

NARRATIVE REPORT

December 1, 1946, to November 30, 1947

Greensville County, Emporia, Virginia

George P. Williams

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Local Farm Agent

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### county organization

The organized county agricultural extension groups set up to help the agent carry out the program of work are as follows: A county advisory board with 35 members, ten women and 25 men; ten farm community clubs with a membership of 425 farm men and women on the family basis; 14 canning clubs having a membership of 500 farm and town women; a leadership system consisting of 34 women and 81; and a garden club of 100 members among the town people.

#### county advisory board parent body and clearing house

This parent body of all county extension organizations acts in an advisory capacity and functions as a clearing house for all programs and activities. Its members are in a most unique position to spread teachings and programs throughout the county, for they are officers and leaders of community farm clubs from which membership of the parent body is derived.

#### Farm clubs disseminate information

These clubs are invaluable in spreading agricultural extension practices. They permit easy access to the farmer as a group, facilitating group and cooperative activities, and creating in the farmer a keener interest in community work. Each has a program and works with the agent in helping to get accomplishments. One of the number conducts an entire demonstration community wherein each family has definite goals to reach.

#### Canning clubs contribute to Live-At-Home Activities

Originally organized and currently supervised by the farm agent, these clubs have proved their worth in helping farm and town people live at home. The clubs own 14 pressure cookers and three sealers. This club ownership of cookers has been the inspiration that has led many individuals to purchase cookers. Besides preserving for themselves, members teach nonclub members to can, preserve and dry.

#### Garden club helps homes to become beautified

This organization came into being through the farm agent because so many calls were made upon the agent by the town people for advice in beautifying their home surroundings. It stages an annual flower show, makes contributions to worthy causes, and has aided in getting members and others to beautify their homes.

### Leaders Are Indispensable

Though there are four adult county organizations set up for the purpose of conducting extension activities, the group leaders are the most important. They consist of project, local and neighborhood leaders. Sometimes one person serves in all three capacities. They figure prominently in disseminating information, and in getting results in all phases of work. Many are result demonstrators; some are simply project leaders. Occasionally they give method demonstrations, and are trained for this and other purposes.

### Type of Agriculture

The 832 Negro farm families of this county engage in producing peanuts, cotton and tobacco as their main cash crops. The greatest acreage is in peanuts. Corn, second in acreage, is grown mainly for home use, though some is sold. The growing of cucumbers on contract adds an important source of income. Crop land harvested has increased from 40,000 in 1945 to 42,000. Most of this extra acreage has gone into peanuts. This type of cropping is done on soils that vary in contour...ranging from moderately rolling to low, flat, bottom land. The rolling type is subject to considerable washing and consequent loss of soil. The prevailing sandy soil ranges from fair to poor in fertility. Approximately 136,860 acres support some form of forest growth which helps keep several lumber mills in operation and contributes much to the income of the farmer, and considerably more to the economic stability of the county.

Swine and poultry and their products have been raised for home use. In recent years, both are being produced for the market, hog production having more than doubled. Milk is consumed on the farm, but much butter is sold on the local market. Feed crops are home grown for the most part, they being corn, and various hay crops. Small grains, with the exception of wheat, are not harvested as such for feed, but are grown for forage and cover crops. Fruit and garden crops, for the most part are used at home, there being about 25 farmers with truck gardens who sell on the local market.

### Adult Project Activities

Corn

Farmers become hybrid conscious

1947 saw a little more than half the farmers in Greenville county plant hybrids. This increased use of corn

hybrids, proper spacing in planting, increased amounts of recommended fertilizer, and the level method of cultivation has resulted in increasing the county per-acre yield to an estimated 40 bushels per acre over a period of five years from 20 bushels.

#### More corn on Less Acres, Shown by demonstrators

Ten demonstrators growing 98 acres of corn hybrids has been a potent factor in showing farmers how to make more corn on less acres. This group of 10 average 75 acres bushels per acre. Four of this group had a plot of six different kinds of hybrids with open-pollinated corn planted alongside as a check. These plots were from one to one and one half acres in size, and were designed to show: 1. Farmers advantages of corn hybrids over open pollinated-corn. 2. Farmers varieties of corn hybrid adapted for their county. 3. To get farmers to come to an agent for varietal and fertilizer recommendations. 4. To educate farmers to plant open pollinated thick and hybrids thicker, and to teach the level method of cultivation.

#### Tucker's corn hybrid demonstration talk of county

##### field meeting held at demonstration

A little better than typical of the other demonstrations was the one of James Tucker of peebles Community. Said Mr. Carter ~~at-the-field-meeting~~ agronomist at virginia state college at petersburg at the field meeting held at the demonstration, "As good a corn hybrid demonstration as you will see anywhere in the state of virginia." Tucker's rows of corn were 38 inches apart and eight to twelve inches apart in the row, this was also true of the open pollinated used as a check. The whole plot was planted on a clover sod and fertilized with 1400 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer and 600 pounds of nitrate of soda. Under the leadership of Mr. Carter, the group of 20 farmers attending the field meeting discussed, inspected and examined the plot. Members of the group stepped 30 paces in the corn and county the stalks having good ears. In each instance the hybrid had more than the open pollinated check corn. Farmers also wrote down the name of the hybrid they liked best. Previous to this meeting 45 people had visited this demonstration. Yes, Tucker's demonstration was the talk of the county. *Insert*

In addition to a series of ten meetings held by the agent on corn hybrids before the planting season, 500 sheets containing corn hybrid and fertilizer recommendations

were distributed to farmers and seed merchants. The agent assisted 350 farmers in obtaining corn hybrid seed, and 400 were advised in using fertilizer. One third of the farmers used the level method of cultivation. Three were helped in controlling insects and four in controlling rodents. One hundred leaders in 18 communities were powerfully effective in getting more farmers grow corn hybrids than ever before in the history of the county.

This year's results are looked upon as being the product of cumulative and current efforts. Its significance lies in the fact that farmers are raising the the acre yield and are doing it with less acres and less work. It is still more important that it seems to be paving the way to the not distant future when farmers will growing corn for a market crop.

It will be endeavored to strengthen next year's work by continuing the demonstrations of different varieties and by working to get a larger attendance at the field meetings.

#### cotton

##### yield reduced by boll weevil

Our goal was to maintain the high... <sup>yield</sup> approximately a bale of lint per acre... and increase it if possible. Since extension recommendations for the production of cotton have received such a widespread adoption that production problems have been reduced to a minimum, only one demonstrator was carried for this crop. Boll weevil damage to cotton this year reduced the crop yield by one third. Occasionally a farmer has turned up with a bale per acre yield. It so happened with the one demonstrator, Marshall Gilliam of Diamond Grove Community, who used treated recommended seed and fertilizer (the latter 700 pounds per acre, top dressed with 100 pounds nitrate soda per acre at chopping time). Mr. Gilliam says he got 5½ bales from five acres. Although more than 600 farmers are using 4-10-6 fertilizer in quantities ranging from 500 to 800 pounds, only four were assisted this year with fertilizer problems and seven with obtaining seed. But 250 farmers were advised by the agent and 60 leaders in 14 communities in marketing their cotton the value of which was \$17,000.

