

VIRGINIA

NELSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1944

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VPM-11

RETURN TO
EXTENSION
DIVISION OF FIELD
STUDIES & TRAINING

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

EXTENSION WORK NELSON COUNTY

December 1, 1943 December 1, 1944

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Headquarters: Lovington, Virginia**

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In Charge of 4-H Club Work
from**

April 1, 1944 to December 1, 1944

**Stenographer:
Margaret Shields**

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INTRODUCTION

Nelson County, which is located in the Piedmont Section of Virginia, is noted for its diversified type of agriculture. The most important money crops are apples, peaches and tobacco. Livestock is a very important part of the farming operation and much revenue of the county is derived from beef cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. In connection with the crops and livestock, the Nelson County farmers are striving to use proper rotations and proper pastures in order to grow a better type of livestock.

Due to the ruggedness of the county, orchard work and general farm crops and livestock seem to fit the needs of the county better than any one crop system that has ever been started.

Although the farmers are very slow to appreciate the fact that the revenue from forest products has been greater than any other crop in the county for the last few years, a few of the farmers are beginning to realize that better forest practices must be carried out and are carrying out same on their individual farms.

Our county is ideally located for the orchard production, as well as general crops and livestock, and more so for the sale of timber, etc, from our forests. We have extract plants and pulp mills within easy reach of our county, as well as a market for stock-logs and saw-timber.

In addition to the above, Nelson County is fortunate in having four industrial plants located in different sections of the county. Soapstone, rutile, ilminite and feldspar are the minerals that are mined and processed at these plants. The plants afford a very good outlet for our own farm products and bring into the county a tremendous sum of revenue.

There is also a tomato cannery located in the center of the county and for many years has been putting

up a nice pack of tomatoes. This year, though, the tomato acreage was not increased, but the pack of tomatoes was about the same as it has been for the last several years.

All in all, Nelson has a well-rounded type of agriculture, and although the lowly hen is not given much credit for the part she does in the county, we find that the poultry crop brings some revenue to every farm in the county. The total revenue from poultry ranks third in the agricultural products.

The outline which follows this paragraph will show the many activities engaged in by the County Agent, representing the Extension Service and working in cooperation with all other agencies in Nelson County for the betterment of agriculture and the people as a whole.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Extension work in Nelson County is handled primarily under the direction of the County Board of Agriculture. This Board is recognized as the Board of Directors of what is known as the Neighborhood Leader system. This system is operated by having the county divided into communities. These communities are formed when living, social and business conditions of the people are taken into consideration. In other words, a community is considered that section in which the people naturally come together, either socially, educationally or in a business way. Nelson County has ten organized communities. Each of these communities has a man-chairman and a woman-chairman. The chairmen of the ten communities make up the County Board of Agriculture. The County Chairman and County Co-Chairman are elected from the Board members.

Each community is broken down into neighborhoods. A neighborhood is that portion of a community in which from 10 to 25 families live and it is found that

these families have somewhat of a common interest. In each neighborhood a man and woman leader are selected. These neighborhood leaders are asked to keep in close touch with the families in their neighborhood and to pass on to them vital information that will be helpful to these families in an agricultural and homemaking way.

These leaders are also asked to keep in touch with their Community Chairmen and the Community Chairmen are asked to keep in touch with the leaders. These leaders and the County Board of Agriculture are asked to work with all agricultural agencies that are operating in the county. The local workers of these agencies are assigned certain communities in which they have been asked to keep in close contact with the chairmen and leaders. In this way, it is planned that all information that should be passed out to the families in the county can be readily done through the Neighborhood Leader system, and which has been locally called the "grapevine method".

These Chairmen and leaders, in turn, give back to the local workers of the various agencies suggestions as to how the work should be operated in the county.

As far as Extension work is concerned, the County Board of Agriculture makes a plan of work that the Board thinks will be helpful to the county.

There are 73 neighborhoods in Nelson County. The Agent honestly believes that this is the best method of passing the necessary information on to the families of the county.

I. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(a) Agronomy

Due to the drought, very little red clover seed was saved. However, approximately 100,000 lbs. of lespedeza and 1000 lbs. of orchard grass were saved in the county this year.

Practically all of the agronomy work will be included under the heading of "Agricultural Conservation Program".

Certified seed corn was planted this year by twelve farmers. Practically all of this seed was Hybrid seed. No definite information as to comparisons with other seed is available at this time, but it is estimated that the Hybrid corn has out yielded the open pollinated corn this year on an average of five bushels per acre.

(b) Horticulture, Fruits and Vegetables

Under the heading of horticulture is included all work conducted with apples, peaches and vegetables.

The orchardists of Nelson have learned to depend upon the information furnished through the spray calendar service. This service consists of furnishing each orchardist with a spray calendar for the year and then sending out specific information on each spray, giving material to use and dates to apply. This service was continued through the year without a hitch.

