



NARRATIVE
ANNUAL REPORT
of
SUSSEX COUNTY
EXTENSION SERVICE
For the Year 1948

M. D. Jones, Local Farm Agent



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Foreword

In compiling this thirty-third annual narrative report, we find ourselves as extension workers faced with bigger and more grave problems than ever before. The problems, however, present a challenge as well as points of emphasis for the work and its continuation.

For years, and still we are teaching the farmer through demonstrations and otherwise the importance of raising their standard of living through better homes, sufficient food for the family and feed for livestock.

We have worked hard to cultivate better racial relationship through hearty cooperation in health activities throughout the county. As a direct result, the Fort Grove Church Sunday School (white) of Stony Creek, Virginia, in December 1947, collected funds to give Christmas baskets to forty-two needy families at a cost of \$7.50 per basket. Nine colored families were included in the distribution. Interest cultivated through working together was used in the solution of extension problems and to make re-adjustments in the program when the need arose.

This narrative report includes a summary of the most outstanding accomplishments of extension service in Sussex County through the efforts and directions of the Local Agent during this year.

County Advisory Board

The County Advisory Board is a body of organized men and women who assist the agent in planning and executing the extension program, and cooperate wholeheartedly in every movement for rural development during the year. The major activities of this group are as follows:

1. Held four meetings during the year.
2. Received and approved the tentative program which the agent presented at the first meeting of the year.
3. Financed expense of four delegates to State Advisory Board Meeting held in Mecklenburg County.
4. Planned and sponsored the annual Farmers Conference which was held at New Hope Baptist Church, March 29, 1948.
5. Donated eleven cash prizes, a purebred pig, a bushel of purebred seed corn and 100 day old chicks to individuals and groups to encourage better and more work among farm people.
6. Donated \$70.00 in cash in three garden tours and county-wide Achievement Day.

It can be clearly seen from the above list of activities that the County Advisory Board has been of unestimable assistance to the agent for which he is indeed grateful.

The County Advisory Board Meeting was held January 14, 1948, at New Hope Baptist Church.

The 1948 county program of work was discussed and passed on by representatives from various community clubs of the six magisterial districts. Seeding ladino clover pastures was one of the main goals.

To encourage the seeding of permanent pasture, the Advisory Board donated two pounds of ladino clover seed to the farmer who carried the best two acre demonstration plot in 1948.

The Board cooperated with the local agent in raising and maintaining a treasure of \$531.62 to help in carrying out extension activities.

State Advisory Board

The State Advisory Board held its annual meeting in Mecklenburg County, September 7-8, 1948.

The object of the State Advisory Board is to cooperate with the State Extension Service in improving agriculture and the standard of living among rural people.

The membership of the State Advisory Board consists of two farmers from the County Advisory Board, a man and one lady with the local Farm and Home Agents.

The meeting was opened with a very timely welcome by Mr. J. W. Hudson, president of Mecklenburg County Advisory Board. The purpose of the State Advisory Board was given by J. M. Johnson, Local Farm Agent of Caroline County.

While attending this meeting we made a county tour visiting the dairy farm of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie Talley, who gave a brief and concise history of their dairy project. He started the dairy business in 1934. His first check for one month of dairy business was \$21.80. Today his dairy receipts are \$1400.00 per month.

The reports coming from the delegates of various counties in the State was very inspiring and we feel that it will create a greater interest among farm people for better homes, better farms, better schools and better churches.

Community Clubs

There are nine farm community clubs in the county organized on the family basis. Each club has the following officers who hold office for one year or until their successors are elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Each club with the assistance of the agent works out a program of work for the year based on the Live At Home Program, and other problems that affect rural life.

The main object of the clubs is to concentrate the efforts of all farmers in meeting the various farm problems that can only be adequately met through group action.

The idea of group action is to get the community community minded of the problems and their solution which must, in the end, affect all.

This is done by having the leaders to demonstrate better farm and home practices and by encouraging farmers to exchange ideas in the meeting and in their everyday lives.

Three communities bought lime, seed and fertilizer cooperatively.

Neighborhood Leaders

The duties of Neighborhood Leaders are to assist the agent in taking to farm people information gathered from extension service, land-grant colleges and other sources of information to aid them in raising their standard of living.

During the first of the year, the agent called the leaders together and set up objectives with the idea that each leader would call his or her group and present the objectives in the light of the community's needs, and all strive to carry them out as far as possible during the year.

Each leader has from eight to fifteen families to contact.

