have been adequate supplies of migratory labor throughout the harvest season, which is from May until November. There has been some shortage of capable full-time farm labor and farmers are trying to overcome this difficulty by increasing the use of labor saving equipment.

The Northampton County Farm Bureau own and operate two migratory labor camps, in this county, and many farmers have housing facilities on their farms for migratory workers. These migratory workers are necessary during the harvest season from May until November.

G. Agricultural Planning

Agricultural Planning, individually and collectively, is one of the chief functions of Extension in Northampton County. The shortage of full-time farm labor and fear of financial difficulty is responsible for continuing changes in the pattern of production on most farms.

The dissemination of outlook information is most important in connection with agricultural planning. Most farmers are always eager for the latest outlook information. At least one county-wide meeting is held each year, at which time Extension Agricultural Economist is present to bring all available information on the market prospects for the individual crops produced here. This meeting is usually held shortly after the outlook meeting for agricultural workers, held in Washington.

During 1952, some consideration has been given to the use of land from which timber has recently been cut. This land has been clear cut, with the exception of a few seed trees being left on most tracts. On much of this land pine reproduction is not coming. Some of it is being cleared for crop production and, in a very few instances, pine seedlings are being set. However, during 1952, some consideration has been given to the possibility of getting some of this land in pasture, without the very high cost of clearing. It is the opinion of some farmers that this can be done by grazing. Their thought is that animals grazing over such land would get very little feed from this source but, by keeping down scrub hardwoods, which are al-

ways of poor quality, that this land can be eventually developed into desirable pasture.

H. Cooperatives

The Extension Service has cooperated wholeheartedly with the Northampton County Farm Bureau, especially in its efforts to arrange interesting and educational programs.

The Extension Service has also worked in close harmony with the Virginia Potato and Vegetable Growers Association in its efforts to promote the interest of truck farmers in this section of Virginia. This association has done a great deal of work on the truck farmers' marketing problems and has done some work on the formulation of national legislative policies. The membership of this association is composed of the members of the County Farm Bureaus in Manassas, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Accomack and Northampton counties.

The local R.E.A. cooperative is now operating successfully and efficiently and, for this reason, the Extension Service has had no occasion to work with them.

I. Forestry

The woodland of this county is composed of from 40 to 100% Loblolly Pine. This evidently makes a most desirable type lumber. Due to the high demand for lumber, farmers have been getting extremely high prices for their timber, in recent years. Thousands of acres have been cut but, unfortunately, little effort has been made to reforest these cut over tracts.

The County Board of Agriculture, the County Board of Supervisors, Soil Conservation District Supervisors, the local Maritime Club, and other groups recognize this as an unfavorable condition but, so far, all efforts have been unable to bring about a substantial change. Seed trees are being left on many tracts and, in a few instances, pine seedlings are being set. One demonstration to kill off scrub hardwoods, with chemical treatment, has been established in 1952.

It is, however, encouraging to note that the importance of a farm forestry program is beginning to crystallize in the minds of many owners of woodland and possibly this program may begin to develop faster during the next few years.

J. Guidance Program For Returning Veterans

Just about all the veterans of World War II have now become adjusted and are now farming efficiently in this county.

It is the feeling, of the County Agent, that they no longer care to be classified in a separate group and given special consideration. Many of them are working with the various organizations and doing a good part by their communities.

K. Irrigation

There are approximately 40 farmers in this county using irrigation on 3,000 or more acres of land. The use of Supplemental irrigation has proven to be quite profitable and would be expanded further but for the fact that sufficient quantities of water, for this purpose, are not available on most farms. It is felt that technical information on irrigation is inadequate. Local farmers are attempting, through the Soil Conservation District Supervisors, to have further research work inaugurated.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

John K. Branch, Assistant County Agent

A. Organization

During the past year, the Assistant County Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent carried on the 4-H Club work in Northampton County.

There were four active 4-H Clubs, in the county, with 123 members. Of this total, 55 members took projects supervised by the Assistant Agent. Two meetings were held monthly, one a joint meeting, at which time the club discussed general club activities; and the other, a project meeting, where individual attention is given to members and their projects.

The Northampton 4-H County Council met early in the year and elected officers and organized 4-H club work for the year. Programs for each month were prepared and goals were set up for each club to try and attain. The Council met again late in the club year and reviewed the achievements of each club and elected delegates to the Short Course and Jamestown Camp.