Pruning demonstrations have been held in the county each year and during the past year five demonstrations were held in the various orchard sections of the county. These demonstrations were very well attended and much interest was exhibited by those present.

Three peach thinning demonstrations were given in the county this year.

Because of the number of inexperienced workers, five peach harvesting demonstrations were given.

This year the county harvested the largest crop of peaches on record. Accurate figures are not available at this time but it is estimated that over 250,000 bushels were harvested. As a whole the selling price was good and it was a great blessing to many peach orchardists to receive this nice reward, especially due to the fact of the failure in 1943 because of the freeze.

The winter meeting of the Joint Amherst-Nelson fruit growers was held in Amherst County. This meeting was well attended. Valuable information was furnished the growers by outstanding authorities, and one man stated that he thought our joint meetings were even better than the meetings of the State Horticultural Society.

The summer meeting of the Amherst-Nelson growers was held jointly with the Annual Stockholders Meeting of the Arrington Cold Storage Cooperative. This invitation was gladly accepted by the fruit growers and a splendid program was presented.

Previous to the apple harvesting season, the fruit growers were invited to attend a meeting to see what plans could be worked out for securing enough labor to handle the fruit crop. The cooperation of the schools had been enlisted, and although the school authorities could not see fit to declare a recess for the apple harvesting season, the authorities did arrange it so that there was no hardship brought upon those who found it necessary to stay out of school to help with the harvest. Before the close of schools, June, 1944, at the suggestion of the School Superintendent, the Agent visited each high school in the county and was given the privilege of talking to the school group in regard to the necessity of all school children helping with the fruit harvest. A check up on the results of these meetings show that the children responded in a splendid way to this call.

In visiting the peach orchards and packing houses during the peach harvest, the Agent found that boys and girls, who would have been considered too young for this work, were accomplishing a splendid job.

Feeling the need of some sort of organization to help tackle the many problems that the fruit growers were faced with, the growers on November 12, 1943, organized a Nelson County Fruit Growers Association. A director was elected for each magisterial district, in addition to the president, treasurer and secretary. (The Agent was elected secretary.) This Board of Directors has kept a close watch on any developments that might affect the fruit growers, both apple and peach, and has especially worked hand in hand with the Farm Labor Committee. The Board of Directors, after finding the sentiments of the people, asked the Farm Labor Committee to request a labor camp to be set up in the county during the harvesting of peaches and apples. The Board also met with a group of growers from Albemarle county to discuss the wage scale to be paid for harvesting the peach crop.

The Board also accomplished a great deal in securing baskets for the harvesting season.

This Board held a meeting with representatives of the two cold storages in the county and representative of the Southern Railway in order that arrangements could be made whereby a sufficient amount of ice could be furnished for RR cars during the peach harvesting season. The best information available shows that approximately 308 cars of peaches were shipped out of Nelson and we believe that this job could not have been completed in a satisfactory manner had it not been for the splendid work of the Board of Directors working in close cooperation with the cold storages and railroads.

The Fruit Growers Association, thru its Board members, feeling that something should be done in advance of the harvesting season, held a meeting with the owners of the Canning Company in Nelson and the Manager of a canning company in Lynchburg to see what these canners could do to assist in saving the peach crop in case the market for the fresh fruit fell through. These

canners expressed their willingness to help and extended their best cooperation in handling the peach crop. This cooperation was gratefully received by the growers and a check-up at this time shows that these canners made for the growers several thousand dollars that would not have been made had the canning factories not been in operation.

The Board very recently held a conference with our Extension Horticulturist in regard to the post-war work of handling what now looks like will be a tremendous crop of peaches from this county. This is an example of the forward thinking that this Board is doing in the interest of the fruit growers of Nelson County.

Action was taken by the Board to see that the War Food Administration gave Virginia a representative on the National Committee that was set up to work out the ceiling prices for peaches and apples.

Although in the spring all signs predicted a bumper peach and apple crop for Nelson, it was still thought advisable to find another crop that would be a supplemental money crop for those farmers who had labor to produce and particularly to harvest this crop. In 1943, the Crozet Cold Storage Cooperative secured a goodly number of acres of snapbeans to be grown under contract. These beans were processed in the freezing plant. The experiment was most satisfactory in the majority of cases, and this past spring the Cold Storage was asked to cooperate with us in this program for 1944. Working in cooperation of a representative of the Cold Storage, the Agent sent out several circular letters and held nine local meetings in order that the farmers may have the best information available and that they may sign the contracts. Approximately 37 farmers signed for approximately 42 acres of beans to be grown for the freezing plant. At this time definite figures are not available as to the exact number of bushels grown, or the price received, but it is estimated that these beans grossed the farmers around \$100 per acre. The manager of the freezing plant advised the Agent recently that the quality of bean grown in Nelson was not exceeded by any other county in the State or any other State from which they received beans. He further stated that the quality was so good that he hoped that the acreage could be very largely increased in 1945.