The agent rendered any service that was needed and kept the leaders supplied with suitable literature dealing with the program of work for their respective communities or neighborhoods. Results and examples of excellent cooperative efforts on the part of the leaders can be felt in the following activities:

1. They assisted in making the County Farmers Conference a success.
2. They cooperated in taking four bus loads of 4-H children and parents to Washington, D. C. on educational trip.

They used their influence in getting 1362 persons out for a chest
x-ray clinic during the month of November 1948.

Demonstration Community

The demonstration community is working towards a very definite end and that is to carry out the Live At Home Program.

During the month of December 1947, the agent called together the farmers of the demonstration community and presented the program for the year based on a monthly program. A copy was given to the president.

January & pruning and training fruit trees.

February & treating for peach tree borers and canning of pork meat.
spreading manure on garden.
spraying fruit trees.

March - hauling in lime.
seeding oats and lespedeza for grazing and etc.
and the program continues for each month in the year.

The items majored on in the community are as follows:

1. Better homes and more food for the family and feed for livestock.
2. A good 4-H club with regular monthly meetings.
3. One and one-half acres of permanent pasture - ladino clover and orchard grass.

Twenty-two families in the community have year-round gardens; all homes in the community have sanitary toilets, one home has running water with bath, three homes have kitchen sinks, five homes purchased washing machines this year, and seven homes have new frigidaires in this year.

County Farmers Conference

Sussex County Farmers Conference was held at New Hope Baptist Church March 29, 1948, with an attendance of about 425 farm men, women and children.

Mr. M. T. Carter, Manager of Virginia State College Experiment Station, Petersburg, Virginia, discussed the possibilities of saving the

small farmer in the county and throughout the State through:

1. Soil improvement practices.
2. Seeding the right crop.
3. Paying cash for fertilizer.
4. Thinking of farming as a business and a living.

District Agent, Mr. S. E. Marshall, encouraged the farmers to hold on their farms, build up the soil, home and out buildings. He reminded the group that their standard of living represented them.

The County Advisory Board sponsored a Baby and Pig contest. One hundred day old chicks, one purebred Poland China boar to improve livestock breeding, a bushel of corn hybrid 357, were awarded as prizes to the winning contestants.

Mrs. Daisy E. Graves pointed out to the audience that extension work is a shining example of "We learn to do by doing" and that it serves especially rural people by working with them and assisting them in doing better the things they are doing.

State Farmers Conference

The Annual State Farmers Conference was held at Virginia State College, Petersburg, April 15, 1948. Sixty-two ladies and forty-three men from Sussex County were included in the total attendance of more than 2000 persons.

All speakers stressed the values which come to a people through possession of farms and in living a happy wholesome country life. The race was urged to increase their present holdings and improve their present standard of living and make life in the country interesting and attractive.

The farmers in attendance were very much impressed with the experience of Mr. Scott of Prince Edward County and Mr. Winston of Hanover, winners in the soil conservation contest. They were encouraged to do more work in the field of Agriculture.

Demonstration Unit 1948Court House District

Demonstrator M. C. Parham, Route 3, Stony Creek, Virginia

1. Carried a six acre corn hybrid demonstration with a yield of 87 bushels per acre.
2. Carried a two acre ladino clover and orchard grass demonstration.
3. Built an 8 ft. by 12 ft. cinderblock smoke house.
4. Drilled a sanitary well at a cost of \$206.99.
5. Built a 16 ft. by 24 ft. shed for housing farm machinery.
6. Purchased a new frigidaire for home.

Demonstrator Nelson Ford, Route 2, Jarratt, Virginia

1. Built and completed a 6 room house with electric lights for his son.
2. Purchased new tractor complete \$2600.73.
3. Built new barn 20 ft. by 30 ft. with cow stalls, on other side a shed for storing farm machinery.
4. Built new poultry house.
5. Built new turkey house. Having first experience with raising turkeys. Purchased and raised ten turkeys this year.

Type of Agriculture

The County is well supplied with water and a liberal number of creeks, rivers and streams flow through the County.

From eighty to ninety percent of the soil is grey or medium loam. There is little red sub-soil in some parts of the County. In most of the County there is yellow sub-soil. The following crops are grown: corn, peanuts, soybeans, cotton and tobacco.

Hogs are now grown in large numbers. They are an important livestock enterprise in this County and fit in well with our cropping system.

Soil Improvement Demonstrations

Soil building is the basis of our income. Plants like human beings or animals must be fed, otherwise they do not grow at all, and if they grow they soon develop nutritional disorder which cause them to become sick and sometime die.