This year's experience with the above crop makes it mandatory that something be done next year about the boll weevil if it be found to be as prevalent as of this year.

## peanuts

## Efficient production sought

The continued goal is the adoption by farmers of certain practices in the production of peanuts that will result in greater yields at a lower cost. These practices consist of the use of ground limestone at the rate of 500 pounds every year or 1500 pounds once every three years coupled with the use of from 300 to 500 pounds per acre of 2-8-0, 0-14-6 or 0-12-12 fertilizer to be applied ten days or two weeks before planting of the nuts or just as the peanuts start coming out of the ground. Treating or innoculating and the dusting of peanuts is also recommended. Three to five draggings of the peanuts with the pea weeder or harrow beginning at the time the peas emerge from the ground is advocated to help keep down the weeds and lessen the amount of time and labor needed to work the crop.

## demonstrators and Leaders Assist

The agent was assisted in spreading the above teachings by 75 leaders and six demonstrators having 154 acres. Meetings were held in each of ten communities, farm visits made, bulletins distributed, and office visits received. One tour of the county and one of the state experiment station at Holland, Va., were made. The superintendent of the above experiment station, Mr. E. T. Batten, made a trip to our county and included peanuts in his talk before our farmers. The six demonstrators got a total yield of 2772 bags or an average acre yield of 18 bags. The leader for the group is James Tucker of Peebles Community. He got 500 bags from 25 acres. Mr. Tucker practices liming his whole farm with 1500 pounds of ground limestone every three years. Growing Virginia Bunch variety behind a green manure crop of rye, he applied 400 pounds of 0-12-12 as the peanuts cracked the ground in coming up. He endeavored to plant his peanuts six inches apart in the drill. His peas got three working with the pea weeder, finishing with the cultivator. He did not dust his peanuts. Farmers reached with these teachings were: fifty-five in getting better seed, 200 hundred in using lime, 350 in using fertilizers, 4 in dusting, and 300 in the use of the pea weeder.

In the light of this year's experience, the same practices will be advocated next year with added emphasis placed upon obtaining better seed and dusting.

## Wheat

Two demonstrators were carried in this crop for the purpose of encouraging more farmers to grow the crop for grinding into flour and also feeding to livestock and fowls. The five acres of the two demonstrators yielded 75 bushels, a considerable portion of the wheat being lost due to unfavorable harvesting conditions. One of the demonstrators, Johnnie Williams, turned his hogs in on the wheat field after harvesting. Seven other farmers were assisted in obtaining good seed, and four advised in the use of fertilizer on the crop. One was shown how to control weevils in his wheat.

The same goal will be set up for the coming year, but added emphasis will be placed on making the crop for feed.

## Forage and Cover Crops

Although but three demonstrators are involved in this project, the total acres seeded and fertilized is 354. Crops seeded by these demonstrators were crimson clover alone, crimson clover combined with barley, barley alone, and barley and clover followed by soybeans and millet. A four acre plot was fertilized (sieved) with 1200 pounds of nitrate of soda in March. 300 pounds of 0-12-12 per acre were applied under soybeans and millet. A 60 acre plot of barley and clover was fertilized with 12 tons of 0-12-12 at time of planting. W. G. Young of diamond grove community fertilized 290 acres of clover with three tons 20% phosphate, 4 tons potash lime, and 290 tons of manure. Three hundred-twenty-five of the total acres were grazed in late fall and early spring and then turned under. Note: The fertilizer used by W. G. Young was left overs from the summer crop.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, lespedeza and clover seeded alone and in combination were the small grains grown by 300 other farmers for cover and grazing. Soybeans, cowpeas, and millet alone and in combination comprised the summer hay crops. The slogan, "Man is as poor as his land" is still being used as one of the methods of getting farmers fertilize the cover crop they are to turn under. Of this year, 175 farmers were induced to use fertilizer on their small grains. All farmers were informed how to earn FMA payments by the seeding of legumes and small grains.

Efforts for the coming year will be directed along the same line with more emphasis directed toward the use of more lime.

## pastures

## Saves Other Feeds, Demonstrators Report

Five pasture demonstrators having 22 acres on which 100 animals were wholly and partially grazed stated that they were surprised at the amount of other feed saved and of the splendid condition of their stock by having them on pasture. The goal for this project continues to be the same, i. e. of getting farmers to fence in land, seed it to permanent grasses and fertilize and lime them for the purpose of supplementing the feeding of stock.

Cooperation received from the demonstrators, cooperators, and leaders has been excellent, which has been due partly to the fact that the established pastures have proved more valuable than anticipated. The difficulty has been getting a man to establish a pasture. Once the pasture is established the pasture sells itself. This was the case of Sandy Sumler of Antioch Community. Numerous farm visits were made to this man, pictures of pastures were shown him, and visits made to pastures in his community in an effort to get him to establish a pasture. When he had agreed to the proposition, it was suggested that he seed his worst piece of land. Thus four acres were seeded in a combination of permanent grasses and Ladino and orchard grass. At the time of seeding he used 600 pounds per acre of 0-12-12 fertilizer and has agreed to apply 2000 pounds of ground limestone on the plot every three years. Seeded late in 46, very little grazing was had until the spring of 47. "But," says Mr. Sumler, "I've grazed four cows and 15 hogs all summer without giving them anything else. Look how fat they are."

Twenty-five men were advised and seed rye grass in their pastures for late fall and early spring grazing. Ten of these were induced to apply fertilizer, and six to use lime.

Present pastures usually are well kept and well limed and fertilized, the chief difficulty is that they are as a rule so small. Next year more time will be directed toward getting pastures made adequate in size, thus accommodating more animals and also paving the way for the introduction of more animals.

## Tobacco

## demonstrator increases yield

The goal was to have farmers comply with PMA requirements, and to increase their yield by using recommended

fertilizers, and by controlling or eliminating plant diseases. The one demonstrator set up for this crop, Thomas Owens of Antioch Community, fertilized three acres of bottom special tobacco with 4200 pounds of 3-9-5 in rows and listed the rows and listed the rows ten days before the plants were set. His yield was 1600 pounds per acre.

Twelve others were also assisted this year in the use of fertilizers, 10 in obtaining seed, 10 in controlling diseases, and 5 in controlling insects. Ten were induced to attend the State farmers' conference where tobacco grading was demonstrated. In marketing tobacco, 14 were advised in the sale of tobacco amounting to \$42,000.

Being an important cash crop, though grown only by a few, efforts will continue to be directed at helping the farmer lower his cost of production on this crop.

#### fruits

Though no demonstrator was carried for fruits this year, work was conducted in ten communities with the aid of ten leaders. Five method demonstrations were given on the pruning of trees, recommendations made to five farmers on the types of varieties to purchase, three used recommended fertilizers, 22 were advised spraying for the control of diseases and 22 on the control of insects.