The W.F.A. did not ask for an increase in the production of tomatoes for canning purposes in the United States, and for this reason, the State of Virginia and Nelson County were not asked for an increase. However, it was thought advisable to have grown in Nelson County about the same acreage that had been grown for the last several years. With this in mind, effort was brought forth to bring the acreage of tomatoes for canning purposes up to around 200 A. This was accomplished. A good growing season and a fairly good harvesting season enabled the farmers to produce about the same number of bushels of tomatoes although the acreage was slightly less than the year before. Practically all of these tomatoes were to be sold to the government for war purposes and the local cannery here met all requirements in order that it could be on the list of certified canneries with the government.

(c) Livestock

Under the heading of livestock, we shall include sheep, cattle, horses and swine.

(1) Cattle

Farmers have been encouraged to attend the purebred sales and feeder calf sales that have been held within reasonable distance of the county. Through these sales several purebred animals have been brought into the county and these additions, with those already in the county, will be of great help in improving the type of cattle in our county.

Calves from Nelson County were entered in two feeder calf sales - Charlottesville and Richmond. Two farmers consigned 35 calves. The farmers were satisfied with the prices received. These farmers also received much valuable information in learning how to grade their calves and in learning what type of calf the buyers wanted as feeders.

The local auction markets were offering a very good price for calves this year and due to this fact it was rather difficult to interest the farmers in consigning their calves to any special feeder calf sale.

I would like to mention here that every effort is being made to increase the quality of our pastures and the grazing capacity. This effort, in turn, results in better quality of beef grown at a cheaper cost.

(2) Sheep

For some unknown reason the sheep population in Nelson County has decreased in the last few years. This is not for the best interest of the county. Sheep raising in Nelson has proven most profitable to those growers who have continued in the business and who have seen to it that the pastures were treated with lime and phosphate and that a supplementary pasture is furnished for winter and early spring months.

Our list of 51 sheep growers of Nelson are furnished information in regard to treating their sheep for stomach worms and where necessary the Agent has given demonstrations. It has been found in the past year that the salt-lick method is working very effectively. (One treatment for worms was demonstrated, in which 12 sheep were treated.) Phenothiazine is being recognized and used fairly extensively in the county.

After demonstrations for the farmers for several years and teaching certain farmers how to dock and castrate their lambs, the farmers themselves do practically all of this work, but now and then the Agent is asked to give a demonstration. This year two demonstrations in docking and castrating were given in which 32 lambs were operated on.

Certain farmers in Nelson ever since the United Wool Growers Association has been organized have been delivering their wool through this organization. The set up has worked so well that we find each year a few who have never delivered to the Association put their wool in. The number to pool wool does not increase rapidly, due to the fact that once in a while

an old member stops raising sheep and has no wool to sell. This year, 17 growers delivered to the Association 2321 lbs. of wool, and for this received in cash \$1128.02. These 17 farmers will receive another payment on this wool. It is estimated that these farmers profitted in the amount of \$116.55, plus the satisfaction of knowing that their wool was being handled by their organization which has been serving them efficiently for many years.

The Agent attended two meetings for the wool growers - one in Roanoke and one in Harrisonburg. These meetings were attended in order that first hand information in regard to the operation of the Association might be brought back to the Nelson wool growers.

(3) Swine

Through the Neighborhood Leader System, such a good job was accomplished in urging the production of pork in 1943 that a surplus of hogs was found in the county in 1944. However, it is being found now that those who paid attention to advice and have on hand their own pork are enjoying a satisfaction that others do not have. Bacon and fat-backs are almost impossible to secure at local stores at this time.

The pig project, conducted under the auspices of the Sears, Roebuck Company whereby a certain number of purebred Berkshire sow pigs are placed in the county with worthy 4-H club boys, has had a good effect in getting the farmers of the county to use better types of males and sows than in the past. This pig project will be reported under 4-H Club Work. The Agent considers this a most worthwhile demonstration.

It has been found that the most effective way to control worms in hogs is by using phenothiazine. Two demonstrations were given and it is almost impossible to find words to express the good results of this treatment.

The Agent has been called on many times to give information and help for hogs that are suffering with a trouble called "down in the hind legs". The

cod liver oil and Fowler's Solution of Arsenic treatment has been found most effective in curing this trouble. It is most encouraging to the Agent to have the farmers come into the office and say that their hogs are all right after giving this treatment.

(4) Horses

Under this heading, the Agent has consistently insisted that the farmers use a competent veterinarian in treating horses and other animals for various diseases.

(d) Forestry

No demonstrations have been conducted under this heading but the Agent has been instrumental in securing the services of the Soil Conservation Service Forestry Technician, who has visited one farm and gave the farmer valuable information in estimating the value and type of his timber.