Each club in the county had a leader or sponsor to help with 4-H activities. These leaders all did a good job in assisting the Agents with club work.

B. Project Work

There were 9 different projects carried by members, under the supervision of the Assistant Agent. These included 1 hybrid corn, 9 garden projects, 29 Rural Electrification projects, 1

baby beef project, 2 calf projects, 3 market pig projects, 1 rabbit project, 1 sheep project and 12 poultry projects. Of the 55 members enrolled, there was a project completion of 69%. It is observed, by the Agent, that more work should be put on record keeping.

The newspapers have been very cooperative in publishing all 4-H activities submitted by the Agent and the 4-H club. Each club has been responsible for entering in the paper, each month, an article to cover the activities of their club. This responsibility has been carried out by the clubs quite satisfactorily.

C. Achievements

One boy attended the State Short Course from Northampton County. Lack of transportation and suitable senior 4-H club members prevented larger attendance. It is hoped that with the organization of a senior boys' 4-H club, that material for the Short Course and future All Stars will emerge.

Nine boys and 13 girls attended the annual summer 4-H camp at Jamestown. It was an excellent, well conducted camp.

One boy, from Northampton County, won a scholarship to the Conservation Camp, held at Holiday Lake. This is an excellent training program, offered to outstanding 4-H club members, with the compliments of the Virginia Forest Service.

One boy, from Northampton County, won the county award to the Electric Congress, held in Richmond, but at the last minute was unable to attend.

Northampton County was the second place state winner in the Cooperative Contest, this year. Efforts on the part of a local cooperative enabled the county to accomplish this achievement.

Rural Life Sunday was observed by a large number of 4-H club members, this year. Emphasis was put on church attendance, at the club meetings, preceding Rural Life Sunday. Some members reported taking part in the service by handing out programs, taking up collection and other church activities.

The annual 4-H club picnic was held jointly by Accomack and Northampton Counties, at East Point. Good times were had by those that attended.

National 4-H Club Week was observed by all the clubs in the county. Attractive window displays were arranged in store windows in each community, by the individual clubs. The best window displays were selected by judges, and the winning clubs still

be awarded prizes.

The 4-H department at Keller Fair showed little improvement over last year. The number of exhibits, from Northampton, fell far short of the expected goal.

It has been decided that an Achievement Day will not be held, this year, however, county awards will be awarded to boys in the county having the best projects in each department.

D. Outlook

With the organization of a senior boys' 4-H Club in Northampton County, it is expected that such more progress will be made with members of the older group.

VII. WAR MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

This committee is set up and ready to function when, and if, there is some work to be done by it. It has, however, during 1952, done no work of a concrete nature.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

A. Organization to Handle Educational Work

The County Agent has cooperated with the County and Community Committeemen in its efforts to promote the judicious use of soil building practices. Prior to its farm canvass, by Community Committeemen, the County Agent instructed this group on the ways and means of getting the best results from each of the soil building practices, which had previously been approved by the County P.M.A. Committee. This agency has distributed approximately 3,000 tons of ground limestone and a rather large quantity of crimson clover, vetch and ladino clover seed, as grant of aid materials.

B. Meetings

The County Agent has attended all meetings of County and Community Committeemen.

C. Farmers Contacted

An effort has been made to explain the services that may be rendered by the P.M.A., in all contacts with farmers, where applicable. These contacts have been made through meetings and, also, through individual contacts.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LENDING AGENCIES

A. Local

As guest of one of the local banks, County Agent attended the Farm Credit Conference of the Bankers' Association, in March, of this year. As a result of this contact, it has been possible to develop a better understanding, on the part of the local bankers, the requirements of efficient farm management, including possible use of credit.

Due to the fact that local farmers use comparatively large quantities of fertilizer and labor, their requirements for cash are high. This means that many of them must borrow substantial quantities of money, for production. Since the growing crop is not satisfactory collateral, many farmers can not meet the requirements of banks, to borrow the necessary money. For this reason this source of credit is not extensively used.

B. Production Credit

The Cape Production Credit Association, which serves Northampton and Accomack Counties, is operating quite efficiently and is rendering a great service to the farmers. No doubt, the availability of Production Credit Loans has done much to reduce the margin between cash and time price of fertilizer and other farm supplies. Each year many of its clients improve their position to the point that they can get by without borrowing money for production purposes. Also, each year they take on new clients, who have previously used the facilities of the Farmers Home Administration, or used dealer credit. The collection rates have been excellent and the Association is in a sound financial position.