#### cucumbers

##### An Additional Source of Income

This crop which was made in this county for the fourth year and which is grown on contract has proven to be a timely additional source of income for those growing it. It is a fast growing crop, and farmers are paid for it one week after delivery.

The exact acreage grown is not certain, but production has more or less leveled off this year, due mainly to farmers not having sufficient labor to harvest additional acres. It has meant additional income in the county to the sum of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. A few farmers have started with the crop only to find other farm work so pressing that it had to be left unharvested. This has been advised against. Enticing as the growing of cucumbers is, growers are constantly warned to stay within the limit of their ability to harvest the crop. Other assistance given farmers has been the use of recommendations of the type of fertilizer to use, and in the use of barnyard manures. Fifteen were helped in the selection of certain types of land thought more suitable for the crop and three were advised on the control of the cucumber beetle.

## Livestock

## Eighty-eight hogs bring \$4500

So runs the story of W. G. Young, Skippers, Va., the one demonstrator carried in swine. The total project involved 110 animals, included in which were six Berkshire sows and one registered Berkshire boar. The late fall and winter grazing provided were ample fields of clover and rape; the spring and summer grazing were seven acres of rape and lespedeza. This summer grazing was supplemented with ample feeding of ground corn and cob meal. The hogs were hogged down on corn and soybeans. The animals were sold as they reached the finish stage and ranged in weight from 100 to 250 pounds.

## 5000 Hogs protected from Cholera

Since it is our goal to have every farmer make enough pork for his own family's needs, and also make a surplus for the market, the above example shows how this is done. Thirty-nine days were spent by the agent in 18 communities assisted by 100 leaders in putting across the program and in vaccinating 5000 hogs for the prevention of cholera. This personal service saved farmers thousands of dollars. One method of teaching was the showing of motion pictures to a group of 175 on hog production. Six pure bred boars were placed and 12 purebred females. Fifty were helped with their methods of feeding. One hundred were assisted in controlling external parasites; while 500 was the number helped in controlling internal parasites and diseases. One hundred farmers were advised in selling \$40,000 worth of pork.

## Dairy Cattle

Assisted by six leaders, the agent spent 2 days in five communities with dairy cattle. One purebred male and one purebred female were placed, one was helped in improving feeding methods and in controlling external parasites ten helped in controlling internal diseases and parasites.

## POULTRY

## Market Birds, and Home Supply demonstrated

Three demonstrators and 75 leaders aided in the program to get farmers to raise enough poultry for their own

needs and market the surplus. Total of the birds involved with the demonstrators was 2915, 75 hens, 2700 broilers and 140 poults. The total profit was \$1800. Sadie Adams of Ryland Community was the most successful of the group. Mrs Adams handled 2000 baby chicks bought in batches of 300 and 350. Her mortality rate was as low as 10 in 300 in the early batches and as high as 50 in 300 in the later batches. She also handled 100 poults and lost 40 out of the hundred. Starting and growing mash were fed, the birds being switched to cracked corn and given pasture range at the age of five weeks. None of the chickens sold for less than 50¢ per pound. The later batches were sold for 55¢ and 60 ¢ per pound. The demonstrator states that her total profit was \$1150.

Other results were: Farmers assisted in-- obtaining better strains of baby chicks were 100; improving methods of feeding, 50; controlling external parasites, 50; controlling diseases and internal parasites 15; controlling rats, 2. Four hundred-fifty farmers were advised in selling poultry and eggs that amounted to \$9,200.

#### Nutrition and Health

##### Aided by Live-at-Home Efforts, Clinic

The attempt was made to have every farm family and as many town families as possible have a year-round garden providing sufficient vegetables for table use at home, and a surplus for canning and storing. All families were to be encouraged to participate in any and all health clinics to be held.

In working toward the accomplishment of this goal, use was made of the entire leadership system. Fifteen meetings were held, 20 method demonstrations given, circulars and bulletins distributed, farm visits made, office calls received, four year-round garden demonstrations conducted (with demonstrations inspected on district tour), motion pictures shown to 250 people on making the home garden and CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE. In the meetings held, the critical world food situation was pointed out, and an appeal made for every family to make his and her own supply of food so as to make available more food for others. In urging the people to participate in the tuberculosis clinic, it was pointed out that curbs was the most ravaged group by this disease, and that X-ray pictures would help to discover the disease in its initial stages.

(over)

In both the emergency food situation and the T. N. clinic, the churches permitted the farm agent and leaders to make appeals to the congregation which was always reinforced by the minister. Ministers publicized the date of the clinics and urged the people to participate. Use was also made of the ten organized farm clubs to spread the information.

demonstrators have fall-winter gardens

These four men not only had a spring and summer garden, but demonstrated what could be done in having a fall-winter garden. Horace High of Bartley Community with ten in his family with a three quarter acre late garden was the leader of this group. At the first of October he had in his garden cabbages, collards, turnips, kale, carrots, beets, snap and lima beans. Farm families having year-round gardens numbered 600; town families having such gardens is estimated at around 500. These late gardens consisted mainly of cabbages, collards, turnips, and in some instances kale.

method demonstrations help in canning of meats

Three beef canning demonstrations before a total of 250 people for six families did much to teach how to preserve meats. Carried out in farm homes, these demonstrations showed how to prepare and can seasoned steak, stew, hamburger, and potted meat. Canning reports by leaders for the county is as follows: meats canned, 5000 quarts; vegetables canned, 15,000; fruits canned, 35,000. Vegetables dried were 500 pounds, stored 75,000 pounds. Fruits dried were 1500 pounds, ~~seere~~ stored 1200 pounds. Meats stored were 75,000 pounds. This represents the work of 600 farm families. Three hundred farm and town families participated in the T. N. clinic.

It is felt these efforts have helped to improve nutrition and health in the county, which in turn should mean better farming for the individual and better agriculture for the community, state and nation. Activities for the coming year in garden and canning will be conducted along the same lines. In x-ray and other clinics, work must be increased along educational lines in order to get a bigger participation among adults.

## conservation of Natural resources

## Soil

Our aim is to assist farmers in the saving of their soil and help them increase the productivity of that soil. This has been a long time goal and a variety of practices are encouraged...as of this year, with one demonstrator in terracing.

The value of terracing was demonstrated by Horace High of Bartley community when, under the supervision of the farm agent, 1500 feet of terrace were laid off and constructed on eight acres. Mr. High called in three neighbors when the work was done. Thus, these men who contemplated making terraces on their own farms had the opportunity to learn first hand the method of going about the building of terraces.

Work with the soil was conducted in 12 communities with the aid of 75 leaders. Other results were: five assisted in use of land, 350 rotated their crops, one helped with strip cropping, one in controlling gullies, 400 in green-manure crops, three with drainage, and two helped in arranging for farm-conservation plans.