The Agent has spent much time in promulgating the cutting of pulpwood and timber products to assist in the war effort. The Agent has done all in his power to get the farmers to cut this pulpwood and timber in such a way that the forests would not be devastated.

(e) Agricultural Engineering

Plans were furnished to two farmers - one for apple packing shed and one for a machine shed and shop.

Help was given the owners of the Nelson Canning Company in getting sufficient supply of water to take care of the canning operations for this year.

(f) Farm Labor

When the fruit growers of Nelson found that they were faced with a bumper crop of peaches and a large crop of apples and a scarcity of labor to harvest these crops, they asked that the Extension Division make all possible effort to assist them in securing labor from out of the county to harvest these crops. Two meetings were held with the State representative of the Farm Labor Program, and in addition to this, much individual work was done to get a labor Camp established in the county.

After looking the county over thoroughly, the dairy barn, on the Oak Ridge Estate of J. J. Ryan, grandson of Thomas F. Ryan, was selected for the camp site. Many humorous news stories were written and many comments were expressed in regard to using the barn for this purpose. Nevertheless, those in authority reported that of the thirty-nine camps set up in the state, the dairy barn camp proved to be the best of all.

In getting the Camp established, it was necessary to set the prevailing wage scale for the workers who would be asked to harvest the peach and apple crops. Albemarle County, being the largest peach producing county in the state and adjoining Nelson, was selected as the county in which a meeting should be held to work out a wage scale to apply to both counties. The Farm Labor Committee and the Board of Directors of the Nelson Co. Fruit Growers Association set the date for the meeting and it was held in Charlottesville. Wage scales were agreed upon but it is regrettable to have to say that this agreement was not adhered to in full^o by either county.

Just what type of labor would be used in Nelson for harvesting the peach crop was a big question; The only labor that could be located was vacationists and college students. This type of help was inexperienced but had the seriousness of the job at heart, had the capacity and willingness to take

instructions and were just such a fine type of people that the peach camp was a success. Some of these people came for a week and some for two weeks. They came from Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, and from various cities in Virginia.

For the two weeks period during the peach harvesting, we had in this camp 40 men (24 men over 20 and 16 boys) and 66 women (44 women over 20 and 22 girls). The men and women did a marvelous job. The boys and girls as a whole did well, but of course, there were exceptions. These workers were used by 14 orchardists. Space will not allow a statement from each one; but the statement below is a good example:

"If it hadn't been for this camp I'd have been in a pickle this morning. I could only get two regular pickers. Now I've got 17."

--Quoted by Mr. Harry T. Greiner,
Piney River, Nelson County, Va.

This type of labor was not available for apple harvesting season. The Farm Labor workers recruited labor for this work from southwestern Virginia and Kentucky. Much to our disappointment, this labor was practically all young mountain boys who did not care whether they worked or not and, as a whole, they were a very unsatisfactory group. We had applications for 158 workers needed, but for reasons beyond every one's control, 47 was the largest number at the camp at any one time. This made it necessary that only a few be allotted each grower and a good many of the growers did not use this labor because it was too expensive to transport them. This meant that in the long run, only 5 growers used the labor. The boys in the group who really worked made a nice sum of money and were a great help to the growers.

I have been advised that the Emergency Farm Labor Program was given to the Ext. Service because of its reputation of doing a good job. My humble opinion, after experience and observation, is that it is almost impossible to make a real success with

such a program. As a whole the type of labor necessary to do a good job cannot be found. If it be possible to get the vacationists for both peach and apple harvest seasons, I believe the program would be more successful.

No one knows until he has to have the responsibility of setting up a Farm Labor Camp in his county how many headaches are before him. The details connected with such a project are too numerous to mention at this time.

Another type of labor furnished to the county was city boys who stayed in the homes of the farmers during the summer season. One farmer had two boys who stayed with him through the season. The boys proved most satisfactory and the farmer was most delighted with their services. Another farmer did not have such good experience. The two boys he had stayed only a few weeks. The third farmer had four to come into his home and help during the peach harvest. He found them to be real gentlemen, real workers and was most pleased with their help.

Carrying out the War Manpower Commission regulations, the Agent was instructed to furnish or not to furnish releases, according to the the situation of those workers who wished to leave the farm and take other employment. This is a most unsatisfactory job, that has ever been wished on a County Agent. It is a part of the labor program but I believe worse than operating a camp. During the year 17 farm workers asked for releases from farm work to go into other employment. During this time, 8 were granted releases. The reason for these releases varied from sickness, which made the applicant unfit for farm work, to the fact that the farm on which the person was working was just not a paying proposition and the man would be contributing more to the war effort to go into other work. Another reason was that some of these farm workers could not be placed on farms because there was no request for such workers. Much time has been spent on this phase of the farm labor program.

My humble opinion, coupled with that of leading farmers, is that the labor situation will be worse in 1945 than it has been in 1944, and for this

reason, I believe operating the Farm Labor Program in 1945 entails more hardships than have been experienced in 1944. I look for general farm crops to be reduced to some extent. However, it is almost impossible to let down on the work that has to be done on the commercial peach and apple orchards.

II. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

On December 4, 1944, the Agent's resignation as secretary to the Nelson County AAA Committee was accepted by the Committee, and during the period of this report, the Agent has not kept in close contact with the detailed reports and work of the AAA as had been done in the past, but has kept in touch in a general way and has given all possible assistance to the office personnel and to the County Committee. Having resigned as secretary has worked for the best as far as AAA and Extension work is concerned. The cooperation between these two agencies and the personnel is splendid and is second to none in the state.

The AAA Office is located in the building furnished to the County Agent for all agricultural work carried on in the county. In this building is the office of the County Agent and stenographer, offices of the AAA, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Home Demonstration Agent. During certain days in the week, the Farm Security Administration supervisors, the Federal Land Bank representative and the Emergency Feed and Seed Loan representative have certain hours to meet the farmers of the county in one room of the same building. The County AAA Committee holds its monthly meetings in the office in the building also. With all agencies operating under one roof, it makes it much easier and much less confusion for the farmers of the county.

Under the AAA Program, the county is divided into eleven communities. Each community elects five community committeemen at certain intervals to operate the program. These community committeemen assist with

the program and work under the direction of the County AAA Committee and the County AAA Office. During 1944, these committeemen assisted the farmers in furnishing them information in regard to the program. They were responsible for the Food Production Campaign which was launched in 1944, and made farm visits in connection with this work.

A total of 1468 farms are covered by serial numbers under the 1944 program. Approximately 80% of this number will qualify for a cash payment or grant of aid materials. The period covered by the 1944 program is January 1, 1944 to January 1, 1945.

440 tons of grant of aid phosphate have been delivered in the 1944 program, and 5600 tons of grant of aid lime. Reports are not complete on acreage of green manure crops or commercial lime and phosphate used in addition to the above, but it is estimated to be 600 acres of green manure crops, 4000 tons lime and 250 tons of phosphate. (That is, to qualify for payment under the program.)

Beginning around December 1, 1943, the following War Board work was assigned to the AAA: Farm Machinery Rationing, Copper wire, Certification of Cannerys, Farm Construction, Supplies, Issuance of Farm Slaughter Permits, Transportation, and one or two other minor War Board functions. This included most of the War Board work with the exception of deferment of Agricultural workers.

In handling the rationing and work of the different jobs, committees were set up, and at this time I want to pay special mention to the sub-committee which has handled the rationing of gasoline for trucks and non-highway purposes. This Committee was set up on October 16, 1942. Shortly after being organized, this committee of five persons decided to meet each Thursday night. The records show that this committee has not failed a single time to hold its meeting on the appointed time. During this period, the full Committee has been present at the majority of the meetings. The State AAA Office reports that no such

record is held in any county in the East Central Division. This Committee receives no pay for its services and the members met without being notified.

III. Cooperation with CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The very best cooperation possible has been given the local banks in regard to loans. Also to the Production Credit Association and the Emergency Feed and Seed Loan Office. It is generally the practice that the farmer sees the County Agent in regard to making a loan before he finally does so, and the Agent furnishes the very best information possible.

IV. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Security Administration is conducting a good program in Nelson County. The FSA has ten tenant purchase farms in the county. All of these TP farmers are making good with their farms with the exception of one. This one has notified the FSA that he is going to give up the farm.

In addition to the TP Program, the FSA makes loans to farmers to buy livestock, feed, seeds, etc., and this program has enabled many farmers to keep operating. The local loaning agencies cannot take care of this group of low income farmers who need this type of assistance. The Agent has given the very best information possible to the farmers about the FSA and to the FSA about the farmers.

V. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Under the law, the County Agents residing in the counties that are in the SCS Districts have to be a member of the Board of Supervisors of the District. The Agent has been a member of this Board and has acted as secretary for the last two years. (Nelson County is

in the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District.)

In addition to being secretary, the County Agent works in close cooperation with the local representative of the SCS, who resides in the county and has his office in the County Office Building.

Although the work is progressing slowly as to the number of new farmers joining each year, the interest and cooperation of those farmers who have joined are increasing each month.

Up to date, 63 farms are signed up in this program and the good results of this work can be seen as you drive through the county and can be ascertained if you talk to any of the farmers in the program.

VI. War Board Activities

During the period of this report, the County War Board, which is composed of representatives of all the agricultural agencies operating in the county, was asked to be responsible for two items;-(1) The deferment of agricultural workers from Armed Forces, and, (2) Be the co-ordinator between all agencies operating in the county. Also, during the period of this report, the War Board has held 7 meetings and has investigated and acted upon 48 cases asking for deferment.

