

NARRATIVE REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

in

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1951

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III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Buckingham County is located in the approximate center of the State and the James River runs on its north boundary for 55 miles. On the East Fluvanna and Cumberland Counties border it while on the South and West are Prince Edward and Appomattox. The counties of Nelson, Albemarle and Fluvanna lie across James River on the North boundary.

Buckingham is the 11th largest county in the State with 581 sq. mi. and a population of 12,274, practically all of which is rural as the largest town in the county has a population of less than 600. There are 1520 farms in the county containing 203,949 acres of land of which 60,095 acres are cropland, 18,376 acres in non-crop pasture, and 125,478 acres in woodland, waste, etc.

Only over 75 percent of the county is in woodland. Of this woodland every small percent is in virgin forest as practically all of the forest has been cut over one or more times in the past 100 years. About 50% of the woodland is in an inferior grade of hardwood for which there was practically no market until recently. In the last few years some of this hardwood has been cut for mineprops and pulpwood. The farming land is suited to general farming and livestock; being well watered and in most cases not too rolling for general farming. The principal soil types found are Tatum, Mason, Cecil, Lloyd, and Iredell.

The principal types of farming are tobacco, livestock, general livestock crop farming, poultry (broilers and turkeys), dairying, and two large commercial orchards. At the present time the greatest expansion is in the livestock and poultry. This is a very desirable trend as the soils, climate, location, and labor supply are best suited to this type of farming. Two National highways cross the county going North and South and East and West which provides excellent transportation facilities for our farm products. Rail facilities are adequate.

IV. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The County Extension personnel for 1950 consisted of a full time agent and a half time Assistant Agent, who does most of the 4-H Club work. The Assistant Agent devoted half of this time to work in this county and half in the adjoining county, Nelson. The Extension organization was made up of the County USDA Council and County Advisory Committee. During the year the USDA Council was reorganized as County Agricultural Mobilization Committee with some change in personnel. The membership of the old Council was retained for the coordinating group of the County Extension organization.

A Diagrammatic Illustration of the organization through which the county Extension organization worked is shown below:

U.S.D.A. COUNCIL
Coordinating Agency

Agronomy
Committee

Lynchburg Feeder
Calf Sale

Livestock
Committee

Richmond Feeder
Calf Sale

Forestry
Committee

Lynchburg Wool
Pool

Poultry
Committee

COUNTY BOARD
OF
AGRICULTURE

Charlottesville
Wool Pool

Dairy
Committee

Prince Edward
DMA

4-H Club County
Council

Soil Conservation
Service

T.V.A.

County P.M.A.
Committee

Virginia Forest
Service

F.F.A.

Federation

Credit Agencies

County Agricultural
Mobilization Committee

The County Board of Agriculture is composed of the following committees: Agronomy: 5 members, Live stock: 3 members, Forestry: 3 members, Poultry: 3 members, Dairying: 3 members; which makes a total membership of the Board of 17. At the annual meeting of this Board the general long-time agricultural program for the county is reviewed with the idea of making any necessary changes or revisions to bring it up to date.

The program for the year for the Extension personnel is based on developing this Long-Time Program. The projects to be worked on during the year to develop the established Long-Time Program are also selected at this meeting and general plans made for carrying them out. Later community meetings are held to work out the final details for the major projects.

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V. MAJOR PROJECTS 1951

Agronomy

A. Situations

1. The average yield for corn, small grain, and hay is low in the county and needs to be raised for a more profitable operation.

2. As the trend is definitely toward more livestock, more and better pastures are a necessity.

3. Practically 100 percent of the farms have some type of erosion on at least one or more of their fields and more erosion control is essential.

4. No recent work has been done to establish pure strains or disease resistant strains with high yielding ability for dark-fired tobacco. The need for better varieties is very evident when you see the lack of uniformity and type of tobacco being grown in the county.

Goals.

1. Organize a county pasture club with 60 members.

2. Establish tobacco variety demonstration.

C. Method.

Community meetings were held at which Extension subject matter specialists explained the need for more pastures, the practices that should be followed to establish better pastures, and the purpose and organization of a county pasture club. This was followed with circular letters, newspaper and radio publicity. This fall, in cooperation with two of the machinery dealers, 2 very successful seedbed preparation and seeding demonstrations were held.

D. Results.

The County pasture improvement club was organized with 51 participants whose farms included 5,723 acres of cropland and 2,795 acres of pasture land. During the year this group seeded 511 acres of improved pasture. In spite of the dry year the committee found that on these farms there were 918 acres of pasture capable of carrying 1 animal unit for a period of 200 days. Of this 51 pasture club members 12 were awarded state pasture certificates which means that these farms had at least 5 percent of their open land in pasture that was capable of carrying 1 animal unit per acre for a period of 200 days.