## forestry

forester's advice, given in 1945, still followed

Our goal is to get farmers to treat their growing timber as they would their growing crops in order for it to produce a yearly income. The advice of the forestry specialist is used to get the farmer off to a proper start. Thus it is with the two result demonstrators for this project.

Assistant extension forester, Mr. Forest Patton, Blacksburg, Va., advised James Tucker in 1945 on his 300 acre tract of timber. He suggested that the slow growing oak, gum and pine trees, which were about to die due to crowding, be removed and the fast growing timber be left. He suggested that the farmer do this himself. Yearly, this demonstrator has followed Mr. Patton's advice. The trees removed have been for pulp and fuel wood. In the three year period, Mr. Tucker has sold \$4000 worth of pulp and fuel wood, this is a yearly average of approximately \$1333. The demonstrator has not quite got over

half the tract, nor has he touched his fast growing timber.

Another demonstrator, Willie Thompson, who was advised by Mr. Patton to clear cut and plant to pine seedlings has not yet sold his timber. Other results were: five were advised in thinning their timber, two with selection cutting, two helped in timber estimating and appraisal, and 500 cooperated this year in preventing forest fires. Nine farmers selling forest products in the amount of \$25,000 were assisted.

#### Farm Management

##### Farm-home unit demonstrators get specialists advice

Farm-home unit demonstrators, Mrs. Annie Robinson and son, and Mrs. Elva Garris and sons, were advised by Mr. M. T. Carter, Virginia State College agronomist, Miss Blanche Harrison, and Mr. Stanley Marshall district home and farm agents. The advice given was based on a previous survey made by these people. Planned for the farms were soil improvement, use of improved and treated seed and recommended fertilizers, dusting of peanuts, pasture establishment and improvement, and a better utilization of land. Discussions for the home resulted in recommendations for the improvement of the farm houses inside and out, and the installation of modern equipment such as bath, running water, electricity, and etc. Follow-up visits by the county farm agent revealed that Mrs. Elva Garris and sons followed all recommendations made for the farm. Mrs. Robinson installed electricity for the home. Mrs. Garris said that they were well pleased with the specialist's help and that by following instructions they enjoyed one of the best farm years they have ever had. More important, says this lady, is the fact that her boys are now willing to stay on the farm, because they had become so disgusted with farm life that they were in the act of leaving the farm.

Three farms have been entered into the farm and home unit demonstrations ~~with~~ each of which has long time goals and yearly plans are made to be reached. Other assistance given in farm management were: One farm community-survey record taken, four farm inventories made, two helped in keeping general farm records, one assisted in keeping enterprise record, 20 assisted in developing a farm plan only, one assisted in analyzing the farm business, one helped in getting started in business, five assisted in getting credit, 500 advised to make adjustments according

"outlook" information given, farm-income statements for tax purposes made out for 25, and ten were assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.

#### State Community Live-At-Home Work

~~TWO~~ Homes Painted; One Repainted

This project is sponsored by the state Advisory board and supervised by the county Advisory board. The aim is to have one community in a county demonstrate certain live-at-home practices for which the State Advisory Board pays cash awards for excellence in performance. Pahlia, the community entered in this work, this year maintained most practices at a perfect level, painted two homes and repainted another.

#### Farm Community Club Assists

The Pahlia Farm Club, working in cooperation with the County Advisory Board has appointed members from its club to help get work done and to assist the farm agent in the scoring of the families. These members constitute a committee of five (two men, one woman, a 4-H club boy, and a 4-H club girl). The committee and the farm agent also help the families select from the following the goals the families will work on in getting accomplishments, farm ownership, painted homes, farm club membership, making on the farm without having to buy, sufficient feed and vegetables coupled with products, having 12 or more laying hens, making sufficient live and cured pork without having to buy, owning a milk cow, participating in PMA program, and having all the children of 4-H club age become a 4-H club member and complete a project. The first score, made at the beginning of the year, establishes the status of the families and records the goals the families will work on. The second score, made at the end of the year, records the accomplishments.

The final score of the 28 families in Pahlia community showed the following results: 21 families owning their farms, no gain; 23 are members of the community farm club, no gain; 16 houses painted and one repainted, a gain of 3; 26 made sufficient stock feed, no gain; 28 had gardens, no gain; 27 had the required poultry flock, a loss of one; 27 had the required hogs, no gain; 28 participated in PMA, a gain of 28; 39 were enrolled in 4-H club projects, and all completed except one.

## Housing, Farmstead Improvement, and Equipment

Farm Income put to good use

Homes beautified and equipment bought

Our goal here has been a long time one and continues the same. It is to get farmers, town people, churches and schools to become more conscious about their buildings and surroundings and to do something in the way of beautifying them, and to purchase the equipment that would make for better farming and a higher standard of living. That this program is beginning to bear fruit is indicated by the fact that 125 farmers spent \$45,000 on farm and home supplies and equipment.

## demonstrators set example

We do not deny the fact that in getting accomplishments, we have played upon the pride of the individual. We point what others are doing and tell the individual that you can do it too. So the demonstrators have played the most important role. Tours have been used and field meetings held for the farmers to see what the other fellow is doing. In farm visits by the agent and contacts by leaders, people have been encouraged by what others are doing. I cite an example to show how strong the element of pride is. One farmer visited on the tour would not let us see the inside of his house, because he thought it not in proper shape. This man later bought a \$188 kitchen sink, an electric refrigerator, painted his kitchen, and built a pantry and then proudly called in the agent to see what he had done.

demonstrators: Mrs. Mittie Foster of Garver community has owned and painted home with running water, electricity, bath and indoor toilet. She was to grade lawns, under supervision of agent, sow lawn grass and make foundations. This she accomplished. Mrs. Corine Owens of Antioch community owns remodeled home having asbestos siding. She was to seed to lawn grass, remove old buildings, and plant shrubbery. Old buildings only were removed. Elijah Moore of Pahlia community owned dwelling in need of new siding. Owner had a asbestos put on exterior walls and built concrete back porch. G. C. Williams a former demonstrator built a new kitchen, dining room with porches on each side, a bath room with tub and stool, and a septic tank. An electric pump was installed and will supply running water for the barn and stock as well as the house. The front porch was changed to concrete. These improvements cost \$2000.

Another cooperator bought an \$1800 truck and assembling material for a new dwelling house that is to cost \$4000.

Other results were; 4 assisted in constructing dwellings, 12 helped in remodeling dwellings, 5 assisted in installing water systems, two in providing needed storage space, four in improving kitchens, two in building sanitary outhouses, 150 in controlling flies and other insects, 12 in improving home grounds, 25 in obtaining electricity, 12 in the selection and use of electric lights electrical equipment, and four in using electricity for income-producing purposes. Six were advised in constructing new farm buildings, and one in remodeling a barn. Three were assisted in the selection of mechanical equipment, one in making more efficient use of mechanical equipment, and 50 were assisted in maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment.