X. COOPERATION WITH FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Though the relationships of the Farmers Home Administration and the Extension Service have been harmonious, the County Agent has had little opportunity to assist this agency. It has served, chiefly, veterans and farmers, who operate on a small scale and, from all indications, it has served them adequately.

XI. COOPERATION WITH THE DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Eastern Shore Soil Conservation District was organized, primarily, to help farmers with their problems in irrigation. However, the Board of Supervisors has recognized other farm problems and, with the cooperation of representatives of other agencies, has attempted to improve conditions in such things as forestry, wind erosion and underground water resources.

Mr. J. M. Selby, who is serving as County Conservationist, is an engineer and has been of inestimable value to many farmers in establishing ponds for irrigation and tile drainage. The County Agent serves as a member of the Board of Supervisors of this organization.

XII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

Apparently the most effective means of reaching farmers in Northampton County is through individual contacts. This is accomplished, chiefly, through farm visits, however, they are contacted, also, in office visits and by telephone. Through such contacts, it is possible to get improved practices inaugurated on some farms. The use of these practices, in turn, serve as informal demonstrations, which other farmers are urged to observe. In this way new practices become established as general practices, throughout the county.

County Agent occasionally sends out circular letters on things that are of particular importance at a particular time. This information or advice seems to be well followed.

It is a recognized fact, in Northampton County, that many farmers rely on fertilizer and seed dealers and salesmen for advice. For this reason, a concerted effort is made to inform these people of the latest Experiment Station recommendations.

The farmers of Northampton County rely heavily on the recommendations of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, which they receive directly, as well as through the County Agent. Many of them contact the County Agent or telephone the Experiment Station, directly, for advice on particular problems. The Specialists of the Experiment Station, frequently visit local farmers, with the County Agent, to discuss their particular problems. Also the Experiment Station sends out a 4-page monthly publication, entitled "The Vegetable Grower News", which goes to approximately 350 farmers in this county.

The local weekly papers are used extensively and their editors are most cooperative. Indications are that this means of reaching people is not as effective as it should be. Only occasionally does the County Agent hear comments on the articles published.

XIII. TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The following trends have been noted, in the past few years, in farming operations in Northampton County.

1. Due to high farm income, soil building practices increased substantially, in 1952. This trend has been constant since the late 1930's, with the exception of 1961, when there was some decline due to low farm income, in 1950-51.

The use of winter cover crops and some summer fallow crops

- is, possibly, more expensive here than in any county in Virginia.
2. A change toward mechanization continues and it has been accelerated during 1952, due to the scarcity of labor and more available money to invest in capital equipment.
 3. During the past several years, there has been a definite trend toward wider diversification, however, in 1952 this trend seems to have stopped and, possibly moved into reverse a little. Farmers find that, while diversification reduces the risk of high financial loss, it increases overhead expenses. Diversification requires more machinery and more labor. It is not meant to imply here that it is a trend toward a one-crop system. Many farmers have had, in recent years, as many as 10 different crops. This has been reduced to no less than 4 crops on any one farm, and of course, some farmers continue to produce as many as 10 different commodities.
 4. The trend, which has existed for about 25 years, toward a reduced acreage of potatoes will definitely be reversed in 1953, due to exceptionally favorable prices received for potatoes in 1952. It is hard to predict now whether this is a reversal of a trend or will be merely a one or two year interruption in an old trend.
 5. The rates of fertilizer application have been increasing for more than 10 years. This trend also seems to have almost halted in 1952. The County Agent has observed many fields of tomatoes, snapbeans, peppers and potatoes that have been over-fertilized in recent years.
 6. There has been, during 1952, a marked improvement in marketing procedure on many vegetable crops. Nearly all of the sweet potatoes shipped from here are washed and well culled. Also many are waxed. This is due, in part, to a strong demand from processors for culled sweet potatoes. Very definite improvement is also noted in the handling of Irish potatoes, peppers, cabbage and tomatoes for fresh market.

The above mentioned trends led to more efficient production and, undoubtedly, will result in higher income for farmers and lower cost food for the public.

Most farmers keep an open mind and are alert to changing conditions that may make it advisable to change their practices at any time.