To demonstrate the seedbed preparation and seeding techniques of the machinery dealers in the county cooperated by putting on excellent demonstrations. These demonstrations were attended by 140 interested people. It is felt that these demonstrations were an excellent means of showing the best method of land preparation and seeding practices and will result in more interest in pasture seeding and better stands. The County Committee under the P.M.A. program set aside funds to make a special payment on 275 acres of ladino and approved grass pastures. This quota has been exceeded but all of the reports are not in so no report can be made at this time. The actual number of acres of pasture that was seeded, but the county pasture program definitely resulted in more seeding and more interest in pasture improvement.

Tobacco Varietal Demonstration

A. Situation.

For the past 20 years Type 21, Virginia dark fired tobacco, has been on the decrease and very little work has been done to improve the varieties being grown. The result has been that the varieties have become cross pollinated and there are practically no pure strains of the old established variety. Two farmers may be growing the tobacco with the same name but the two fields of tobacco will have no resemblance to each other in type or quality. Two years ago the Experiment Station started conducting some variety tests to select the best varieties for our present market and the ones that have the most disease resistance.

B. Goals.

1. Establish a varietal demonstration of 6 varieties of 1/4 acre each to growing these varieties under field conditions and for observation of the tobacco growers as well as furnishing a volume of tobacco of these varieties for the tobacco trade for their observation and testing.

C. Method.

At community meetings, in sections where dark fired tobacco was grown, the situation was explained to the growers and the results of the varietal test conducted by the Experiment Station were given. It was also explained that the tobacco trade needed larger samples of the 6 varieties that the Experiment Station had found to be the most promising for observation and processing to be grown under farm conditions.

Through the cooperation of the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Marketing Association,

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and the P.M.A., plans for a 1/4 acre test on 6 varieties were worked out and Buckingham County was selected as one of four counties to conduct such a demonstration. The P.M.A. arranged for a special quota for the production of the tobacco. The Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Marketing Association arranged to have the tobacco marketed from all 4 demonstrations so that the trade would have an opportunity to examine the different varieties on the warehouse floor. The Experiment Station supplied the seed and directions for the production of the varieties. The Extension Service helped in selecting the demonstrator, the land to be used, and seeing that the general directions were followed. In addition to these 6 varieties, one row of 9 other varieties was planted at this same demonstration.

D. Results.

The demonstration was located in view of a highway and signs were put up to explain its purpose. A field meeting attended by 29 farmers was held and the characteristics of the 6 varieties were of great interest to these tobacco growers. A number of individual farmers also made special trips to observe the demonstration a number of times during the growing season. The tobacco from this demonstration and from the other 3 demonstrations will be sold the first week in January at a special sale to which all farmers in the dark fired area will be invited.

Forestry

A. Situation

Over 75 percent of the land area in the county is in forest but practically all of the good sawtimber has been cut. Buckingham County has always been a heavy producer of pulpwood and for the past 4 or 5 years has produced considerably more pulpwood than any other county in the State. Up until the last 4 or 5 years practically all of the pulpwood was pine which means that a big percent of the pine has been cut for pulpwood. In recent years "little leaf" disease has been very destructive in our shortleaf pine. As a result of disease and cutting out forest land is only producing about 1/2 of its potential and even less than 1/2 of the desirable species. A major portion of the income in the county has been derived from the sale of timber products and its marketing and processing. The present condition of our forest presents a definite economic and social problem. The only bright side of this picture is a marked improvement in fire control as a result of the work of the Virginia Forest Service. The wood-using industries are also aware of the situation and have been very cooperative in working out a program to improve conditions.

B. Goals.

1. Plant 200,000 seedlings in the county during 1951.

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2. To familiarize the citizens of the county with the forest situation.

C. Method.

To start the program a county wide meeting was held at which Rep. E. Floyd Yates and Mr. Dean, head of the Virginia Forest Service, spoke on the local forest situation and what could be done about it. Five community meetings were held at which moving pictures on the subject were shown and short talks made. For the convenience of the farmers at all of these meetings orders were taken for pine seedlings and arrangements made for delivery of same. Arrangements were also made with the Virginia Forest Service for a planting machine for those farmers who planted 8.0 acres or more of seedlings. To demonstrate the use of the machine a planting demonstration was arranged on one of the farms.