Rather than automobiles and more farm land, farmers are using a large percentage of their farm income to make for better farming and a higher standard of living. It marks the first time the agent has observed such a heavy cash outlay for this purpose.

For the coming year the same program will be stressed, with more attention being given to making more efficient use of added modern equipment.

#### county farmers' conference held

#### farmers tell of demonstrations

The purpose of this meeting is to have the farmers of the county convene in an all day session in one of the three districts in the county and swap ideas and tell of each others experiences.

One hundred gathered this year in Zion District at Diamond Grove Baptist Church and heard demonstrators and others tell of their farming practices. One man told of his selling \$4500 worth of hogs and still having 100 more to put on the market. Demonstrators elaborated on the methods they employed in making their crops. The most interesting discussions centered around the growing of corn hybrids. Several testified that they had all their corn crop in hybrids; with some, this was their first experience with hybrids. Nearly all the men growing hybrids

stated that they were using the level method of cultivation coupled with the use of plenty of fertilizer. Fifty per cent of the farmers present had fields of corn hybrids. Peanuts, cotton, fall and winter were also discussed.

#### Expert Advice given

Mr. E. T. Batten of the Holland experiment station told the farmers that eastern virginia could possibly produce corn as a money crop. He said that water and nitrogen were the limiting factors in making corn. He recommended the use of 600 to 800 pounds of 3-12-12 fertilizer and ~~400~~ 400 pounds of nitrate of soda. The use of adapted hybrids, fertilizer, more plants per acre, and plenty of organic matter in the soil were factors, he stated, that would control the increased production of corn.

The associate agronomist pointed out that the dusting of peanuts with sulphur dust would increase the yield by one third. He discussed the planting distances of peanuts, and recommended that farmers grow the large type of peanut, because he felt certain that premium prices would be paid for this type of nut. The group was also told how to determine the per cent of boll weevil infestation of cotton, and said that cotton should be dusted when there was a ten per cent infestation, using calcium arsenate. After hearing the agronomist's discussion on corn, many farmers concluded it would be wise to put another application of nitrate of soda on their corn.

The conference was concluded by the farmers refreshing themselves with ice cream and sodas furnished free by the merchants of the county.

#### Farmers Make District Tour

Inspect, discuss demonstrations; Award prizes

The day after the farmers' conference was held, 50 farmers visited twelve farms in Wicksford district on an inspection and discussion tour. Eight of the farms visited had definite demonstrations in corn hybrids, cotton, peanuts, pastures, swine and gardens. As of the previous day, the corn hybrids were the center of attention. There were four such demonstrations having an acre plot of six different kinds of hybrids and containing open pollinated corn as a check. All plots revealed the level method of cultivation, at least 400 pounds of fertilizer, but different applications of nitrate of soda, and different spacing of the rows

and of the corn in the row. The most significant of the corn demonstrations was that of James Tucker's described under the corn project. A farm home-unit demonstration was inspected and two fields of peanuts that were sulphur dusted.

#### Prizes Awarded

A prize was given in each community for the best all-round farm. They amounted to \$116 in cash and various articles donated by the merchants of the county. A sweep stake prize was also awarded. Ice cream and soft drinks, donated by merchants, were consumed along the tour. This tour was a tremendous success and the touring group was enthusiastic from beginning to the end.

#### Farmers visit Experiment Station

"Greenville county farmers are to be congratulated for their continued interest in Holland Experiment Station," said superintendent ~~of the station~~, Mr. E. T. Batten, as he welcomed the group who made the tour to the station on September 2. The farmers were then guided over the experimental plots.

plots inspected and discussed were: development of big strains of peanuts, fertilizer applications on peanuts at different seasons, bringing back land having too much lime, the breeding of corn hybrids, fertilization and spacing of hybrids, different varieties of soybeans and etc.

Mr. Batten pointed out that when corn hybrids were planted closer together there should be an increase in the amount of fertilizer used. He recommended from 600 to 800 pounds of fertilizer and 400 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. He said that early hybrids do not make good crib corn. Some of the better hybrids he recommended were U. S. 357, U. S. 99, U. S. 262, Woods v 50, Pioneer 510, Kentucky 72 B and 203.

#### State-wide Meetings

##### Fifty Farmers' Attend Conference

This number who attended from Greenville county were a small part of the group of 1,600 at the state farmers' conference at Virginia State College, April 11.

Twenty attended for the first time and said that they did not realize what they had been missing by not attending in previous years.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Virginia State College, in welcoming the group, paid high tribute to their contributions made in winning the war, but urged re-dedication to the tasks ahead to win the blessings of peace.

Farmers must "adjust or adjourn," warned L. B. Pietrick, director, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, if they expect to make progress. Pointing out that as our civilization progresses fewer are needed to produce food, Mr. Pietrick stated that more people must obtain employment in cities if we are to improve our standards of living.

Better homes are needed on more than 100,000 Virginia farms, according to Miss Helen Ricks, district agent, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. If we are to get them, Miss Ricks told the audience, we must have a greater desire to have better homes.

A feature of the meeting was a judging contest of three kinds of livestock. First prize, a Guernsey bull calf, was won by Mrs. Pattie Lee, Buckingham county, J. W. Hudson, Mecklenburg county, was second, and Nathan Boyton, Essex county, and E. Hawkins, Halifax county, tied for third. Second and third prize winners were awarded purebred boars.

Other speakers on the program included Dr. Pabney S. Lancaster, superintendent of public instruction, State Board of Education; L. M. Walker, Jr., commissioner, State Department of Agriculture; and J. E. Settle, E. J. Thornton, A. J. Miller, and W. T. Carter of the staff of Virginia State College.

In summarizing the conference, Ross W. Newsome, State Agent, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, advised the farmers to pay all bills and stay out of debt; to invest in government savings bonds and buy needed equipment later when it is available; and to use lime, phosphate, manure, and cover crops to improve their soils.

#### Delegates Attend State Advisory Board Meeting

Present at the State Advisory Board from Greensville county were Horace High, Mrs. Lilly Gary and the local farm agent who along with some hundred odd delegates from the

State attended the two-day session in Hanover county, September 3-4.

Delegates reports centered around "The farm and home as a unit for better living" and showed progress being made in the solution of some of the farmers' problems. Reports indicated that farm people are now considering the farm and home as a unit as they have never done before. As a part of the business of the board, the winning counties were announced in the state community Live-At-Home work.

Guest agent, Mrs. T. T. Hewlett, told of extension work in Hanover county. Miss Rachel Carter, home agent told of the purpose of the state Advisory Board. Hon. Edward P. Simkins, commonwealth attorney, Hanover county, gave greetings. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, field agent, U. S. D. A., in an address summarized the conference. Mr. T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. D. A., in an address, showed the similarity of the board's program of today and that of Booker T. Washington's program of years ago in working with farmers. Miss Maud E. Wallace, assistant director, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, spoke on farm and the home as a unit and community planning. She said that people should consider that we now have a balanced abundance, and a shared prosperity, and that we want an enriched life. She said that all people should be reached on food, clothing, housing, education and health.

