

NARRATIVE REPORT
OF

YORK AND ELIZABETH CITY
COUNTIES

December 1st, 1950 - November 30, 1951

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County Organizations

County organizations consist of:- Board of Agriculture, County P. M. A. Committee, F. H. A. Committee, Mobilization Committee, Colonial Soil Conservation Service, Reforestation Committee, Peninsula D. H. I. A., Peninsula Artificial Breeding Association, Fruit Growers Association, One Hundred Bushel Corn Club, Pasture Club, Bee Keepers Association and 4-H Council.

The Board of Agriculture seldom meets since the organization of the Mobilization Committee, as this group is really a duplication and the old Board will likely be dissolved with the beginning of the new year.

The P. M. A. Committeemen of the counties of York, Wardick, and Elizabeth City are unusually fine progressive men and always come to the meetings on call. Their assistance is invaluable in all matters pertaining to agriculture, and particularly so because the committees from the three counties always meet together. They are very cooperative with the Extension service.

The F. H. A. Committee meets with the field representative on call, and pass upon all matters pertaining to F. H. A. loans.

The Mobilization Committee was organized at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and meets regularly once a month to discuss problems relating to agriculture, such as shortages in equipment, labor and all other essentials to a successful agricultural program. Records of these meetings are kept and sent on to the main office in Washington so that ^{an} accurate picture of conditions all over the country is available where it is most needed.

The Colonial Soil Conservation service is one District of this great State organization and needs no describing. It is enough to say that it has a very fine progressive Board of Supervisors and two very capable Conservation engineers who are doing good work in the six counties covered by this District.

The Reforestation Committee is still working hard to get owners of woodland to practice the recommended improvement methods. The committee was formerly sponsored by the Peninsula Industrial Commission, but when that organization was dissolved, was taken over by the Peninsula Chamber of Commerce. Twelve men representing York, Warwick and Elizabeth City Counties compose this committee.

The Fruit Growers Association was organized to assist all fruit growers, large and small, in all problems pertaining to fruit growing, and particularly marketing. It has been in existence less than a year but already has twenty eight members.

The Bee Keepers Association is just in the process of organization and plans call for including some fifteen counties in the group. At present there are only six. The purpose of the organization is improvement in the method of handling and disposing of honey, and to greatly increase the number of bees which are so valuable in fruit polinization.

All other county organizations mentioned above will be discussed in detail under their proper headings.

Types of Agriculture

Types of Agriculture in York and Elizabeth City Counties are quite varied and rated in the order of their importance are substantially as follows:- truck raising, fruit growing, dairying, livestock, poultry and forestry.

As the average size of the farm in this area is forty acres, this naturally stimulates the growing of vegetables and fruit, making these two types the most largely practiced. However, soil, climate and marketing conditions are also most favorable for these types, and this is of great importance in successful operation.

Several of the larger farms are dairy farms but the number is limited because of the small number of this size farm. However, dairying is most profitable, largely because of the year round use of pastures which is possible in this area.

Livestock, which consists of hog and beef cattle raising is rapidly gaining in importance. The high prices paid for pork and beef, together with the long pasture season make these types of agriculture most profitable.

Poultry raising, both for egg and for meat is practiced by many but fluctuates much more than any other type, due to changing market conditions. However, poultry is quite popular with the part time farmers and as there are a good many of these, it makes this type of agriculture of considerable importance.

Forestry still poses a large problem but is one of the types of agriculture that is of the greatest importance and is in need of a great deal more emphasis than can be placed on it at present.

There is also another type of agriculture that cannot be ignored. Large numbers of our people make part of their living by fishing, oyster-
ing, etc.

There are also five large Army and Navy posts that employ thousands of civilians. These people buy small tracts of land and raise chickens, a few hogs, small truck gardens, etc. and while the individual effort is small, the total amounts to no small part of the production picture as a whole. Consequently, the types of agriculture practiced here on the peninsula are many and varied.

Agronomy

In the order of their importance, crops in York and Elizabeth City Counties are substantially as follows:- corn, soy beans, truck crops, pastures, hay, sweet potatoes and white potatoes and small grains.

Corn - We can report that only 3% of the farmers have not switched to planting hybrid corn, and we are now emphasizing the planting of only recommended varieties. Too many growers do not realize that just only hybrid variety will do, and naturally are dissatisfied when they get poor results from unsuitable varieties. This condition is being rapidly corrected, however. Much interest is also being manifested in 100 bu. corn clubs and we have enrolled 40 members this year. A number of these did not have their yields checked, however, because a most unfavorable dry season cut all corn yields in this area considerably. Seed treatment for weevil, growing yellow varieties and heavy fertilizer application and grain storage protection are receiving the greatest emphasis from this office.