D. Results.

This spring the farmers planted over 55,000 pine seedlings compared with 2,000 last year. The commercial companies planted about 60,000. Both the farmers and the commercial companies are planting additional seedlings this fall and we believe that when the final check is made over 200,000 pine seedlings will have been planted in the county in 1951.

The planting demonstration was attended by 60 farmers. The county meeting and the 5 community meetings were attended by over 200. There is definitely more interest than ever before in forestry in the county and we expect that this is just the beginning of a much better forestry program.

Livestock

A. Situation.

There are more farmers interested in beef cattle than any other class of livestock and the number of cow and calf herds has increased over 100 percent in the past 5 years. The Feeder Calf Sales have offered a ready market for calves of good quality and is perhaps one reason for the rapid increase. These sales have also furnished an incentive for producing calves of better quality. The increase in beef cattle has caused an interest in parasite and disease control and possibly the increase in numbers has intensified the problem. The fact that the nearest Veterinarian office is about an average of 25 miles away has necessitated that the farmers do their own vaccinating, dehorning, and castrating to a large extent.

While there are less than 25 sheep producers in the county, practically all of these producers are doing a good job and making

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money with their flocks. A regular system of treatment for internal parasites is followed and they have developed a good market for their wool and lambs.

B. Goal.

1. Control disease by getting 500 calves vaccinated for brucellosis.
2. Sell 300 high quality calves through the feeder calf sales, all of which have been dehorned, castrated, and vaccinated for blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia.
3. Get farmers to build chutes and stocks to handle their cattle.

C. Method.

At the beginning of the year a one day livestock school was held in the county with the help of 4 of the Extension livestock specialists. This was attended by 103 livestock producers. This is the third such school that has been held and they have been more popular each time with the farmers.

The livestock school was followed by community meetings at which local problems such as pasture development, fencing, the construction of feed racks, calf feeders, and similar equipment was discussed. As the farmers have to do most of their own vaccinating, castrating, and dehorning, a special drive has been made to get them to construct suitable holding pens, loading chutes and restraining stocks. It has been found that if the farmers have some way of restraining their cattle it is very little trouble to teach them to perform these simple operations while if they have no convenient way of holding them it is practically impossible to get them to continue to perform the operations even after they know how.

The fact that the feeder calf program pays for quality and that the lambs are sold on grade has resulted in a good demand for better sires and the farmers are kept advised as to sales of purebred sires and given individual help in selecting and exchanging of purebred sires.

D. Results.

As a result of the disease control program 565 calves were calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis through the cooperation of the local veterinarians and the State Veterinarian Department, which organization pays for the work. These calves were on 97 different farms. In addition 334 cows were tested for brucellosis. Between 280 and 290 feeder calves that had been dehorned, castrated, and vaccinated for blackleg and shipping fever were sold through the feeder calf sales at a satisfactory price. At least 80 percent of these calves graded good, choice, or fancy.

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Slightly over 3000 pounds of wool was sold through the cooperative wool pool, all of which was tied with paper twine and prepared for market as recommended. As far as we have been able to determine this is 100 percent of the wool produced in the county.

Under the purebred sire project 21 bulls, 4 rams, and 9 boars, of which we have a record, were placed in the county. We feel sure there were at least a third more bought of which we did not get a record.

On the next few pages will be shown pictures of some of the activities on the major projects.



Part of the crowd attending the pasture seeded and seeding demonstration put on in cooperation with one of the local machinery dealers.



This picture shows the growth on the land before the seedbed preparation was started. The broomstraw was nearly 3 feet tall and the land had not been worked for a number of years.



For comparison part of the field was plowed, as shown in this picture.



As the land had already been limed the next step was to apply fertilizer as shown. The F.F.A. and 4-H club members helped with the demonstration.

It is very important to inoculate the seed and these men are doing a good job, if their interest is any indication.





The orchard grass and fescue were mixed with a small amount of fertilizer and seeded with the fertilizer distributor, after which the land was rolled with a cultipacker.



The ladino clover was seeded after the above rolling and then the land was cultipacked again and this picture shows the general appearance of the final result. WE ARE GLAD TO REPORT THAT AN EXCELLENCE STAND WAS SECURED.



A tobacco varietal demonstration was conducted by Mr. R. W. Gannaway and this picture shows some of the farmers at one of the meetings at the demonstration.



Mr. Gannaway is inspecting one of the better varieties in the demonstration which included 6 varieties in 1/8 acres plots. Each variety was replicated twice making a total of 1/4 acre for each variety.