#### Annual Agents Meeting

##### Workshop helps evaluate work

Evaluation of work, provision of a means for exchanging ideas, and mobilization of qualified personnel and information resources to solve problems of extension service agents, were listed as objectives of the workshop for negro farm and home extension agents at Virginia State college, March 17 to 21.

Featured at the five-day meeting workshop were lectures by specialists, individual conferences and panel discussions. Some of the problems considered included the farm and home agent's opportunity in program development, execution of the program and annual plan of work, how to make effective use of leadership, how work can be strengthened through reports and publicity, and the agent's part in creating parent and public interest in 4-H club work. These of the workshop

was "We study our job."

#### staff speakers

Speakers from the staff at Blacksburg included: W. H. Daughtrey, administrative assistant, Miss Maude E. Wallace, assistant director; Miss Lucy Blake, district agent-at-large; W. A. Turner, assistant state boys' club agent; and C. A. Montgomery, assistant director.

Other speakers were: Dr. J. L. Lockett, director, school of agriculture, Virginia State College; Rev. Samuel Gandy, chaplain, Virginia State College; Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Virginia State College; Miss R. D. Harrison, district home agent; S. E. Marshall, district agent; Woodrow Odum, farm agent, Isle of Wight; S. J. Jones, farm agent, Pinwiddle; A. W. Ingram, retired agent, Pinwiddle; R. W. Newsome, state agent; G. L. James, farm agent, Appomattox; Mrs. Thelma T. Hewlett, home agent-at-large; Sherman Briscoe, information specialist, USDA; G. D. Williams, farm agent, Greenville; and Miss L. B. Pruitt, home agent, Nettoway.

#### Four-H club work

##### Organization

The 4-H club organization of the county consists of a county council, fourteen 4-H clubs, and their leaders.

##### County council sets county-wide activities

Council membership consists of 30, comprising 4-H club officers and leaders. It held three meetings this year with an attendance of 65, at which it decided: first, that all clubs should include health in their programs (preferably chest x-rays). second, that all clubs should do something of their own choosing for the betterment of the community. Third, that rural life Sunday be observed at as many churches as possible. fourth, that the county be represented at all state 4-H club meetings. fifth, that an achievement day be held.

##### 4-H clubs

##### Enrollment keeps up

The 14 clubs had a total enrollment of 1107, boys, 624 and girls, 528. These clubs held 53 meetings in

which the farm agent was in attendance, with 5150 members being present. Meetings held by local leaders at which the agent was not in attendance were, 14 with a total attendance of 550. Then method demonstrations were given with a total attendance of 121. Of the total members enrolled, there were 599 boys in school, and 25 boys out of school. With girls, 553 were in school and 30 were out of school. Club boys from farm homes were 574, those from nonfarm homes numbered 50. Club girls from farm homes numbered 528; those from nonfarm homes were 55. In addition to every member carrying a project, each club had a program. This program consisted of two items required by the county council...health, and a project or projects of the club's own choosing for the betterment of the community. Under health, all clubs favored having chest X-ray pictures made again. Projects chosen for community betterment, centered around the local school.

#### Leaders get training

Leaders total 72. Twenty-eight are women, 23 older club boys and 21 are older club girls. Assistance is also got from 21 school teachers. Three training meetings were held this year with 52 in attendance. These leaders server in various capacities, and were it not for them, very little effective club work would be possible.

#### PROJECTS

##### Corn

##### Two Acres yield 120 bushels

Leading the members in corn production for the second straight year, was Moses Lifsey of the pebbles 4-H Club. He was one of a group who were given a quantity of pioneer 1313 LF hybrid corn to grow. This Boy's two acres yielded 120 bushels. Moses planted his corn in rows 40 inches apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. At the time of planting he applied 400 pounds per acre of 3-12-6 fertilizer and topdressed with nitrate of soda in two applications...one when the corn was knee high and the other as the corn started to tassel. Twenty of the 96 boys enrolled in corn used corn hybrids. The total yield for the ~~year was 3896~~ 86 completing was 3840 bushels, bringing a net profit of \$7325.

##### peanuts

##### Eight Acres grown on half share

John Nicholson 13 of the Ghiloh club made 96 bags

on eight acres. The boy's share was 48 bags of the va. bunch peanuts. using only 2400 pounds of 6 per cent potash lime on the eight acres, he had figured his profit to be \$400. A total of 153 were enrolled in this crop and all completed, growing 200 acres. The total profit of the group was \$34,800.

#### tobacco

Nine boys were enrolled in tobacco and ~~six~~ nine completed on eight acres. The total profit was \$3310. All members used as much as 1000 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer per acre on their tobacco. Stanley Branch of Orion used 1200 pounds of this fertilizer on his acre and got a yield of 1400 pounds.

#### cotton

Two Acres yield two bales

A report like the above is very unusual for a boll weevil year like the one of this year. vet, James Williams of the Moton 4-H club says he got one 500 pound bale and another weighing 550 pounds. He used per acre 600 pounds of 4-10-6 fertilizer, and at the time of chopping and later 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Twenty-one boys were enrolled in cotton and 20 completed on 30 acres getting 20 bales of cotton. The net profit for this crop was \$1500.

#### garden

Boys and girls grow their Home Supply

"I'll grow my Home Supply," was the slogan of 196 girls and 98 boys enrolled in gardens. Those completing were 99 girls and 49 boys. Total yield of the group was 2800 bushels on 50 acres. The total profit was figured to be \$3700. Most of these gardens were of the year-round type and were fertilized with liberal quantities of manure and 4-10-6 fertilizer. As of November 21, Annie Williams of the Moton 4-H club reports that she has cabbages, collards, turnips and kale growing in her one fourth acre garden.

#### cucumbers

Two were enrolled in cucumbers and two completed on 2 acres, making a total profit of \$615. Joseph Hill of

Antioch Community reported making \$320 from his acre. The total yield of the two boys was 28,000 pounds.

#### canning

girls enrolled in canning numbered 42, and 31 completed canning 1860 quarts of fruits, meats and vegetables. The total value of canned products was estimated at \$415. \$850. The number of quarts canned by each girl averaged about the same, with Waretly Putrell of Mars Hill club canning 70 quarts as the highest of the group.

#### Beautification of home grounds

The 183 girls enrolled in this project endeavored to beautify their home surroundings either by planting flowers or shrubbery. One hundred forty-six completed their projects, 20 planting 60 pieces of shrubbery, and the remainder planting flowers. Christine Jarratt of the Powell club had six different kinds of flowers planted around her home. Others had their flowers in borders, and some in beds.