Soy Beans for grain have increased to such an extent that they now rank second in importance. This is almost wholly due to the high government support price and the necessity to plant a crop that does not require much additional labor. It is not difficult to get farmers to plant only beans with a high oil content, to inoculate the seed and to plant recommended varieties, but it is more difficult to get them to see the need of applying commercial fertilizer.

Truck Crops are grown extensively in both counties and in large quantities. This is due to the small size of the average farm and the excellent market facilities resulting from a densely populated area. Our greatest problem here is to regulate the extent of planting of individual crops in order to avoid overproduction, and resultant slumps in prices. We have, on several occasions, advocated

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either the organization of a truck growers cooperative or the establishing of a central market but so far, these efforts have not been successful and probably will not be as long as the demand is good and the prices holding up.

Pastures have made an amazing improvement in the past two years until now very few can be found that are not being systematically planted and cared for. The high price of meat, and the favorable climatic conditions for practically year-round grazing, together with the introduction of ladino clover have focused attention on good pastures. We have organized a pasture club of considerable size and our meetings are well attended. Recently we conducted a tour of dairy pastures and had over 100 interested people present. We are recommending the use of either orchard grass, or Kentucky 31 or Alta fescue to be planted with ladino clover and find that sentiment is about equally divided, as to the relative merits of these two grasses. I feel that both have a place. We have set a goal of two cows per acre for our pastures, and I believe we will reach it.

Hay crops continue to rank in importance, especially since livestock production is increasing. Owing to the low altitude and humid atmosphere, the proper curing of hay is difficult except where hay driers are used, and most of the farmers have too limited barn space to be able to use this method. Heavy fertilization of all hay crops is being recommended and hay of a reasonably good quality is being produced, although several of the larger dairy and beef cattle producers find it more profitable to devote all necessary land to pasture use and buy a part of the hay to supply their needs. On larger farms, of course, this practice is not necessary, but we have sanctioned it in this area.

Sweet and White Potatoes are planted extensively and our efforts have been confined to furnishing frequent outlook information in order to avoid too much overproduction, and to assist in the marketing problem. There is also the serious problem of diseases - particularly the blight in white potatoes - and inner cork disease in sweet potatoes. Seed treatment has practically eliminated the other diseases common to both kinds of potatoes and the early and late blight in white potatoes has been prevented where we have been able to get the growers to follow the recommended spray program. So far, inner cork in sweet potatoes has not made an appearance here, and we are making every effort to keep it out by recommending that only home grown slips from inspected seed potatoes be used.

Small Grains - Wheat, oats and barley have a small place in the picture but are not grown to any extent. All of these grains do well here and offer an excellent cash crop and fit into rotations well. Up until last year, spring oats were not recommended for this area but a new variety - Andrew - made a very satisfactory showing this year and we have advised a more extensive use of it next year as it will supply a decided need if it continues to do well.

Cover Crops and particularly crimson clover, are coming more and more into use as we continually emphasize this necessary practice and the farmers see their beneficial effects. Our soils are largely heavy, rather poorly drained clay soils and one of the most necessary constituents is organic matter. The use of crimson clover has trebled in the past three years and is the best and most popular of the green manure crops and we feel that this is generally recognized now. Leucaena probably ranks second with soy beans and rye next in order. Our goal is to have no land lying idle at any time.

Poultry

The limited acreage of the average farm in both York and Elizabeth City Counties together with excellent marketing facilities encourages poultry raising, and this is particularly true on the large number of part time farms. The emphasis is more on the side of broiler production although the high price of eggs during the past year has greatly increased the number of laying flocks.

Probably no other single enterprise has caused the Extension service on the Peninsula more headaches than the poultry business. As previously pointed out, there are a large number of part time farmers around here, and most of them want a quick turnover in returns from their investment. Many go into the raising of poultry with little or no knowledge of the work and are soon in difficulties. The high price of feed, ignorance of sanitation and disease control and the popular belief that anyone can raise chickens have resulted in a good many failures, but there are always others to take up where these left off.

Our big problem, therefore, is to try to reach these people before they get too deep, go over their plans with them and point out what should and should not be done. Damp, humid conditions make turkey raising a questionable enterprise but are favorable for ducks and geese and production of these birds is on the increase. Market conditions are favorable for the disposal of eggs, baking hens and broilers and where the poultry business is handled intelligently, it has proved profitable.

Contact with established poultrymen is maintained through the mail and from personal contact but we can only help the unknown beginners through newspaper articles, bulletins and radio.

Dairying

Dairying occupies a very favorable position on the peninsula as the demand for milk exceeds the supply. There are only ten dairies in York and Elizabeth City Counties but two of these are large ones and all of them are making money.

The beneficial effects of the D. H. I. A. and the Artificial Breeding Association become more marked each year. During the past five years the average butter fat content has risen 11% and the average milk production per cow from 5000 pounds to slightly under 8000 pounds. This improvement is due solely to the above mentioned organizations and the quality of the replacements going into the herds has improved tremendously and will continue to do so to an even greater extent.