In connection with the deferment work, the Board was asked to consider, and if found advisable, make recommendation in regard to requests for release from the Armed Service. In handling this matter the War Board was very careful in considering these requests. There were 6 requests brought before the Board but the Board only made recommendation for 3 releases.

In addition to holding local meetings, the War Board attended two district meetings called by the State Selective Service. The purpose of these meetings was to acquaint the War Board with the changes that were

taking place in the Selective Service System, and to ask in person the War Board's cooperation in this work.

VII. 4-H CLUB WORK

There was not Assistant County Agent to do 4-H club work in the County from December 1, 1943 until April 1, 1944. The work during that time was carried on by the County Agent to the best of his ability, although in a rather feeble manner.

The present Assistant County Agent will give details in regard to the number of clubs, members, projects, etc, but the Agent wishes to state that he attended and held 37 club meetings during the period Dec. 1, 1944 to April 1, 1944, and that he lined up the boys in the various projects, especially in the Sears, Roebuck Cow-Sow-Hen Program. In addition to local work in the county in regard to the above project, a meeting was held in Lynchburg where the agents from nine counties were present. The purposes of this meeting was to get this project clearly lined up and to get the latest information that would be necessary to put the program into effect.

When the new Assistant Agent began work, the Agent escorted him to every club and saw that he had an opportunity to present his plan for carrying out the club work to the members. In behalf of the new Assistant Agent, I wish to say that he started the work under a great handicap, which was brought about by not enough work being done by the Agent previous to April 1. Conditions were so that no more could be accomplished than was.

Mr. J. G. Hamaker, Assistant County Agent, turned in the following report:

Period: April 1 - Dec. 1, 1944 -

A new man coming into the county as late as April 1st is seriously handicapped by being unacquainted

with the 4-H club members, the organization, and the location of the club members, just at the time when most project activities should be underway.

Club Meetings - By previous arrangement, the April club meetings were devoted to the Thomas Jefferson Day program. It was a good program, well carried out by all the clubs. The May meetings of the clubs was the only time left to give direction to and organization of the summer vacation activities, as it is not possible to hold summer club meetings under present transportation restrictions.

Summer Visits - During the summer vacation 90% of the 4-H club members were visited one time. Many of them two or more times as the case required.

On these personal visits, the project practices were checked and record books brought up to date. A check up of these visits shows 20% of the members enrolled did not have the consent of the parent to carry the project, or else the boy did not make an effort to do anything about it. This condition emphasizes the fact that too often the emphasis placed on securing a large enrollment is out of proportion to the amount of supervision that can be given by the club leader or club Agent at the proper time. In many instances, the conditions at the home were such that it was not at all practical for the boy to carry the project for which he had enrolled.

There are thirteen 4-H clubs in the county, two clubs in each of the four centralized schools. A club for the grades and a club for the High School students, and a club in each of the five smaller schools. The Home Demonstration Agent and the Assistant Agent carry on this work jointly.

At the November meetings local leaders were secured for each club. At the December meeting, a program for each of the meetings during the year will be presented by the officers for the club to adopt. The principals of the schools have granted permission for the club members to have extra time to carry out this

plan.

The attitude of all the principals has been entirely cooperative, allowing us to have such periods of the school schedule as are satisfactory. Two teachers in one school have not permitted students to leave the class sessions to attend the 4-H club meetings. This attitude we believe to be due to the lack of information as to the purpose of 4-H club work and also to the fact that entirely too many, in that particular school, have not carried a project, although attending the club meetings. This is an area in which the houses are widely separated but there is a limited area suitable for gardening, few real farms, very little poultry or swine - an area in which some definite planning will have to be done to make the club work a real contribution to the community.

Demonstrations were carried by four of the club members to show the comparative yields of hybrid corn and open pollinated corn. These demonstrations have been favorable to hybrid corn; in one case an increased yield of 25% of the hybrid corn over the open pollinated. In all cases the hybrid corn has stood up better. There are fewer barren hybrid stalks. The stalks are not as large and coarse. The Hybrid has a much greater root system, thereby giving the stalk a greater resistance to drought and greater anchorage.

One member, his second year, fed out successfully two baby beeves. He won third and seventh in the Richmond Baby Beef Show and Sale, receiving \$463.55 for the two calves. He is feeding two more for the year 1944-45. Three other boys bought calves in September, but because of an accident, one boy was obliged to sell his calf. Top class calves were selected by the Animal Husbandman Department of V.P.I. for this project. In line with the Baby Beef project, five tours were conducted, at which time the boys took part in stock judging contests. There is a decided increase in interest in the feeding of baby beef. The 21 boys who went on these trips have gotten a new conception of the beef type of animal.

The breeding pig project that is sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation has been carried well with

one exception; apparently too much interference on the part of the parent. The pig was not fed according to directions of the fat pig project. The statistical report on completions of the fat pig project is entirely out of line with the number of projects carried through. A check on the summer visits shows that only 35% turned in completed reports. In most cases the job was well done, but no final reports were received. We need to find a better method to get a larger number of completed reports turned in.