Listed below are a few things that the County Agent thinks should have more consideration in the future.

1. To encourage the production of milk and vegetables for local consumption.
2. More careful culling of vegetables to be sold on fresh market, the culls to be sold to processors, fed to livestock, or discarded.

3. More packing house facilities for better and further local processing. Consideration may be given prepackaging vegetables at shipping point.
4. To encourage the trend toward livestock production on farms where applicable.
5. To encourage a further reduction in production costs by a more efficient use of labor and machinery, and more judicious use of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Northampton

REPORT OF

Emmie Bratter
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
From Dec 1, 1951 to Dec 1, 1952
To 19 to 19

John T. Branch 4-1/2 Club Agent
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
Roy U. Nottingham Agricultural Agent.
Assistant Agricultural Agent.
From Dec 1, 1951 to Dec 1, 1952
From Dec 1, 1951 to Dec 1, 1952
From 19 to 19



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 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

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Ag. cultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12	4 1/2	12 1/2	XXXXXX	
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ¹	167	1 1/2	259 1/2	XXXXXX	
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ²	107 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	XXXXXX	
4.	Days in office ³	85 1/2	17	85 1/2	XXXXXX	
5.	Days in field ⁴	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	XXXXXX	
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work	581	7 1/2	625 1/2	1276	
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	226	63	461	730	
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office	825	60	314	320
		(b) Telephone	690	7	787	845
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	48	33	33	46	
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	88 1/2	423	308	730	
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
12.	Training meetings held at local leaders' committee on	(a) Number	9		9	
		(b) Total attendance	82		840	
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under question 12.)	(a) Number	2		2	
		(b) Total attendance	8		8	
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number	35		36	
		(b) Total attendance	48		677	
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number	22		65	
		(b) Total attendance	8076	378	76	1447
16.	Tours conducted	(a) Number	18		18	
		(b) Total attendance	8		1	
17.	Achievement days held	(a) Number	32		32	
		(b) Total attendance				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who does practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplicate entries due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 7 and 8 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	3	3	4	
	(b) Total boys attending		11	11	11	
	(c) Total girls attending	13			13	
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	29	6	50	87
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	8	12	19	180
	(b) Total attendance	312	1697	1697	2009	
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	14		14	
		(b) Total attendance	164		164	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3		3	
	(b) Total attendance	14		14		

¹ Include assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 15.

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 (1950 census)	603
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	273
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	15
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	0
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	191
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	122
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	244
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	122
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	70
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	47
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	503
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	291

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 12
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Northampton County, H. D. Committee (2) No. of members 10
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Advisory Committee (2) No. of members 5
- (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

- (a) Agricultural 12
- (b) Home demonstration 36
- (c) 4-H Club 5
- (d) Young men and women (older youth) _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community item on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) _____

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

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____

39. (a) Covered under question 18. (b) Covered under question 19. _____

40. Combined with question 19. _____

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

- (a) Adult work (1) Men 02 (2) Women 63
- (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men _____ (2) Women 2
- (3) Older club boys _____
- (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (overall 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 (overall planning) _____

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹	County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
			(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents	8	2 1/2	8 2 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents	19		19
(3) Agricultural agents	20 1/2		20 1/2
(4) State extension workers	5		5
(1) County	4		4
(2) Community	8		8
	90		90
	127		127

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (overall 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 (b) 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.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	4				7					
(3) Agricultural agents	32 1/2		3	3	0 1/2			5 1/2		6
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3		3	3	3			3		3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	150		5	3	15			12		10
(2) The use of lime	20		0	30	15			150		10
(3) The use of fertilizers	50		5	0	15			150		10
(4) Controlling plant diseases	18		0	12	0			200		5
(5) Controlling injurious insects			60	60	0			40		7
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	25		0	0	3			25		70
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	3		0	0	0			0		0

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents		2	3	4		40	
(3) Agricultural agents	24	11 1/2	2 1/2	9		25	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	20	3	3	3		2	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year							
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	2					2	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	0	3	4			0	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	0	3	0			0	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	2	1	1			20	
(5) Controlling external parasites	0	1	0			1	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	4			0	
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0			0	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
92. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	11	12	
(4) State extension workers			
93. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	3	
94. Number of voluntary local leaders or county team assistants this year	4	4	
Soil and Water—Continued			
95. Number of farmers assisted this year—			
(a) With problems of land use	10		
(b) In the use of erosion control	10		
(c) In strip cropping	10		
(d) In constructing terraces	10		
(e) In grassing waterways or cover-crop use	10		
(f) In the use of contour farming of upland	10		
(g) In controlling pasture range	10		
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	10		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or erosion	10		
(j) In summer fallowing	10		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	10		
(l) With drainage	10		
(m) With irrigation	10		
(n) With land clearing	10		
96. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	10		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10		

¹ Include nature study.