Another highly important factor in the success of our dairymen is the almost universal realization of the value of good pastures and practically all of them are carrying out this practice. Ladino clover is unanimously the favorite legume but the adherents of Kentucky 31 and orchard grass are about equally divided. It has been proved that a combination of orchard grass and ladino clover are more palatable and better milk producers than fescue and ladino clover, but whereas orchard grass furnishes grazing only nine to ten months in the year, Kentucky 31 or Alta fescue furnishes grazing the year round and withstands adverse conditions better than orchard grass. It is universally recognized that heavy fertilization and rather frequent clipping are necessary to good pastures. This was the unanimous verdict of a large number of dairymen who went on an extensive tour of pastures conducted by the pasture clubs of York, Warwick and Elizabeth City Counties recently. These clubs meet regularly once a month and are very well attended.

The annual dairy meeting has also become a popular institution. Specialists from V. P. I. have been coming down regularly to conduct these meetings, discuss local problems and analyze the years results of D. H. I. A. testing, and this has so increased in popularity that it was necessary to schedule a two day meeting this year in order to cover all topics that have been requested to be brought up for discussions. These meetings include dairymen from Warwick and James City Counties as well as from York and Elizabeth City Counties.

Livestock

High prices and the favorable pasture situation have made livestock raising possible even on the limited acreage available on the peninsula. The majority of the hogs raised are still brought to maturity in small pens mainly for family use. However, there is a decided increase in the number being grown out on pasture, and this is very encouraging, as hogs on pasture were almost unheard of up to five years ago. Now, all the larger herds are mainly fed out on pasture. This change is unquestionably due to two factors - the coming of ladino clover and the educational program of the Extension service. There are still too many pen hogs, and this, together with an utter disregard of the necessity for sanitation, make the problem of disease a serious one. Too many hogs die from various diseases each year, but the number appears to be slowly decreasing and the picture is not too discouraging. Very few pure bred hogs are raised as the tendency is all toward meat productions, but many are recognizing the value of good, first cross animals for this purpose, and the number of mongrels is decreasing.

Interest in the raising of beef cattle is growing rapidly and numerous farmers have converted part of their farm land to pasture and started growing cattle for beef. This can be divided into two classes:- 1. starting a herd of pure bred beef animals and 2. producing cattle for beef only.

Of these two, the latter is by far the most popular. There are, so far, only four herds of Aberdeen Angus and three herds of pure bred Herefords in York and Elizabeth City Counties, but at least twenty farmers have started feeding out feeders of no particular breed and doing well. Some of these buy up all the dairy calves possible and feed them out for veals by using worn out

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dairy cows to provide milk during the early stage of their growth. Quite a number of the dairymen are also using beef bulls on their poorest producing cows in order to get a better type of calf for meat production, and this is paying off well.

The extremely high price of lambs and wool has stimulated interest in sheep and the number in York and Elizabeth City Counties has tripled during the past year. It was always contended that our climate is too wet and humid for sheep but this has not proved to be true in most of the cases, and sheep are becoming more popular. The local Extension service approves of this change.

Production of rabbits for meat has never been too popular but a small number of part time farmers have found this rather profitable. It is questionable, however, whether this will ever be of much importance in this area.

We are trying now to drive home the importance of an abundance of good pasture, using good pure bred sires and sanitation in the production of livestock, and feel that considerable progress has been made along these lines.

Horticulture

Fruit and vegetable production in York and Elizabeth City Counties has become a most profitable enterprise due to the favorable soil and climatic conditions and excellent markets. The one limiting factor is the scarcity of labor. This/practically non-existent due to the many large military and industrial enterprises. However, the protection against late freezes which is afforded by large bodies of water, and the unlimited market which this heavily populated area affords, make the growing of fruits and vegetables a very attractive type of farming.

Of the tree fruits, peaches are by far the most popular as it is estimated that 75,000 bushels were produced in these two counties, last year, and almost the entire crop disposed of locally. The constant battle against brown rot was materially assisted by dry weather this year also. Apples come next in popularity and there was also a large crop of this fruit, but the size was materially reduced due to a dry summer.

Production of small fruit in any quantity is out of the question due to the lack of labor at harvesting time. This/unfortunate as almost all kinds of small fruit thrive in this area, and especially strawberries.

There is a very large suburban population, particularly in Elizabeth City County and the high cost of food has greatly stimulated interest in home gardens. A great many of these gardens have been planted by people who know absolutely nothing about it, and consequently come to grief. This makes a very decided problem for the Extension service and requires a great deal of "trouble shooting".