#### Swine

##### Swine

#### breeding pig

Eight boys were enrolled in breeding pig and eight completed with a total of 85 animals getting a total profit of \$1700. The bred gilts of several of the boys brought in a litter of 10. As most of these animals were raised for home use, only a few were sold. Ralph Anderson of Shiloh club raised 11 of his litter to 180 pounds as of October 15. His 9 animals were carried through the summer on woodland pasture ~~through the summer~~ and fed corn twice per day. In the fall, they were turned on peanut fields and are to be penned fattened on corn for killing.

#### sow and Litter and fat pig

twelve boys were enrolled in the sow and litter project and 12 completed with a total of 100 animals. The total profit of the group was \$2700. ~~was~~ James Wilkes of Powell had 12 sow and ten pigs which averaged 180 pounds in weight. These hogs too had wood pasture for the summer and were fed corn as a supplement every night and morning. These animals will be killed for home use.

Alving young of the diamond grove 4-H club lead the

group in the fat pig project. Starting at weaning age with his 7 pigs, they weighed ~~around~~ around 190 pounds in November. Grown for home use, these hogs were fed similar to those of the other boys mentioned above. They are to be ~~pen~~ fattened before killing. The 150 enrolled in this project completed with 200 animals. The profit of the group was \$5600.

#### poultry

girl makes profit of \$146.39

Betty Mitchell of Moton 4-H club who had a combination laying and rearing unit handled 127 birds and made a total profit of \$146.39. Betty started the club year with 25 laying hens and 2 roosters. April 1, she added 100 baby chicks at a cost of 17.36. She raised ~~95~~ 95 to twelve weeks of age. Fifty-five were ~~killed~~ killed during the year for table use; 15 were sold on the market. The remaining number were later added to the laying flock and she ended the club year with 50 females (young and old) and three males. Betty's total expenditure was \$93.46. Two hundred forty, 78 boys and 162 girls were enrolled in poultry. One hundred eighty, 60 boys and 120 girls completed. The total number of ~~animals~~ birds handled were 1860, which showed a net profit of \$1124.

#### projects summarized

The total enrollment was 1207. Boys enrolled numbered 624; girls enrolled were 583. Boys and girls carried a total of 1211 projects, boys 628 and girls 583. Boys completing their projects, numbered 549; girls completing their projects were 396. The total profit of members completing their projects amounted to \$63,224.

#### Achievements

##### 4-H Sunday observed

Twelve 4-H clubs observed 4-H Sunday at seven churches in the county during the months of April and May. The theme was "A Better Home in A World Community." In each instance there was held by the clubs a short program consisting of recitations, songs, the 4-H club pledge and a sermon delivered by a minister built around the theme.

Other results were: ten were given recreational training; 500 in music appreciation; two in wildlife conservation;

Three hundred had chest X-ray pictures made due to participation in the extension program, and ten clubs improved their local school grounds. One club held a picnic for its members with 50 members of the club in attendance. Various games and songs were held with a talk given by the two leaders, after which ice cream, cake and drinks were served.

#### Three hundred shrubs set

The diamond grove club having already built entrance and service concrete walks around the school, added further beauty to the premises by having planted and planting 300 pieces of shrubbery about the school foundation and school grounds. Most of these were hedges, but many were assorted varieties. The front portion of the lawn last spring was seeded to lawn grass. In the fall, rye grass was seeded.

#### County represented at short course

W. L. Williams, Cato Tillar and the farm agent represented Greensville County at the state short course held at Virginia State College June 17-20.

The program featured educational motion pictures, discussions and talks on family business relationships, Nutrition, Managing the cow and Litter, Home Improvement, Small Fruits, Fall and Winter Gardens, Soil Improvement, Group Singing and Recreation. Winners of the colonial stores scholarships were presented and awarded. A field trip was made and the candle lighting ceremony held.

In addition to all the agents, who participated on the program, there were Miss Hallie Hughes, State girls' 4-H club agent, and Mr. M. T. Carter, R. H. Dunn, J. E. Settle, Tom Yerdell and George Singleton of the Virginia State College faculty appearing as speakers.

#### Wild Life Conference Attended

#### Tour of Crop Experiments featured

This agent and two 4-H club boys attended the wild life conference held at Virginia State College, August 21-23, 5-7. Soil Conservation, forestry. One of the most outstanding features of the conference was the tour and discussion of experiment crops at the college farm. Corn hybrids, millet, soy beans, and various grasses were inspected and discussed. A lecture on insects, and one on the nation of China, and a motion picture of wild life proved very interesting and educational.

In his discourse on China, E. L. Hummel pointed out that the Chinese had been getting the same crop on the same

crop, twice per year, on the same land for 3000 years. He said that the use of commercial fertilizer, machinery, breeding stock, good seed and irrigation would help solve the agricultural problem of the Chinese.

Mr. Dean made use of slides to emphasize his talk on harmful and helpful insects. Mr. Carter guided the group, explained, and quizzed them on the crop experiments. His experiments showed that about 50 pounds of nitrogen where there were three stalks of corn per hill was the proper amount to use. From observation, orchard grass and ladino clover seemed to stand the heat better than other grasses and clover. The set-up and services of the Soil Conservation Service was explained by Mr. Godly who works with the agency.

#### Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

##### FMA

#### Practices and Payments Told to Farmers

At a joint meeting of the county advisory board and leaders FMA practices and payments were discussed and plans laid for distributing this information to the farmers in the county. Subsequently, five meetings were held, three by the agent and two by leaders, at which 500 farmers were informed and urged to sign the farm plan and cooperate with the FMA. Two hundred farmers were contacted on visits to farms.

#### Farmers Home Administration

Ten farmers were advised how to proceed to obtain assistance from this agency. Clients of this agency were advised in cropping and general farming practices. This number was 14.

#### District Soil Conservation Agency

One hundred farmers were told of the services rendered by the soil conservation service, and how to proceed to get the service of this agency.

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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 Spencer

REPORT OF

- From June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
- From June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947  
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
- From June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947  
H Club Agent.
- From June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947  
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
- From December 1, 1946 to February 28, 1947  
George W. Holloman  
Agricultural Agent.
- From June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947  
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
State Extension Director.