Soil and Water—Continued

95. Number of farmers assisted this year—			
(a) In reforesting new areas (include planting of small trees, field borders, and plantings)	10	12	
(b) In making improved thinning selections or pruning trees	10	12	
(c) With selection cutting	10	12	
(d) With production of naval stores	10	12	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	10	12	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	10	12	
97. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	10	12	

Wildlife—Continued

98. Number of farmers assisted this year—			
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	10	12	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	10	12	
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	10	12	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	10	12	

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers.	4	2 1/2	3	18 1/2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	3	3	3	3
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	12	12	12	12
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business. (b) Enterprise. (c) Other.	0 0 0	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) Getting started in farming, or in relocating. (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans). (g) In using "outlook" to finance farm adjustments. (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes. (i) With farm-labor problems. (j) In developing supplementary sources of income.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— (a) Farm inventory. (b) General farm records. (c) Enterprise records.	0 20 25			
76. 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.	75 0 75 0	3	5	150 90 0 0

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
77. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers.	4	1/2	3	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	3	3	3	3
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.	0	0	0	0
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.	0	0	0	2
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).	0	0	0	0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.	0	0	0	1

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products ²	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ³
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year											
85. Number of voluntary local leaders											
(1) Women assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives assisted in organizing this year											
87. Number of existing cooperatives assisted during the year											
88. Number of members of the cooperatives assisted during the year (question 86)											
89. Number discontinued											
90. Number of farmers of families (include members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Number discontinued											
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or purchase removal purchases assisted or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs conducted this year (specify)											

¹Include livestock, poultry, and hawking purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
²Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
³Organized piece of work.

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HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	52	292 124		
(2) 4-H Club agents		1242	1	
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers	5	3		
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	3	1	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting year	16	0	0	

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	1
(b) Remodeling dwellings	
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing feed storage space	3
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	0
(h) Improving arrangements of rooms (other than kitchens)	28
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or trim	0
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	75
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	123
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	6
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
(a) Number of families assisted this year in obtaining electricity	
(b) Selection or use of electric lights and other electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	
(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	
Farm Buildings—Continued	
107. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	7
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	0
(c) Selection or construction of farm building equipment	0
Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	3
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	0
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	0
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	0

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	23 1/2	12	10	13
(2) 4-H Club agents	4	1/2	2	2
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	3
114. Number of voluntary local leaders of committees assisting this year	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	3
115. Number of families assisted this year				
(a) Improving diets				84
(b) With food preparation				84
(c) Improving food supply by making changes in the food group				84
(1) Of vegetables				84
(2) Of fruits				84
(3) Of meats				84
(4) Of milk				84
(5) Of poultry and eggs				84
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) (Do not include subitem (6) in this total)				3
116. Kind of food				3
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(a) With home butchering, meat cutting, etc.				84
(b) With butter or cheese making				84
(c) With food-preservation problems				84
(1) Canning				84
(2) Freezing				84
(3) Drying				84
(4) Storing				84
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) (Do not include subitem (5) in this total)				40
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(a) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food supply budget				84
(b) In canning according to a budget				84
(1) With child-feeding problems				84
(2) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				84
(3) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization, cough, whooping cough, etc.)				84
(4) With first aid or home nursing				84
(5) In removing fire and accident hazards				84
117. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				84
118. Number of nutrition or health clubs organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				84

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	17	23	10 1/2	26
	(2) 4-H Club agents				3
	(3) Agricultural agents		1		
	(4) State extension workers	3	3	3	3
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	16	2		5	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

21. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems 175
 - (b) With home accounts
 - (c) With financial planning
 - (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses
 - (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income
22. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year through cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals)
- (a) Food
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment
 - (d) General household supplies
23. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations: (a) Individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment 175
 - (d) General household supplies
24. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications) 135
25. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions 50
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living 50