The continued addition of new housing developments and the already large suburban population, have created a huge demand for information relative to landscaping, care of lawns and shrubbery and the control of insects and diseases, and this has added greatly to the responsibilities of the Extension service, because while many of them can be furnished the desired information in newspaper articles and by telephone, a large number of personal visits are still necessary.

Forestry

The condition of woodlands in York and Elizabeth City Counties is anything but satisfactory. Lumber is high and very much in demand while the trees old enough for constructive cutting are becoming scarcer all the time. This has resulted in many of the trees which should be left for future lumber being sacrificed for the present high price. Many owners are even selling trees for cutting which average as low as six inches in diameter on the stump, when common sense and good practice should limit this size to at least 18 inches. As a result, the future production of pine lumber is very uncertain to say the least.

Another bad feature is the terrible condition in which these woods are left by the sawmill men. Small trees are ruthlessly destroyed, the slashings left piled indiscriminately whenever they fell, and few if any seed trees left for the start of new growth of pines. As a result, the hardwood trees take over in many instances, and new pine growths are doomed.

Of course, what is needed, and what this office is trying to bring about, is the clearing up of the slashings and undergrowth to give the young pines a chance to grow, and to reduce fire hazards, but labor conditions are such that the farmer cannot secure extra labor for even the most essential farm work. Consequently, very little is being accomplished in forest improvement at present.

This office is making every effort to point out the necessity for forest conservation through newspaper articles, demonstrations by specialists and personal contacts, but so far the response has been negligible and I believe it will continue to be so as long as the above described conditions continue to exist.

4-H Club Work

4-H Club work in York and Elizabeth City Counties continues to be most unsatisfactory and the crux of the whole thing is our inability to secure good leaders. We have proved this to be true without doubt. At present, there are only six 4-H Clubs in the two counties. Three of this number are old clubs that have been organized five or more years and have good leaders. During the past five years, the home demonstration agent and myself have organized twelve clubs in the two counties, but have been unable to get satisfactory leaders, and as a result, all but three of them have folded up and quit. There are several other possibilities for new clubs but again, we have been halted by our inability to get leaders. We can only keep on trying, but hope to remedy this condition eventually.

This year we enrolled only forty four boys and sixty nine girls in the two counties - the smallest number on record. Attendance at club meetings is usually only fair except with two clubs who have unusually good leaders. The "Open Road" Club in York County under the leadership of Mrs. H. R. Burcher, who is starting her fourteenth year as their leader, is doing splendid work. Two boys and one girl from this club have ^{been} elected All Stars during the past two years. A close second is the "Jet" Club of Elizabeth City County, under the leadership of Wythe Sinclair, a young farmer. This club has only been organized five years, but with two exceptions, all of its members are carrying livestock projects and had 100% completion of projects this year.

Elsewhere, the showing of the remaining clubs has been from fair to very poor. A total of fifty one boys projects and seventy seven girls projects were carried by the 113 members, with the boys completing thirty nine for an average of 76% and the girls thirty for an average of only 39%.

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One circumstance this year is worthy of note. While the number of boys enrolled is only one less than last year, the value of the projects carried was practically doubled. This year, livestock and field crops made up the biggest total but we did not have a single completed boys project that lost money with the exception of three garden projects and these failures were caused by the extreme dry weather and because the garden plots were so located that it was impractical to try to water them.

The showing made by the girls was terrible as only 39% of them completed their projects and I feel that this situation, while regrettable, is going to be difficult to correct. Most of the girls meet in the day time and there are so many other interesting activities going on in this congested area that the Home Agent has a most difficult situation to contend with. We are both working on this problem and hope to come up with a practical solution. One encouraging feature is the fine attendance we always have at special events.

The Achievement Day, National Club Week activities, 4-H tours, and Rural Life Sunday observance always bring out a fine attendance as do also all other recreational activities, but it is a battle to keep them up with project work.

We have the backing of several Home Demonstration Clubs promised and are greatly encouraged by this and are hoping that with their help we will be able to locate some good leaders and get ahead with organization of new clubs.

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Farm Labor

Farm labor in this area, is practically non-existent. The large number of civilians employed by the seven Army, Air Corps and Navy military posts, together with the big shipyard and other industrial enterprises absorb 98% of the better class of labor, because the farmer cannot pay the high wages paid to unskilled labor by these organizations. This condition has made it impossible to get even a moderately good class of labor except on a yearly basis, and there is very little of this class. Dairymen and the larger truck and fruit growers simply have to keep one or more men employed all the time and at a high wage, in order to have any outside help at all.

The situation is still more aggravated by the drafting of farm boys into the armed forces. Draft boards, as a whole, seem reluctant to accept the recommendations of the mobilization committee, even though these men have always made every effort to inform themselves as to the merits of the case and make recommendations accordingly.