Plants must have a balanced diet; they must be supplied with the right amount of plant food. Farmers of Sussex County are becoming conservation minded as regard the soil from which they make their living.

On their acres farmers see the problems in gullying, sheet erosions, heavy rainfalls and wind destructions. They use check dams, terraces and vegetation to solve them.

The local agent has been stressing the seeding of winter cover crops since 1932. As a result of continuous emphasis 1122 acres have been seeded to rye, clover, rye grass and barley, in order that livestock may have succulent food for winter grazing as well as conserving the soil.

Corn Demonstration

The production of corn is no longer a county problem. Through the efforts of extension service over a period of years the majority of the farmers are producing enough corn for food and feed and a great many produce sufficient corn to have some for market.

Total number of corn demonstrations secured, 36. Number of acres involved, 216.

These demonstrators and acres represent a small percent of corn growers. However, we work very close with growers, and they, through the aid of the neighborhood leaders, helped others in carrying out improved practices in corn production. As a result of working with these demonstrators, M. C. Farham, Route 2, Stony Creek, housed from his 8 acre plot 620 bushels of corn. In the fall of 1947, he seeded this plot to crimson clover, the clover was turned under in the spring with a double plow. In about three weeks the land was disked and harrowed, rows laid off 3½ ft. apart, corn planted 15 inches in the drill. When the crop was seeded 200 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer was used per acre. When the crop was about ten inches high 200 more pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer was used. When the crop was laid by 150 pounds of soda per acre was used. The use of hybrid corn together with lime phosphate and complete fertilizer has enabled M. C. Farham to more than double the corn yield on his farm in a ten year period. At one time 35 to 40 bushels were considered an outstanding corn yield on this farm.

Any number of farmers are using the same procedures as Mr. Farham with equally as satisfying results.

Peanut Demonstrations

Peanuts are one of the main cash crops of Sussex County.

Thirty-one demonstrations were started and carried to completion during the year. In spite of weather conditions many of the farmers made more than expected. It is increasingly evident that the winter cover crops which the farmers have used for the past years are helping to increase the yields, plus a complete fertilizer and lime.

Each farmer who planted peanuts and carried out the prescribed practices had consistently higher yields than those who did not.

In the spring of 1947, in a County Farmers Conference, Mr. E. T. Batten, Superintendent of Holland Experiment Station, spoke to the farmers on good seed, treating and dusting of peanuts. More farmers were impressed after hearing the address and about 90 percent of the farmers treated their seed. About 25 percent of the farmers are dusting.

As a result of carrying out these practices, Demonstrator Lawrence Taylor, Route 2, Stony Creek, Virginia, housed from his 22 acres 1710 bushels. He carried out the following practices: The land was seeded to rye in the fall of 1947, the rye was turned back to the land in the spring at plowing time with a double plow. After three weeks the land was disked and one ton of limestone was used. The land was harrowed and rows laid off 32 inches apart. At seeding time 300 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer was used in drill. Flat cultivation method was used.

The total value of crop amounted to \$3,762.00; cost of production, \$931.40 and net profit, \$2,830.60.

Demonstrator Richard Girley, Route 1, Yale, Virginia, housed from his 4½ acre plot of peanuts 411 bushels. Total value of crop \$904.20; cost of production, \$192.10 and net profit \$712.10. He carried out practices as mentioned in above demonstrations.

Pasture Demonstration

Eight permanent pasture demonstrations were secured of ladino clover and orchard grass including 14 acres. Twenty-six head of cattle have grazed on and off during the summer.

Forty-nine abruzzi rye demonstrations for winter grazing involving 718½ acres have been secured in order that the farmers may have sufficient succulent food for livestock.

It is one of the important phases of extension service to see that the family cow is fitted for winter production. Good pasture in late summer and early fall is a necessity in order to keep up milk production during fall

and winter months with balanced ration.

Demonstrators William Shands, Route 1, Stony Creek, Virginia and Jeff Massenburg, Star Route 1, Waverly, Virginia, seeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres the last day in March 1947. They top dressed it in very early spring with 600 pounds of 2-12-12. It attracted the attention of many people of the community and district.

These demonstrations have led six more farmers to seed ladino clover this fall, rye grass and abruzzi rye.

Horticulture

A farm on which no orchard is growing is a pretty poor farm now. While all of us have decided to raise our food and feed, let us not forget the orchard. Fruit is a "must" in the nutrition program which is gaining more strength in rural areas.