The poultry project, as a whole, was not satisfactory. A few members did very good work, but less than 20% completed their reports. 33% should not have enrolled since no serious attempt was made to carry the project.

The garden project had 69 enrolled. Several very good gardens were grown. One was outstanding - \$293.00 worth of vegetables raised, a net profit of \$196.20. The garden project, as a whole, was not satisfactory. Approximately 50% of the number enrolled apparently did not give the matter serious consideration before enrolling. Of the other 50%, two-thirds made satisfactory report.

This report is not intended to be pessimistic, but rather critically constructive. There are many problems to be met. They can be solved with a careful check-up of the enrollment, a closer direction of the projects, of the record books during the summer and the record books in hand at the club meeting in September and October. With this, we should be able in another year to make a creditable report.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I beg to state that the cooperation between all agencies working with the farmers in Nelson County has been all that any one could wish for. A large part of the Agent's time has been spent in working out the coordination between these agencies, and the Agent honestly feels that the success of this work has been so great the time devoted to it could not have been better spent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State VIRGINIA County Nelson

REPORT OF

Mary Sale Stannett
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1-1943 to Dec. 1, 1944

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

J. H. Hamaker
Assistant County Agent in Charge of Club Work

From April 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1944

John B. Whitehead
Agricultural Agent

From Dec. 1, 1943 to Dec. 1, 1944

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__



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 most 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

910

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12	8	12	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³	189		251	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³	101	98	47	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁴	78½	16	138	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴	211½	82	160	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farms or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	645	245	170	1060
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	410	145	68	623
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	198	2812	3010
	(2) Telephone	164	1569	1732
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	47	5	3	55
10. Number of bulletins distributed	1817	48	168	2033
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	3	1	4
	(b) Total attendance	17		17
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leadership training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	15	122
		(b) Total attendance	343	1705
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3	143
		(b) Total attendance	25	4079
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	12			12
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	12	1	13
	(2) Total attendance	95	49	144
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		1
		(b) Total attendance		10
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	5	6
		(b) Total attendance	18	23
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		
	(b) Total attendance			

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

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns unless discrepancies 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 older youth	(a) Number	2	2	2	2	
		(b) Total boys attending	10	13	13	13	
		(c) Total girls attending	22	22	22	22	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	30		110	148	
		(b) Total attendance	1547		6324	7971	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3	54	37	28	
		(b) Total attendance	375	1938	1736	1150	
	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	32			32
			(b) Total attendance	907			907
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	43			43	
		(b) Total attendance	758			758	

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 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 (1940 Census)	2465
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1100
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	100
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	12
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1678
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	380
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	876
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	30
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	186
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	75
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 21, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2501 2964
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	921

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name Co. Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 21
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 14
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

(a) Agricultural 21 (b) Home demonstration 14 (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) _____ 10

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees _____ 10

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____ 217

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 172.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) _____ XXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system _____ 159 Men 71 Women 88

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

(a) Adult work (1) Men 71 (2) Women 163 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men _____ (2) Women 13 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls 4

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Co. Board of Agriculture

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: Co. Professional Council

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 10 (2) Women 11 (3) Youth _____

(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 14 (2) Women 6

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____ 10

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men 71 (b) Women 88 (c) Youth _____

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			88 <u>95</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>98</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>46 1/2</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>2</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County _____ (2) Community _____		<u>2</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>137</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>956</u>

¹ When 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. When 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). 16-2077-2

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	4-year Tennessee									
	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pasture (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetable crops (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	13						2	10		3
(3) Agricultural agents	4	2 1/2		2	3 1/2		3 1/2	2 1/2	65	7
(4) State extension workers									36	1
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	5		6	10		3	9	8	4
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	1		6	10			81	32	6
54. Number of lines of work in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	10							81		38
(2) The use of lime		2		16	56				41	
(3) The use of fertilizers	4	17		16	76			176	151	38
(4) Controlling plant diseases	3	4						82	300	38
(5) Controlling injurious insects								82	300	38
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					8					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals		4							9	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Swine (c)	Poultry (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry excluding turkeys (f)	Other livestock (g)
	55. Days devoted to line of work by—						
(1) Home demonstration agents						28	
(2) 4-H Club agents	20	14		16		8	
(3) Agricultural agents	5	13	5 1/2	19		6	
(4) State extension workers	1	2		1		1	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	6	4	4		10	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	2	3	3		10	
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						
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	2	3					
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	2					
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	2	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	2	3		5		6	
(5) Controlling external parasites	2	1		5			
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	2		12	5		2	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

* Do not include rabbits, guinea, and fer animals, which should be reported under wildlife conservation.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	13
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	14
(c) With strip cropping	6
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	2
(f) With contour farming of cropland	3
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(A) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	23
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	1
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	
(c) Grazing associations	