Several farmers have tried using displaced persons, with little success, and there is no transient labor at any time. Consequently, even ordinarily good farm labor is very scarce and the farmers of this section are, to a certain extent, falling back on the community system, but mostly they do what they can with what help they have, and do the work themselves. Farm labor is harder to secure now than at any time in the history of this area.

Agricultural Planning

Farm planning will be practically the same as the outline drawn up three years ago, except that more emphasis will be placed on the proper treatment of crops and pastures with regard to heavy use of commercial fertilizer. The goal set for dairy herd improvement is rapidly being reached because of the bringing in of the D. H. I. A. and Artificial Breeding Association. Swine and beef cattle practices are also much improved; orchard management is highly satisfactory and all of these accomplishments give us the opportunity to stress hybrid corn, up to the minute pasture treatment and the heavy feeding of all commercial crops. The outline of this work follows:

- a. Continued emphasis on pasture improvement and the necessity for more pasture in feeding livestock.
- b. Use of hybrid corn with heavy applications of commercial fertilizer for high yields on fewer acres.
- c. Continued improvement of dairy management practices.
- d. Organizing additional 4-H Clubs and improvement of the quality of the work.
- e. Continued emphasis on planting only approved varieties of small grain, soy beans and all other farm crops.
- f. Expansion of assistance through Colonial Soil Conservation personnel.
- g. Close cooperation with P. M. A.
- h. Reforestation and woodland improvement. We have found that the best way to reach these people is with demonstrations, tours and meetings conducted by specialists from V. P. I.

Cooperatives

No new cooperatives have been established as yet. We did organize the Fruit Growers Club and the Bee Keepers Association with the idea of using the organization to systematize the marketing of their product. However, even though there was an unusually large fruit crop this year, the congested population quickly absorbed all the product and no cooperation among the growers was found necessary.

However, there is a need for cooperation among vegetable growers and we have tried to get these people to organize on several occasions but without any success. There are just too many of them to get enough together to even make a start.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association is most successful and is still the largest and most efficient in the State. I make this claim because our tester, Mr. Guy Reynolds, won the award of a plaque and check for \$100.00 last year for the highest efficiency rating, and we expect him to repeat this year. Our association is also the largest in the State.

The Artificial Breeding Association is also doing a splendid job of furnishing excellent replacements for the dairy herds, something that was just impossible to secure five years ago. The improvement of production and the butter fat content of the milk is satisfactory and will improve faster as more of these replacements come into the herds.

The Colony Farms Cooperative creamery is still successful and performing its function satisfactorily as is also the Colony Farms produce cooperative.

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Cooperation with the Production and Marketing Administration

I meet regularly with the County Committeemen of the P. M. A. which includes York, Warwick and Elizabeth City Counties and find this contact very stimulating. These men are all successful farmers and are public spirited to such extent that they seldom fail to turn out 100% for any and all meetings. It is the rule rather than the exception, that these men spend an entire morning at these meetings, planning on improvements in agricultural practices in this area.

Also, those in charge of P. M. A. work around this part of the county are most cooperative and agreeable to work with, and this is very fortunate because Federal funds for payment to farmers for carrying out the recommended practices of P. M. A., have been cut severely and it takes the combined efforts of the staff and the county committeemen to keep their interest alive when they are only paid part of what they actually earn.

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Cooperation with Credit and Lending Agencies

This office is headquarters for the field representative of the Farmers Home Administration who makes regular, periodic trips to this locality for the purpose of making farm loans. He and his committee always hold their discussions of loan applications here, also, and meet and talk with the applicants. In the interval between the visits of the field representative, we explain the various features of this transaction, assist the applicant in filling out the forms and arrange for a meeting with the F. H. A. representative.

There are fourteen banks operating in this area and five of them are particularly interested in assisting farmers. All of them realize the value of agriculture, however, and have always responded generously to requests for sponsoring 4-H Club activities and the agricultural projects of young people.

I am always invited to cooperate with the local banks and civic leaders in such enterprises as savings bond drives, community chest, etc. and am glad to lend every possible assistance.

There are also two Building and Loan Associations with which I maintain cordial relations and we have been able to render mutual assistance on several occasions.

On the whole, I feel that all of the credit and lending agencies are glad to cooperate with this office, and that we have their respect and enjoy their confidence.

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Cooperation with District Soil Conservation Program

I am glad to cooperate in every way possible with this splendid organization as I feel that it is doing more real good than all the rest of the agricultural programs combined. I have been a Supervisor of Colonial District for several years and am at present serving as Secretary. The Supervisors meet regularly every quarter and attendance is excellent. In addition to the Supervisors, four county agents, two technicians and the District Field Technician attend these meetings and they are most interesting and beneficial.