34  
72

RM  
34

### 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. When 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 report additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club Agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				12	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults				166	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth				97	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office				43	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field				217	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work				593	593
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				384	384
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office			328	328
	(2) Telephone			15	15
9. Number of news articles or stories published				2	2
10. Number of bulletins distributed				514	514
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				5	5
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work			60	60
	(a) Men leaders			19	19
	(c) Women leaders			3	3
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:				
	(b) Leaders			52	52
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work			50	50
	(b) Total attendance			372	372
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			10	10
	(b) Total attendance			126	126
	(c) 4-H Club and older youth				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				42	42
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number			3	3
	(2) Total attendance			38	38
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work			2	2
	(b) Total attendance			88	88
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work				
	(b) Total attendance				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			150	150
	(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 minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

3 The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.

4 Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

5 Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

16-28074-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES - CONTINUED

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18.	Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)				
	(1) Farm women				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total members attending				
	(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number			1	1
	(b) Total boys attending			1	1
	(c) Total girls attending			0	0
	(d) Total others attending			1	1
19.	Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported				
	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number			13	13
	(b) Total attendance			3987	3987
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number			53	53
	(b) Total attendance			5120	5120
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			7	7
	(b) Total attendance			73	73
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number			14	14
	(b) Total attendance			550	550

\* 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.  
 ‡ 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)				832
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program				600
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time				92
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program				200
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program				
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time				
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program				
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time				
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled				600
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled				100
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)				600
32.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)				290

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 100
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 35
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name County Junior Council (2) No. of members 30
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name County Junior Council (2) No. of members 30
- (e) Older youth (1) Name County Junior Council (2) No. of members 30
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural (b) Home demonstration (c) 4-H Club (d) Older youth
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 18
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
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) CA 14
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 68 Women 6
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 81 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 23 (2) Women 28 (3) Older club boys 21 (4) Older club girls 21

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup>		County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)		
47. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				<u>110</u>
(4) State extension workers				
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County	(2) Community		<u>6</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				<u>175</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				<u>200</u>

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										10
(2) 4-H Club agents										9
(3) Agricultural agents	29	2	5	14	16	6	8		4	10
(4) State extension workers	2									
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	18	10	18	18	12	10	12		10	18
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	100	25	75	75	50	10	80		10	75
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	350	7	300	375	25	5	10		5	55
(2) The use of lime				20	6					200
(3) The use of fertilizers	400	4	175	75	10	18	12		3	350
(4) Controlling plant diseases						20	10			22
(5) Controlling injurious insects	3	1					5			4
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	4									

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							XXXXX
(2) 4-H Club agents							XXXXX
(3) Agricultural agents	2	1		39		17	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	3		18		14	10
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	1		100		75	18
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							50
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1			6			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	1		12			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	100	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	1			80		80	
(5) Controlling external parasites	1			100		80	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	10			300		15	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						2	

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



FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> 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	2	7	1	1
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	10	6	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		11	12	12	75
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:—	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	1	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	1
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	4 2 1	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		5
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	20 3 1	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		500
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		25
			(i) With farm-labor problems		
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		10

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

<sup>1</sup> 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. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	(b) Livestock and products of species							Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by--				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			2		2		3	2	3	5	
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			10		10		17	4	9	10	
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			65		50		60	8	25	65	
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year											
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>3</sup>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			100		100	450	250	9	14	125	
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$40,000	\$	\$9,200	\$	\$17,000	\$25,000	\$42,000	\$40,000	
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year										2	
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

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

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

101. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	17	2	6	3
(4) State extension workers	17			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	17	12	12	10
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	60	75	40	35

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—	100	106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	100
(a) Constructing dwellings	4	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	12	(a) Obtaining electricity	25
(c) Installing sewage systems	1	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	12
(d) Installing water systems	2	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	4
(e) Installing heating systems			
(f) Providing needed storage space	2	<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	4	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)		(a) The construction of farm buildings	6
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	9	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	1
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	10	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	9
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	5	<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>	
(l) Laundry arrangement		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	2	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	2
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	150	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	1
(o) Improving home grounds	12	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	50
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	17	12		2
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	18	7		16
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committee-men assisting this year	100	70		75
115. Number of families assisted this year--				
(a) In improving diets	72			
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup>	600			
(1) Of vegetables	250			
(2) Of fruits	25			
(3) Of meats	300			
(4) Of milk	25			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	180			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	125			
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems <sup>2</sup>	400			
(1) Canning	300			
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing	100			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	10			
(1) Canning according to a budget	20			
(2) With child-feeding problems	5			
(3) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				40
(n) With first-aid or home nursing				
(o) 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				1

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	35,000	15,000	5,000
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>	1500	500	75,000
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>			75,000
5. Stored	1,200	75,000	75,000
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			600

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	800	700	360
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>			
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>			
5. Stored		2,000	
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>			

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

**CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				6
118. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					14
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					75
<b>Home Management—Family Economics—Continued</b>		<b>Clothing and Textiles—Continued</b>			
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—			
(a) With time-management problems		(a) Clothing-construction problems			
(b) With home accounts		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles			
(c) With financial planning and budgeting		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing			
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets			
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		<b>Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued</b>			
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—			
(a) Food		(a) With child-development and guidance problems			
(b) Clothing		(b) In improving family relationships			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year			
(d) General household supplies		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men			
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations <sup>1</sup> or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women			
(a) Food		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals			
(b) Clothing		<b>Recreation and Community Life—Continued</b>			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation			
(d) General household supplies		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities			
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs			
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—			
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		(a) Club or community house			
		(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			

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

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

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

\*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	96	0	86	0	96	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	153	0	153	0	200	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1	0	0	0	0	Acres
144. Cotton	21	0	20	0	20	Acres
145. Tobacco	9	0	9	0	8	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	98	196	49	99	50	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	2	0	2	0	2	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	78	162	60	120	1860	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	170	0	170	0	385	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	183	0	146	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking						Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	0	42	0	31	1860	Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing						Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
171. All other					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	628	583	549	396	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

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131 **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

173. Number of 4-H Clubs..... 14

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... 624 (a) Boys 624 (b) Girls 583

175. Number of different 4-H Club members competing..... 549 (a) Boys 549 (b) Girls 396

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... 599 (a) Boys 599 (b) Girls 553

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... 25 (a) Boys 25 (b) Girls 30

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... 574 (a) Boys 574 (b) Girls 528

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... 50 (a) Boys 50 (b) Girls 55

## Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	78	82	10 and under	41	52
2d year	82	70	11	58	51
3d year	114	115	12	78	73
4th year	72	60	13	70	70
5th year	101	120	14	79	77
6th year	69	53	15	89	70
7th year	11	12	16	53	46
8th year	40	27	17	56	45
9th year	28	26	18	38	26
10th and over	29	18	19	38	22
	624	583	20 and over	34	31
				624	583

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

(a) Judging..... (f) Fire and accident prevention.....

(b) Giving demonstrations..... (g) Wildlife conservation..... 2

(c) Recreational leadership..... (h) Keeping personal accounts.....

(d) Music appreciation..... (i) Use of economic information.....

(e) Health..... (j) Soil and water conservation.....

(k) Forestry.....

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 200

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 10

## 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				X	X	X
(2) Young women				X	X	X

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)	10-19 percent (b)	20-30 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
	(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....			
(2) Vocational guidance.....				
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....				

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

<sup>2</sup> Same as footnote 1, 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. % adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bloss		General-Insect		All other war*
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
195. Days devoted to line of work by—						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) State extension workers						
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.						
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.						

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans	U. S. D. A. Councils	Farm Credit Administration	Employment Service	Production and Marketing Administration	Soil Conservation Service	Farmers Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	Other Agencies
	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	2		2		15	2	2	4			
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	5		5		18	3	5	14			
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	9		1		50	11	5	19			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.											

\* Include grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs, and other insects reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

LEHIGH COUNTY

## 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.