This food for thought was taken to the farmers throughout the County in fall and winter months explaining the high lights on the importance, care and management of the orchard.

Mr. Harvey Bonner, Route 1, Stony Creek, Virginia, planted a new peach orchard of 62 trees. Instructions were given in proper planting and care. Too many farmers plant orchards and do not give them the necessary care. Farmers are encouraged to study their orchards and thus be prepared to treat diseases or insects which may attack them.

Cultivation, fertilization, pruning and spraying are necessary.

Five pruning demonstrations were held and 67 trees were pruned, and two communities conducted demonstrations having observed the demonstrations given.

In 1947, the County Advisory Board donated 100 pounds of paradichlorobenzene to help control peach tree borers. One thousand four hundred sixty-three trees were treated. From the outgrowth of 1947 work two thousand one hundred and ten trees were treated this year for peach tree borers.

Three neighborhoods sprayed for the first time this year. As a result the housewife had more fruit to conserve from the farm orchard.

Home Garden

The value of a year-round garden has been stressed by the extension service and the farm agent for a number of years. Each year an increase is obtained in the number of farm families carrying year-round gardens. As farm people begin to reap the benefits of the gardens, it takes a little effort to encourage them to continue.

A supply of garden charts are kept on hand for distribution to farmers to assist them in planning their gardens.

The agent made an appeal to the County Advisory Board to donate \$30.00 in cash for prizes in garden contests. This request was granted and a garden tour was held in Stony Creek, Hunting Quarter and Plank Road Baptist Communities. Sixty-three families participated in the contest.

The purpose of these tours were to encourage farmers to raise sufficient home supply for a twelve-month period and surplus for market.

The advantages of insect control was pointed out to the touring group. Comparisons showed that families participating in tours had improved gardens. Within a five year period those farmers who were a part of the touring group had a better supply of food than those who did not.

LIVESTOCK

Poultry

Nine poultry demonstrations were programmed this year. Twenty-three were conducted.

Instruction was given on breeding, housing, yard management, sanitation and culling.

One hundred and fifty-six farmers were helped in controlling lice and mites. Two hundred and twenty-seven farmers were helped with chicken diarrhea. One hundred and one helped with coccidiosis.

Five poultry culling demonstrations were conducted with 135 club members and adults. On each demonstration the members were advised to meet in groups to cull their flocks. Three groups have met for this purpose. Eight hundred and fifty-six birds were culled.

No other farm product can be converted so quickly into marketable product as rapidly as poultry. This fact together with the suitability of by-products in this vicinity has made poultry production very profitable.

The agent has continuously encouraged the production of more poultry for the home and market as a supplement to cash income during the winter and early spring.

Twenty-three hundred day-old chicks were brought into the county this year. Due to improved care, management and sanitation, we have had a very low death rate. They were fed on balanced ration.

Swine

Eight hog demonstrations programmed this year and seventeen were conducted.

Livestock is an important factor in all well balanced farm business. The need for fertility maintenance, the utilization of by-products and the distribution of labor and income makes it more and more necessary that farmers develop their farms livestock enterprises adapted to their region and then care for their livestock in the proper manner.

For the past few years hogs have been an important livestock enterprise in this county and fits in well with the cropping system.

The agent has endeavored to encourage the development of the hog enterprise by promoting the establishment of breeding centers over the county and teaching methods of caring for this livestock.

As a result of the service of the breeding center, Demonstrator Jeff Massenburg, Route 3, Stony Creek, Virginia, is doing a big job with his breeding center. Not only is he helping his own community and county but the Local Farm Agent of Dinwiddie County came over in Sussex County to purchase a purebred berkshire boar for breeding purposes.

Mr. Massenburg's boar has served 43 sows in his community and county.

Hog Treating for Cholera

During the year the agent treated 6237 hogs for prevention of hog cholera.

During the year, Peter W. Hobbs, Route 1, Carson, Virginia called the agent in to look his hogs over. He had 27 head, 7 of which were sick. The agent diagnosed the case and found it to be hog cholera. Twenty of the 27 hogs were given tripple treatment. The remaining seven were given a single treatment, but four or five times the quantity given a well hog. Only two of the 27 hogs died. Most of the treatments for cholera given by the agent have been very successful.

Family Cow

Six farmers were programmed to carry out improved practices in the keep and care of the family cow, but twelve were secured.

Five high grade cows were purchased and three purebred bulls, one hereford and two guernsey. These bulls are to serve their own community and others as far as possible. After the farmers secured a better breed, they provided better housing, good pasture with balanced ration. A higher milk production has been reached.