Mr. J. K. Alvis, who is technician for York and Elizabeth City Counties, is very capable, a hard worker and willing and anxious to cooperate with me in every way. We enjoy mutual respect and confidence, and so far, have agreed almost 100% in our recommendations, and where we disagree, we have always been able to work out a satisfactory compromise. I am completely sold on the State Soil Conservation program and intend to lend every possible effort to help keep up its present rapid expansion.

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Other Methods of Reaching People

I would list these in the order of their importance about as follows: Articles in daily and weekly newspapers; radio; demonstrations; community and county committees; farmers meetings.

I list newspaper articles first in this group because so often people tell me that they always read my articles in the daily papers and so frequently find just the information they want. These papers have a very large circulation and consequently reach a great many people.

Radio probably ranks second in importance although it is difficult to know just how effective it is because it is not often that I receive any comment on my efforts from listeners, notwithstanding the fact that I try to discuss interesting and important features. However, I do feel that it is a very valuable means of reaching people.

People are always interested in demonstrations where they can actually see results and ask questions. This method will reach all kinds of people, but of course is somewhat limited.

Community and county committees reach people that the program otherwise would not reach. A certain class of people will listen to a successful neighbor and possibly change their methods, where they will pay little or no attention to Extension personnel, letters, radio, etc.

Farmers meetings also have their place but we have never been successful in having a large attendance, even though we have tried numerous types of meetings and had fine specialists in to highlight these meetings. This, I believe, is not due to lack of interest, but to the large number of other activities that are constantly going on in this congested area.

We do reach a surprising number of the parents of 4-H Club members,
and this method should not be ignored.

Evaluation of Years Work

This is not easy to do as the overall picture of what has been accomplished has so many different phases. Briefly, this is the way it looks:- There are 442 farms in the counties of York and Elizabeth Counties, and the average size is forty eight acres, approximately 390 of these are only part time farms, few of which are operated by people with agricultural experience; the large suburban population demand a great deal of time with their problems relating to lawns, shrubbery, flowers, vegetable gardens, etc; and lastly, the truck growers, and farmers. I will next discuss briefly the different phases of the work.

4-H Club work with boys is a rather uncertain proposition. There is a very limited number available for 4-H work who live on farms or far enough away from towns where anything except a very limited number of agricultural projects can be carried on. Consequently, it is hard to arouse their interest. Another obstacle arises from the large number of other activities which are available in a thickly populated community and attract potential 4-H'ers.

However, with the coming of another farm agent and the permanent appointment of two home agents, this phase of the work will improve materially from now on. We feel that the club members which we already have enrolled in the work are going to accomplish things as we had three elected to the All Stars this year, in addition to the four taken in last year, and these are the first to receive this honor from this section since 1938. We also had three boys attend the Tractor Maintenance school last winter and have six applicants for this year.

The livestock situation is good, except for hogs. The D. H. I. A. has grown until it is the largest in the State; the Artificial Breeding Association has also enjoyed a steady growth and its influence on dairy replacements is

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already much in evidence. Both of these organizations have come to stay. Both Hereford and Aberdeen Angus beef cattle are coming rapidly into the picture, and while the present population is only about 600, I feel sure that this number will be more than doubled in the next year. The high price of beef and the revolution in pasture management are largely responsible for this.

Progress in getting people to raise hogs properly is very slow and discouraging. Most of the hogs raised are for family use and the old method of keeping them in small, filthy pens is hard to break. Each year seems to bring more different diseases and consequent greater losses and I believe that a little more of this will discourage this practice. Considerable progress has been made in getting people to discontinue trying to make something out of mongrel hogs, and substitute good animals instead. There has been little difficulty in convincing the larger growers of the value of plenty of good pasture and sanitary conditions.

Poultry raising is more of an enigma. During the past year poultry men have done reasonably well, mainly due to the Korean war. Both the laying flocks and broiler producers have made money. However, this is only a general picture. Many of the part time farmers went into the broiler business with little or no experience and posed a very serious problem. This office did its best to discourage anything but small scale production for the inexperienced, and was moderately successful. Many, however, who did not come for advice, or heed what was given, suffered more or less serious loss. We can only keep on trying to convince the public that just anyone and everyone cannot profitably raise poultry.

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Work with commercial truck growers has been mostly with assistance on insect and disease control and results have been very satisfying. These men are always anxious for the latest information on combating these pests, and also for outlook information and these have been supplied to their entire satisfaction. We have also rendered some assistance on spraying for weed control and this is arousing a great deal of interest. Home vegetable growers have also come in for a great deal of assistance in all phases of this industry and we have rendered much valuable assistance which also included a great deal of soil analysis. We had reports on 300 samples of soil for vegetable gardening, lawns, and flowers during the past year.