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VI. MINOR PROJECTS 1951

Poultry

A. Situation.

Broiler production plus turkey production, (of which 50 percent are turkey broilers), is the fast growing project in the county. Perhaps 65 percent of the producers are farmers from Tennessee who have moved to the county recently. Another big factor has been the fact that feed salesmen have done a good job of helping the producers obtain their feed and with production and marketing problems. We have only two commercial size egg producers, both of whom have been in the business over 25 years and have been very successful.

B. Goals.

1. To keep the producers informed on general marketing conditions.
2. To deal with individual problems of housing and equipment.

C. Method.

The reports on the number of chickens hatched and eggs being set and similar market reports are made available through the feed dealers and other sources. The feed dealers have been very cooperative in helping supply the producers with all types of production and marketing information and most of the contracts have been made through them and through the county poultry committee.

D. Results.

The poultry producers have practically all operated at a profit and have encountered no serious difficulties in selling or producing. While there is a wide range in the types of houses, method of heating and equipment being used nearly all of the producers understand the sanitary and feeding requirements and they have been able to produce a uniformly good project with very few losses. As the production of broilers is a relatively new undertaking in the county the new producers have followed the procedures of the most successful old producers with very favorable results.

T.V.A.

A. Situation.

Last year the TVA program was started with a second group of 12 demonstrators. These demonstrators are located in all sections of the county and cover most of the types of agriculture followed in

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the county. To date the group has received 30 tons of Calcium Meta-phosphate.

B. Goals.

That these 12 TVA demonstrators will serve as outstanding and complete farm unit demonstrations.

C. Method.

The demonstrators keep a complete financial record for their farm and will be in a position to measure the benefits from improved practices. They meet once or more during the year to check on their progress and to exchange ideas. As these are complete demonstration farms, Extension representatives give their farming program more attention than the average farm. In turn the farms are used more for educational purposes, for demonstrations on specific practices, tours, etc.

D. Results.

In one or two more years we predict that 8 to 10 of these farms will be complete farming unit demonstrations which their neighbors and friends can visit for inspiration and help and will be of great help to the agriculture of the county.

P.M.A. and S.C.S.

A. Situation.

In the agronomy program the P.M.A., S.C.S., and the Extension Service have always cooperated and logically so as these two agencies are primarily concerned with agronomy problems and have always done a good job. The 1950 census shows there are 1520 farms in the county, all of them have agronomy problems. Perhaps the most universal problems are those of erosion and adequate supply of lime and fertilizer. The two above organizations are working primarily with these problems with the Extension department helping to coordinate their efforts by supplying experimental results with lime, fertilizer, improved varieties, diseases, insect control, and farm management. The P.M.A. has records and a mailing list for nearly a 100 percent of the farms in the county, all of which are eligible to participate in their program. The S.C.S. is adding new farms each year to its program.

B. Goal.

The organizations have no definite and specific goal but their objectives are better land use and more economical production through improved farm practices.

C. Method.

Extension Service works with P.M.A. and S.C.S. to inform the farmers

of the help that can be secured through these agencies. This is done through county and community meetings, radio and newspaper publicity and personal interviews. The Extension also works with the county committee of P.M.A. in developing the county program and making plans for carrying it out and getting the participation of the farmers. The S.C.S. technician has been most cooperative with the Extension program especially in the pasture and soil analysis work. We have found that the most effective way for Extension Service to get more farmers interested in the S.C.S. program is through personal interviews. When a farmer has requested a visit to the farm on some erosion or soil problem, it is very easy to point out to him how the S.C.S. program can be of definite value to him and to tell him that the agent will tell the technician that he would like some help.

D. Results.

During the year more farmers were signed up under the S.C.S. program than any other year since the program was started. The technician says that he has laid off about 500 acres of strip cropping, helped 50 farmers in taking soil samples and analysis, helped in laying out about 10 fish ponds and installed about 20 diversion ditches and sodded water ways. About 80 percent of the cropland in the county is covered under the P.M.A. program and the participating farmers will earn all of the soil building quota for the county. They will much more than earn the amount set aside as the special pasture payment. This pasture payment has been a big help and incentive to the county pasture program. Most of the rest of the payment will be earned by farmers using ground limestone and fertilizer, the two most outstanding need for more economical production and in the help of erosion control.

Cooperation With Other Agencies

A. Situation.

Through the U.S.D.A. Council, the Extension Service had a close contact with the heads of all other agencies, including Virginia Forest Service, Vocational Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, Production and Credit Association, among those not already mentioned. The Council served as a coordinating agency and all of these agencies cooperated with the Extension Service in developing and approving the county program of agriculture.

B. Goals.

More cooperation to meet the farmers problems and to help them solve them.

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C. Method.