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

27. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems 125
 - (b) The selection of clothing and textiles
 - (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing
 - (d) Clothing accounts or budgets
28. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems
 - (b) In improving family relationships
29. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year
30. Number of different individuals participating in this year's child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men
- (b) Women
31. Number of children in families represented as such individuals

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

32. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation
33. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities
34. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or community center
 - (b) Permanent camp
 - (c) Community rest rooms
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities 3
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations 2

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

² Includes question 125, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or unorganized.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Cereals.....	1		0		Acre
139. Other cereals.....					Acre
140. Peanuts.....					Acre
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....					Acre
142. Soil and water conservation.....					Acre
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....					Acre
144. Cotton.....					Acre
145. Tobacco.....					Acre
146. Fruits.....					Acre
147. Home gardens.....	9		9		Acre
148. Market gardens, truck and planting crops.....					Acre
149. Other crops (including pasture and government.....)					Acre
150. Poultry (including turkeys).....	10		10		Birds
151. Dairy cattle.....					Animals
152. Beef cattle.....					Animals
153. Sheep.....					Animals
154. Swine.....					Animals
155. Horses and mules.....					Animals
155a. Rabbits.....					Animals
156. Other livestock.....					Animals
157. Bees.....					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds.....					
159. Forestry.....					Acre
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and other animals).....					
161. Agricultural engineering, auto shop, electricity, etc.....					Articles made
162. Farm management.....					Articles made
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking.....					Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods).....					Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid.....					Quarts canned
165a. Child care.....					Quarts frozen
166. Clothing.....		83		88	Pounds frozen
167. Home management (housekeeping).....					Articles made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement.....		52		48	Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts.....					Articles
170. Junior leadership.....					Articles
171. All others.....	29	7	23	4	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion).....	89	77	42	55	

* Enter meat foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)..... 5
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 55 (b) Girls: 68
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 38 (b) Girls: 51
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 55 (b) Girls: 68
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: 42 (b) Girls: 29
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 13 (b) Girls: 39

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled

By years	180. By years		181. By age	181. By age	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)		Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	31	26	10 and under	14	25
2d	11	7	11	11	18
3d	7	5	12	7	6
4th		3	13	5	4
5th		2	14	6	9
6th		1	15		
7th		2	16		
8th			17		1
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in.....
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Judging..... | (f) Fire and accident prevention..... |
| (b) Giving demonstrations..... | (g) Wildlife conservation..... |
| (c) Recreational leadership..... | (h) Keeping personal accounts..... |
| (d) Music appreciation..... | (i) Use of economic information..... |
| (e) Health..... | (j) Soil and water conservation..... |
| | (k) Forestry..... |
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 2

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth²), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year.....
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men..... (b) Number of different young women.....
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings. The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a) Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school			Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)				
(1) Young men							
(2) Young women							

188. Number of meetings (use extension organized groups only).....
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....

B. Other groups of young men and women organized by extension:

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year.....
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men..... 35 (b) Different young women.....

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups:

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men..... 30 (b) Young women.....

D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") (a) Young men..... 45 (b) Young women.....

194. Question discontinued.

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report an total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Bees (a)	General-bee insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	.	1	12
(2) 4-H Club agents	.	1	36
(3) Agricultural agents	.	.	.
(4) State extension workers	.	.	.
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	.	3	3
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	.	3	4

198. Question discontinued

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the State and to show in what way such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

Assignments to Volunteers (a)	U. S. Forest Wardens (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employees Service (d)	Education and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electric Administration (h)	Congress Bureau (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	8
(2) 4-H Club agents	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(3) Agricultural agents	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.
(4) State extension workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	.	.	3	3	.	2	.	3	3
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	.	.	0	2	.	.	.	0	.
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	2	.	.	0	4	.	.	.	.	.

¹ Include grasshoppers, army worms, corn borers, 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.
6. 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.
7. A **demonstration meeting** is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
8. A **result demonstrator** is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. A **farm or home visit** is a call by the agent at a farmer's home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
12. **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.
13. 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.
14. **4-H Club members enrolled** are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
15. **4-H Club members completing** are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
16. A **project leader, local leader, or committeeman** is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to see to it 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.
17. 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.
18. **Letters** written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. **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.
23. **Extension work with young men and women** shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)