¹ Includes nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	1
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	1
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	3

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	
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FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long term)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		35 1/2	2	11
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	10	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		56	16	18
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 (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— (a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				11
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				
(i) With farm-labor problems				53
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				63

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

* Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 4 and 5) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents					23	30				3	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		1	5	1		2		2			5
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	5	2	10	14		3			10
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5	1	10	146		1			7
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year			1			1			1		
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			17			46			117		
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ³	\$	\$	\$1128 ⁰²	\$	\$	\$182000 ⁰⁰	\$	\$	\$150,000 ⁰⁰	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			1		75	169				10	74
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$1395 ¹⁷	\$	\$57,842 ⁰⁰	\$75,436 ⁰⁰	\$	\$	\$	\$330 ²⁵	\$9598 ²⁵
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											1
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											1
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
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 membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized piece of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	28			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	K	2	2	
(4) State extension workers	5			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	1	3	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	28			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	_____
(b) Remodeling dwellings	_____
(c) Installing sewage systems	_____
(d) Installing water systems	1
(e) Installing heating systems	_____
(f) Providing needed storage space	_____
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	100 98
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	25
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	207
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	35
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	_____
(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	4
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	_____

(j) Sewing Machine Clinics 3
 (n) Household Equipment (Electric) 3

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	_____
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	8
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	_____
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	_____

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	3
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	_____
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	_____

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

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

No. Machines repaired 12
 No. pieces fixed 24

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food education and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	24	32	32	
(2) 4-H Club agents	3			
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers	1	1	2	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	140	20	38	188
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(a) In improving diets	96			
(b) With food preparation	134			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	203			
(1) Of vegetables	163			
(2) Of fruits	12			
(3) Of meats	56			
(4) Of milk	32			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	89			
(d) With home butchering, meat-cutting or curing	45			
(e) With butter or cheese making	79			
(f) With food preservation problems ¹	217			
(1) Canning	206			
(2) Freezing	3			
(3) Drying	105			
(4) Storing	96			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	87			
(h) In canning according to a budget	76			
(i) With child-feeding problems	6			
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	167			
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				204
(l) With first-aid or home nursing				24
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				207
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				5
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	16		14
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents			
	(4) State extension workers	3		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10			10
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	39			34

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	150
(b) With home accounts	
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	10
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² 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)	74
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	132
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	207

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	36
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	32
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	163
(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	
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	78
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	10
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Day or evening camps	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	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. 16.
² Includes question 122 also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
128. Corn	37		15		16.0	Acres
129. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	1		1		.5	Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1		1		.25	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	68	48	24	22	10.7	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	29	23	5	12	21.09	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	13		8		6	Animals
152. Beef cattle (Baby Beef)	4		1		2	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	52		18		36	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation		62		42	1598	Meals planned
					1678	Meals served
164. Food preservation		113		81	4897	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing		49		21	256	Garments made
					327	Garments remodeled
167. Home management		45		22	68	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership		4		2		XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others		13		6		XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	205	357	73	208		XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP*

173. Number of 4-H Clubs	13	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 183	(b) Girls 261
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 73	(b) Girls 198
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys 182	(b) Girls 259
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys 1	(b) Girls 2
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys 183	(b) Girls 168
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls 93

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	96	96	10 and under	37	41
2d	30	40	11	37	47
3d	32	57	12	24	37
4th	19	33	13	29	48
5th	3	25	14	29	36
6th	1	7	15	12	26
7th	1	5	16	12	20
8th	1	7	17	3	3
9th			18		2
10th and over		1	19		
			20 and over		1

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

(a) Judging	40	(f) Fire and accident prevention	261
(b) Giving demonstrations	116	(g) Wildlife conservation	19
(c) Recreational leadership	26	(h) Keeping personal accounts	261
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health	261		

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 87

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups _____

189. Total attendance at such meetings _____

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted _____

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

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted _____
 (a) Young men _____
 (b) Young women _____

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications)
 (a) Young men _____
 (b) Young women _____

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-20 percent (b)	20-30 percent (c)	30 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

* 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 12, 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.
 ‡ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. 3 adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Days (1)	General-order Agents* (2)	All other work (3)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			9
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			1
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War program	Home demonstration agents (1)	4-H Club agents (2)	Agricultural agents (3)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			62
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	20		
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material) <i>Sl. Prog. Ret. Act</i>	14		

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War health (1)	Civilian de- fense agency (2)	Employment service (3)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (4)	Food Distribution Administration (5)	Soil Conser- vation Service (6)	Farm Security Administra- tion (7)	Rural Rehabi- litation Administra- tion (8)	Tennessee Valley Authority (9)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (10)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents		1/2	7							
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	22 1/2		5	36	3	9 1/2	6	2 1/2		
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		7	10	4	10	6	4		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3		24	11	2	10	3			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	7		2	17		11	2	4		

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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