Each of the Agencies are fully acquainted with the field of the other agencies and the county program of agriculture and with the part that each is assigned in developing this program. Therefore, the representatives of each agency are in a position to help in developing the over-all program and to tell the farmers where they can get help on any special problems not directly connected with their field.

D. Results.

Representatives of the State Forest Service have done an outstanding job in helping the farmers in marketing their timber. It is becoming a common practice for the farmers to get this service to mark the trees that should be cut and to give them an estimate of the volume by species, which is done for a very nominal fee. The result has been that the farmers have received more money for the forest products and his wood lots have been left in a much better condition as a result of the selective cutting. The Forest Service has also cooperated in a tree planting program and a 4-H forestry planting program put on in cooperation with the Vocational Agricultural department. The number and the number of acres involved in forest fires have both been materially reduced.

The loaning agencies have cooperated by lending money to the farmers to carry out improved practices and in most cases have taken pains to see that the borrowers use their money in a way to accomplish the most good. They have recommended the analysis of fertilizer and to variety of crops that have been approved and recommended by the Experiment Station. They have encouraged their borrowers to seed more and better pastures and to build better designed homes and more convenient and economical farm buildings. The Vocational department has been very cooperative in carrying out the 4-H program and the Extension Service has cooperated with them in the older youth and veterans program, especially in getting subject matter speakers for meetings of the Young Farmers' Club.

4-H CLUB WORK

A. 4-H Club Organizations:

There were 9 4-H clubs organized in Buckingham County. These clubs were organized within the schools and held regular monthly meetings in the schools. The Superintendent of schools and the local school authorities were very cooperative in providing the facilities necessary for conducting the meetings. Because of the closing of two grade schools in the county the number of organized clubs has decreased, even though the actual number of club members has increased. With the

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increasing number of club members enrolled in some of the schools we are dividing these clubs, thus giving us an opportunity to give more individual attention to the 4-H club member.

B. Project Works:

There were 177 boys carrying a total of 311 projects under the supervision of the Assistant County Agent. Of this number 214 projects were completed by 133 different 4-H club members. The increased number of projects per club member is attributed to the large number of club members enrolled in the 4-H Rural Electrification Project, in addition to their agricultural projects.

The following projects were carried in Buckingham County this year: Corn, small grain, garden, forest planting, baby beef, beef heifer, dairy calf, dairy heifer, dairy production, breeding pig, market pig, rural electrification Unit I, poultry, rabbits, farm sheep flock, and Junior Leadership.

1. Forest Planting.

The forest planting project and contest was conducted again this year in cooperation with the Vocational Agricultural Department in the county. 12 boys were enrolled in this project and each was given 1000 loblolly pine seedlings by the Virginia Forest Service Nursery and a local wood-using industry. The Ryeatan Club in the County sponsored a contest in which the 4-H and F.V.A. enrolled in this project were awarded cash prizes. These plantings were checked twice during the year by a representative of the Virginia Forest Service and the winners were determined on the following basis: (1) Care in planting, (2) Need for planting, (3) Possibility of natural seeding (3) Protection from livestock and fire, and (4) Percentage of survival at the final check. We feel that this is a most important project in Buckingham County because about 3/4 of the county is forest land and a large part of the income is from forest and forest products.

We feel that this project over the past two years might be partially responsible for the increase in planting on private lands of from 2,000 seedlings in 1949 to over 100,000 seedlings in 1951.

2. Corn

In the 4-H corn project all club members are required to plant an adapted Hybrid corn for their project. There were 23 boys enrolled in this project and a number of these made exhibits at the local Farmville Five County Fair.

3. Garden

The majority of the garden projects in the county were younger club members in their first year in club work. These gardens were

the family garden in most cases and keeping an accurate record is rather difficult even for older club members. We believe that this project for younger club members served a purpose in acquainting these boys with the purpose of 4-H club work and gave them some training in the importance and purpose of keeping records.

4. Market Pig

There were 58 boys enrolled in this project of this number 11 boys exhibited and sold 32 market pigs at the Richmond Junior Fat Stock Show and Sale in April where they sold these animals for an average of 34 pounds above the market. They also won a total of \$80.00 in prize money.

5. Breeding Pigs

With the increased emphasis on livestock in the county there was a larger number of boys enrolled in this project. Of the 22 boys enrolled in the project 15 had registered animals. While no club member is required to have a registered animal for any project, we make every effort to encourage purebred animals whenever practical.

The year s, Roebuck Foundation breeding pig project was conducted again this year. 4 out of 5 of these boys did an excellent job in growing out these gilts. Six boys exhibited their gilts and two boys exhibited their registered boars at the Farmville Five County Fair, where they won the championship boar and the reserve champion in the breeding classes.