Much assistance was likewise given both tree fruit and small fruit growers. V. P. I. specialists conducted three demonstrations which were well attended, and also supplied a great deal of individual assistance as to varieties, cultural practices, and spraying for insect and disease control, to both groups, with very satisfactory results. We have arranged with specialists to conduct a series of schools for vegetable and small fruit growers next spring, in order to reach even more people. In cooperation with County Agent Porterfield of Warwick County, we organized a fruit growers association and hold regularly monthly meetings where various problems are taken up and discussed. This has proven quite popular and attendance at the meetings is usually good.

Work with corn, soy beans and small grain has been along the lines of adapted varieties, heavy applications of fertilizer, insect and disease control and marketing. We have had good success with our recommendations on adapted varieties, moderate success in getting heavy applications of fertilizer and obtained good results with insect and disease control. Marketing assistance proved very satisfying and effective. Again in cooperation with County

Agent Porterfield, we organized a corn club and a pasture club, and just recently at the request of the members, we combined these into one organization. Interest in both corn and pastures is good and the membership is growing. We have measured the yields of some thirty members of the 100 bu. corn club and expect to have many more next year. The pasture club is also quite popular and we feel highly gratified that almost without exception, the farmers have been willing and anxious to follow out our recommendations to the letter.

Progress with the forestry problem is discouraging. We set up a series of demonstrations on weed tree killing, tree thinning, planting pine seedlings on untouched cutover woodlands and cutover woodland that had been partly cleared with bulldozer, but had almost no attendance whatever on any of the tours organized except that on weed tree killing with chemicals. We are cooperating with both the State and Extension forest service personnel and also with the Colonial Soil Conservation Service and expect to continue to do so.

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 New York and Elizabeth City

REPORT OF

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

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
4-H Club Agent.

John A. Vohringer From Dec 1, 1950 to Mar 31, 1951
Assistant County Agent in Charge of Club Work.
Agricultural Agent.

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



RECOMMENDATIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Recommendations should be made on the basis of the work done during the year. They should be made in the form of suggestions for the improvement of the extension service.

Recommendations should be made on the basis of the work done during the year. They should be made in the form of suggestions for the improvement of the extension service.

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 only this year's activities that can be verified		Home Demonstration Agents (a)	4-H Agents (b)	Agricultural Agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults*		198		222	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth)		106		44	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office†		158		125	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field‡		148		141	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work*		492		343	835
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		100		204	314
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	38		315	353
	(2) Telephone	903		2311	3214
9. Number of news articles or articles published		34		185	219
10. Number of bulletins distributed		1345		508	1853
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		0		4	4
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	17		7	25
	(b) Total attendance	96		43	139
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	246		3	249
	(a) Number			13	13
	(b) Total attendance of leaders			25	25
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	189		49	238
	(b) Total attendance	1753		197	1950
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	56		10	66
	(b) Total attendance	431		209	640
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		4		78	82
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	1		23	24
	(2) Total attendance	14		124	138
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		2	3
	(b) Total attendance	6		140	146
16. Tours conducted	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	4		3	7
	(a) Number	62		40	102
	(b) Total attendance				
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2		15	17
	(b) Total attendance	219			219
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		1	2
	(b) Total attendance	140		80	220

* Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 † County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 ‡ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
 § Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
 ¶ 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	144		20	164
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending	113 1 10		1 12 6 8	114 2 12 8
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	16 776		22 618	38 1414
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	3 60		6 275	9 335
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	37 394		14 188	53 582
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	7 70		6 47	13 117

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 (1945 census)			133		442
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program					121
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time					21
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program					300
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program					86
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					110
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time					78
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)					23
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)					43
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)					37 220
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)					309

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name Extension & Inc. County Committee (2) No. of members 14
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name Corn growers & fruit growers & potato clubs (2) No. of members 62
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Elizabeth City & York County Home Demon. Clubs (2) No. of members 42
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name Rich County 4-H Colored (2) No. of members 30
 (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 37 (b) Home demonstration 121 (c) 4-H Club 6 (d) Young men and women (older youth) _____
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 22
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 22
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 294
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 30 (2) Women 211
 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men 6 (2) Women 10
 (c) Older club boys 8
 (d) Older club girls 19

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 22 (2) Women 0 (3) Youth 4
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women 17
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 2 (b) Women 7 (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No Yes

	Extension organization and planning ¹	County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
(1) Home demonstration agents	90		90
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		10	10
(4) State extension workers	21	20	41
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) County			
(2) Community	219	62	281
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County			
(2) Community	410	106	516
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

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).