6. Baby Beef

Five boys raised 7 baby beefs which were exhibited and sold at the Richmond Junior Fat Stock Show and sale. These animals were sold for a very good price and they won \$30 in prizes.

7. 4-H Rural Electrification

This project was offered for the first time in the county this year through the cooperation of the Superintendent of Schools, the Virginia Electric and Power Company, and the Extension Service. It proved to be one of the most successful projects in the county, both in the number of club members participating and the individual interest shown by these club members.

This project was conducted at each of the 2 High Schools in the county with the club members from the elementary schools coming into the High Schools to participate in this program.

This program consisted of 8 hours of classroom instruction in the fundamentals of electricity and 4 hours of laboratory work. The

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boys and girls were separated and the girls given instruction in the care and use of household electrical appliances. The boys were instructed in the building of electrical equipment for the farm and each group actually constructed and installed the electrical equipment in a poultry brooder, lamb brooder, and pig brooder. In this project 32 older club members served as Junior Leaders in the project. They were given instructions in the building of the brooder and in turn they actually supervised the construction of the brooder. These six brooders valued at about \$150 were given to the club members that we felt had done the most outstanding job in the A-H Rural Electrification Project.

The instructors for these group schools were engineers and Home Economists from the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The school authorities were very cooperative in furnishing classrooms and equipment for the instructions and the use of the Home Economics Department and the Vocational Agricultural shop for the laboratory work.

After both of the group schools were completed, buses were chartered and 220 of the A-H club members enrolled in this project toured the steam generating Power Plant of the Virginia Electric and Power Company at Brno Bluff where they were divided into small groups and toured the plant with one of the employees acting as a guide. Here they were shown step by step the process of generating electricity.

B. Dairy Projects

Even though there is very little dairying in this county, 10 boys were enrolled in this project, four of these animals being registered. 3 of the boys enrolled in dairy projects exhibited 4 animals at the Farmville Five County Fair where they won Grand Champion, reserve champion, and two blue ribbons in the dairy classes.

C. Achievements.

It is hard to place a value on the income from some of the projects conducted in the county this year such as the Rural Electrification project, but we feel that these type of projects will prove more beneficial to the club members, especially those that do not live on farms, in comfort, safety, and income by gaining a knowledge of the proper use of electricity which is constantly being adapted to a much greater use on the average farm in Buckingham County.

The total receipts from the 214 projects completed were \$6,623.78 with a labor income of \$6,442.52, exclusive of the A-H Rural Electrification projects and the Forest planting projects.

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Prizes won by these club members amounted to \$438.20, plus \$150.00 worth of equipment won in the Rural Electrification Project.

I. Camps

Two 4-H club members and the Assistant County Agent attended the 4-H Short Course at Blacksburg. One of these club members was taken into the Virginia All-Star Chapter.

11 4-H club boys, the Agent and Assistant County Agent, attended the district 4-H camp at Holliday Lake in July. They enjoyed a very entertaining and educational program for the week.

One 4-H club member enrolled in the forest planting project and was awarded a scholar ship to the Forestry camp at Holliday Lake sponsored by wood-using industries in the State. He received instructions in proper tree planting methods, tree harvesting, selective cutting, and tree identification.

Two All-Stars attended the regional "All-Star" conference in Memphis, Tennessee.

2. Contest

The livestock judging team composed of the 4 boys that won the highest scores in the county livestock judging schools, represented the county at the district judging contest where they won third place. They then entered the state contest and placed third in this contest. They also judged at the State Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford Field Days.

The three place winner in the county Rural Electrification contest and the Assistant Agent attended the State 4-H Rural Electric Congress in Richmond. At this congress Buckingham County was awarded the Westinghouse Educational Foundation plaque for the most outstanding county-wide program in 4-H Farm and Home Electric contest in the State of Virginia.

Four of the clubs held parties during the year. The older club members, with the assistance of local leaders were responsible for this project and they did an excellent job of working up the details such as food, transportation, etc.

D. Fairs

The 4-H clubs of Buckingham County were well represented at the Fallowville Five County Fair and the Lynchburg Farm Show.

At the Five County Fair, Buckingham County 4-H club members won both Grand Champion and Reserve Champion in the dairy classes, and Grand Champion Boar and Reserve Champion gilt in the hog classes,

besides numerous other awards in both animal and crop exhibits.

The most outstanding exhibits from the Rove County Fair were taken to the Lynchburg Farm Show where they made a creditable showing in this event. Two of these dairy animals won blue ribbons where they were first and second place winners in their respective classes.

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 BUCKINGHAM

REPORT OF

Blanche Howard From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From 19 to 19
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From 19 to 19
4-H Club Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 23, 1951
Joseph S. Shorter
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951
R. L. Ellis
Agricultural Agent.

From 19 to 19
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

Report on this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	6	12	X X X X X X X X	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		183	21	207	X X X X X X X X	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ²		104	116	71	X X X X X X X X	
4. Days in office ³		104	44	85	X X X X X X X X	
5. Days in field ⁴		180	93	193	X X X X X X X X	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵		277	161	612	1050	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		255	106	296	557	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	120	64	2493	2677	
	(2) Telephone	125	74	1051	199	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶		4	22	5	31	
10. Number of bulletins distributed		969	1911	438	3318	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		70	4	6	80	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	8	1	9	
		(b) Total attendance		10	10	
	(2) 4-H Club young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	101		101	
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	1		1	
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	118	2	6	126
		(b) Total attendance	1345	52	265	1663
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	72	63	5	140
		(b) Total attendance	3886	1206	236	5328
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		34		3	37	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	10		1	11	
	(2) Total attendance	82		29	111	
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	1			1	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	60			60	
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1	
		(b) Total attendance	60		60	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	223	223		223

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be 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				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	2	1	2	
	(b) Total boys attending		17	11	17	
	(c) Total girls attending	18			18	
	(d) Total others attending	4			4	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	11	15	36	51
		(b) Total attendance	58	41	1012	1070
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3	13	10	26	
	(b) Total attendance	25	611	378	1014	
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	8			8
		(b) Total attendance	520			520
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3			3
		(b) Total attendance	25			25

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

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

³ 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 (1950 census)	1520
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	975
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	27
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	7
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	950
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	70
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	75
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	15
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	295
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	45
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1200
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	112

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsor 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 <u>U.S.D.A. Council (For most of year)</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>10</u>
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <u>Co. Agri. Adv. Council</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>17</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <u>Home Demo. Committee</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>42</u>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <u>County 4-H Council</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>45</u>
(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	<u>28</u>	(b) Home demonstration	<u>42</u>	(c) 4-H Club	<u>45</u>	(d) Young men and women (older youth)	
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35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 12
 36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 12
 37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 14
 38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 326

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
 40. Combined with question 41.

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>109</u>	(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth)	(1) Men	(3) Older club boys	<u>5</u>
	(2) Women <u>175</u>		(2) Women <u>9</u>	(4) Older club girls	<u>25</u>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

		Extension organization and planning ¹		County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹ (c)
		(a)	(b)		
47. Days devoted to line of work by	(1) Home demonstration agents				<u>129</u>
	(2) 4-H Club agents				<u>834</u>
	(3) Agricultural agents				<u>68</u>
	(4) State extension workers				<u>22</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County				<u>4</u>
	(2) Community				<u>6</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year					<u>190</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					<u>955</u>

¹ 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). 16-7074-7

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 (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	3	1	1	1	5		3	6		
(3) Agricultural agents	74	3	12	2	38		10	1		
(4) State extension workers	1	1			4		4	1		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	12	12	12		12	12		
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3				16		2			
54. Number of farmers assisted this year by—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	35	25	15	15	105		20	25		
(2) The use of lime	75	35	5	35	150		15	6		
(3) The use of fertilizers	125	150	25	15	150		35	25		
(4) Controlling plant diseases	5	75	15	5			25	75		
(5) Controlling injurious insects	5	35		5			15	75		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	10				25			3		
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	75									

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 (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	11	20	8	9		5	
(2) 4-H Club agents	8	28	11	7		4	
(3) Agricultural agents	8	8	1	2		1	
(4) State extension workers	10	12	8	11		10	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	4	2	5		3	
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							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	4	18	4	7			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	5	8	1	16			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	15	25	12	14		15	
(5) Controlling external parasites	20	20	8	25		20	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	25	55	27	15		20	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			2				

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

16-50174-8

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (1)	Forestry (2)	Wildlife (3)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			2
(2) 4-H Club agents			3
(3) Agriculture agents	6	21	
(4) State extension workers	1	5	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	8
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	10	15

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	15
(a) With problems of land use	18
(b) In the use of crop rotation	9
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	5
(f) With contour farming of cropland	3
(g) In contouring pasture or range	7
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	9
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	2
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	5
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	7
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	277
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	8
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	18

Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	25
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	3
(c) With selection cutting	15
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	6
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	550 Est.