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	10	4	2	6	8			3	6	4
(4) State extension workers	1			1	2			1	2	1
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	2	2	9	8			2	8	4
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12	3		10	12			1	6	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	33	6	17	27	19			8	3	6
(2) The use of lime	9	4	5	14	11					2
(3) The use of fertilizers	22	7	7	18	26			3	22	6
(4) Controlling plant diseases		7	7	8				27	22	18
(5) Controlling injurious insects	36	23	14	2	6			14	32	26
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	20	12	9	6	27				8	16
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	14	4	7						15	2

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	6	6		9			16
(4) State extension workers	2						2
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	6		4			14
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	2					
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	7						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals				3			5
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males		1		4			5
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females				4			7
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		XXXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding		3		6			9
(5) Controlling external parasites	2	3		4			11
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites		2		15			17
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1

62. Days devoted to line of work by—	Soil and Water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4	8	3
(4) State extension workers.....	14	6	1
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	10	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use.....	70
(b) In the use of crop rotations.....	
(c) With strip cropping.....	
(d) In constructing terraces.....	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	6
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	
(g) In contouring pasture or range.....	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	66
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	14
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	21
(l) With drainage.....	58
(m) With irrigation.....	14
(n) With land clearing.....	27

66. Number of farmers.....	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year.....	19
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year.....	68
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year.....	13

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 planting.....)	14
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees.....	4
(c) With selection cutting.....	7
(d) With production of maple stores.....	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	18
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	52

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	14
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	7

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, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	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	7	7	5	4
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9	9	6	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	4	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	2 14	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		
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	36 10 14 1	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		
			(i) With farm-labor problems		
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		

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, international competition, etc.)	Land, policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenancy, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		3	4	17
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			1	1	9
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					3
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					2
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					6
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					1
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					1

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with PMA 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

83. Days devoted to line of work by—	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and work	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Wool	Fur products	Tobacco, eggs, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home appliances and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	1	2		1	2	14		1			2
(4) State extension workers					1	3		1			
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	2		1	5	7		1			4
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					2	6					
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year					1	1				1	
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			2			1				1	
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			128			17				13	
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	6	13	10	4	11	29		3		20	7
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											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											3
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											4
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											2
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											6
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify) <i>make fruit & vegetable packs attractive</i>											4

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.

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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 (b)	Food preservation and storage (c)	Food selection and preparation (d)	Other home and safety work (e)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents		12	42	
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	17			4
(4) State extension workers	2	1	2	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	5	16	5
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	8	32	3
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				147
(b) With food preparation				275
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				24
(2) Of fruits				14
(3) Of meats				13
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				11
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				64
Note—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				8
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				14
(2) Freezing				78
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				92
Note—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(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				5
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

19-38122-4

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.....	15	48		
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....	1	1		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	10			
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	2	8			

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	128
(b) With home accounts.....	22
(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.....	

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	143
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	25
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	124
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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.....	

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	
(b) In improving family relationships.....	

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food.....	89
(b) Clothing.....	54
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	10
(d) General household supplies.....	9

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.....	

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	114
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Recreation and Community Life—Continued

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	
132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	22
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	6
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	3
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community leagues.....	
(b) Permanent camp.....	
(c) Community rest rooms.....	

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

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....	
137. Number of school or other community groups improved this year according to recommendations.....	

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

19-38122-5

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	3		3		24	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1		1		1	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	10	3	10	1	5 1/2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	1			1	177	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	3		3		3	Animals
152. Beef cattle	4				7	Animals
153. Sheep					15	Animals
154. Swine	1		1			Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	1		1		20	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	4	1	5	1	x x x x x x x x x x x x	Acres
159. Forestry						
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	10	1	3	2	22 61	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		14		12	20 15	Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx	Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care					xx	Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		60		49	380	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		1		1	1	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					7	Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	47 37	81	37	37	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

115. 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP!

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	7	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: ## 37	(b) Girls: 69
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 31	(b) Girls: ## 39
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: ## 27	(b) Girls: 68
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 2	(b) Girls: 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 24	(b) Girls: 15
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: ## 13	(b) Girls: 54

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	9	15	10 and under	8	18
2d	10	30	11	10	26
3d	5	14	12	10	18
4th	4	4	13	2	2
5th	6	1	14	4	1
6th	1	5	15	3	1
7th	2		16		1
8th			17		2
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

(a) Judging	6	(f) Fire and accident prevention	4
(b) Giving demonstrations	8	(g) Wildlife conservation	3
(c) Recreational leadership	4	(h) Keeping personal accounts	28
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	14
(e) Health		(j) Soil and water conservation	2
		(k) Forestry	

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

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

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
186. Membership in such groups
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)	21-31 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men					
(2) Young women					

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held

189. Total attendance at such meetings

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year

191. Number in such groups
- (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
- (a) Young men
- (b) Young women

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

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

194. Question discontinued.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Boys (c)	General-feder insects ¹ (d)	All other work (e)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	1	4	
(4) State extension workers	1	1	
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	12	
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	1	
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. Councils (b)	Farm Credit & Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmer 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											
(2) 4-H Club agents	7	6		2	20	26	3	1			
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8			12	18	22	6	3			
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	12		6	6	35	6	1			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers		1			15	12	6				

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

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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.)