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	3
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	15
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	3
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	50

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, timeliness, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	10			
(2) 4-H Club agents	8			
(3) Agricultural agents	4	14	2	1
(4) State extension workers	3	1		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	12	8	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12			
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year—				
(a) Farm business				
(b) Enterprise				
(c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	3			
(b) General farm records	15			
(c) Enterprise records	5			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	10			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	8			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	30			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				7
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				15
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				28
(i) With farm-labor problems				10
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				15

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 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, residents of people in low-income areas, migration, education adjustment, 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				1
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				4
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				2
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				3
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 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

	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ²
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		1	24			1		2	1		
(4) State extension workers			1								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	12			1		8	12		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5					3	3		
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year			4					1			
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			50					730			
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		35	12			2		15			
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										8	
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year										5	
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year										4	
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

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

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	56	12		
(2) 4-H Club agents		18		
(3) Agricultural agents	7	3	2	2
(4) State extension workers	6	•	2	1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	8	8
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	46	14		

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	7
(b) Remodeling dwellings	72
(c) Installing sewage systems	5
(d) Installing water systems	5
(e) Installing heating systems	2
(f) Providing needed storage space	10
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	6
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	75
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	225
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	240
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	12
(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	28
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	1

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	12
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	230
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	107
(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	12
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	10
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	13

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	15
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	18
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	25
111. Number of ginsstands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

HYPERLINO VAD DISTRIBUTION

16-58074-8

10

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 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	7	9	53	1
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers	1	1	1	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	12	12
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	15	42	12
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				700
(b) With food preparation				618
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				15
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				5
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				20
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				12
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				190
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				190
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to a usual food-supply budget				70
(h) In canning according to a budget				
(i) With child-feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				500
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				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

10-58074-8

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 (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	6		11
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		12		12
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		15		20

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	
(b) With home accounts	
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	200
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	206
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	700
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	
(b) In improving family relationships	
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	30
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	
(b) Women	
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	800
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	12
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	14
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest room	
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	5

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

² Includes question 122—no families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (a), p. 9.

10-58074-8

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	24		13		27.0	Acres
139. Other cereals			1		0.5	Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	39	10	26	9	23.7	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	17	3	11	3	1,868	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	10		10		11	Animals
152. Beef cattle	15		10		12	Animals
153. Sheep (Farm Flock)	3		3		34	Animals
154. Swine	76		52		82	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	2					Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		11		11	x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry	12		12		12.0	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		63		56	1890	Meals planned
		20		20	2500	Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					2600	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx 50	Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care					xx 50	Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		121		109	220	Garments made
					50	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)		13		12	40	Units
					70	Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		70		69	200	Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership	1		1		x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others Rural Elect. I	110	156	75	130	x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	311	467	214	419	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

¹ Enter from foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP:

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	9	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 177	(b) Girls: 270
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 133	(b) Girls: 216
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 176	(b) Girls: 270
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 1	(b) Girls: 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 157	(b) Girls: 200
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 20	(b) Girls: 70

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	97	54	10 and under	40	52
2d.	32	67	11	28	44
3d.	20	52	12	29	48
4th	14	32	13	26	37
5th	6	19	14	15	37
6th	4	29	15	20	28
7th	1	13	16	12*	16
8th	2	2	17	3	8
9th	1	2	18	0	0
10th and over	0	0	19 and over	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging	10	(f) Fire and accident prevention	0
(b) Giving demonstrations	52	(g) Wildlife conservation	13
(c) Recreational leadership	0	(h) Keeping personal accounts	0
(d) Music appreciation	0	(i) Use of economic information	0
(e) Health	0	(j) Soil and water conservation	0
		(k) Forestry	15

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.

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 youth), 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	13
186. Membership in such groups	96
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		10	86	11	20	65

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held	118
189. Total attendance at such meetings	590

B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year	2
191. Number in such groups	62
(a) Different young men	
(b) Different young women	

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":

192. Number of different individuals assisted	65
(a) Young men	10
(b) Young women	0

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")	127
(a) Young men	106
(b) Young women	0

194. Question discontinued.

* 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.
 † 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 trying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the preceding year's program.
 ‡ 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 (of 16 or over)		Insect (c)	General-weevil insects ¹ (d)	Other work (e)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents					1
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					2
(4) State extension workers					2
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					6
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
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 rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Contacts (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents		4								8	
(2) 4-H Club agents	1	2									2
(3) Agricultural agents	10	4			11	3	3	2	10		5
(4) State extension workers	6								3		
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12			12	12	12	9	11	12	12
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		10				3		3	12	12	18
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	9	12			6	2	3			20	5

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to 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. 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.)