These farmers are thoroughly convinced that a better breed and care is more profitable.

Junior Activities

4-H Club

There are fifteen 4-H Clubs in the County with a membership of 379 boys and girls. These club members are actively engaged in securing and developing projects which will add to a "more satisfied farm life."

Emphasis is being placed on correlation of Junior and Senior activities and making one a continuation of the other. Experience has proved that the most successful Junior activities are those closely followed up and supported by adults. Since the entire drive in extension work is to improve the whole farm, our efforts are intensified in making the program one which spells growing interest of each member of the family.

Meetings of all kinds held by these young people totaled 90 for the year. The aggregate attendance at these meetings was 1922 boys and girls in addition to adult leaders.

At the beginning of the year a meeting was held with the Junior Council which includes all clubs. The purpose of the meeting was to set up goals in terms of County.

The goals were set up in such a way that each club and individual in working out its goals would contribute towards the one big effort. The young people were very alert in making suggestions.

Demonstrations and discussions selected and carried out during the year were corn, peanuts, cotton, potatoes, garden, poultry and pigs.

The monthly program was given to each leader in order that the work would continue in the right direction in the absence of the agent.

During the year we have kept before the clubs the 4-H safety program.

Among the activities which these 4-H members are carrying out as part of their club work to help safeguard themselves and their families on the farm are: removing of accident hazards--their safety measures include nailing down of loose boards on house and barns, covering open wells, repairing steps and storing tools properly.

On April 22, 1948, a group meeting was called under the auspices of Miss Hallie L. Hughes, State Girls Club agent, and Mr. W. A. Turner, Assistant State Boys Club agent, when instructions were given in training 4-H members and leaders. Mr. Turner presented a very helpful letter for 4-H Club Members parents, when used the child and parent will understand more about club work. The 1948 enrollment had been sent in when this information was received, so we plan to use this letter for 1949 club enrollment.

State 4-H Short Course

Much help was derived from attendance in State 4-H Short Course June 8-11 held at Virginia State College. Forty-four counties were represented by 321 or more club boys, girls, leaders, farm and home agents.

The theme, "Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow," was made very meaningful through various lectures and demonstrations given.

Miss Maude E. Wallace, Assistant Director, emphasized the importance of securing the necessary knowledge and facts in order to make wise decisions. She showed the group advantages in growth in service; health through proper nutrition and through better gardens, poultry and field crops.

As a result of Miss Wallace's talk, two clubs gave demonstrations, one sanitation in milk production, the other poultry culling.

4-H Wildlife Conference

We attended Wildlife Conference at Virginia State College, August 3-5 with 182 persons representing 40 counties. The wise use of land as a means of conservation was emphasized along with the fact that poor soil produces poor products and "Conservation is a health measure."

When we study the subject of forestry and why trees grow, we also begin to see why plant life grows, why we must have shrubbery, clover and grasses as well as trees if wild life is to continue and multiply.

The 4-H club members have learned through these wildlife conferences to have a greater appreciation for wildlife and the subject of "Forestry". They begin to see the relationship between plant and animal life and the importance of both to the human race. All these facts were made more meaningful through conferences, pictures, lectures and demonstrations.

A visit to Virginia State College Experiment Station added reality to all that had been emphasized when the group was shown conservation practices and results obtained.

Delegates returning from the conference have been loud in their appeal to farmers to take advantage of the Experiment Station, since it is very conveniently located from Sussex County.

Junior Corn

We are faced with difficult world affairs. The American farmer has come to the rescue of the world with a record breaking corn crop to help feed the hungry people of Europe.

The 4-H clubs are going hand in hand with the adults in growing corn hybrids. Forty corn demonstrations were secured and thirty-seven carried to completion. These Junior activities serve not only to improve members' homes and farm practices, but also help to develop pride in farm work and leadership. In most instances the boys carried out improved practices as recommended by the agent.

In conducting these demonstrations, the following practices were used: The land was seeded to clover or rye in the fall, top dressed with barn yard manure in fall or winter. The green manure crop was turned back to the land in the spring with a double plow. Two to three weeks later the land was disked and harrowed in preparation for planting. Rows were laid off $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart and 400 to 450 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer was used per acre in the drill at planting time. When the crop was laid by 200 pounds of soda was used per acre. These thirty-seven members produced 2053 bushels of corn valued at \$3,435.70. The cost of production was \$1,448.46, thus yielding a net profit of \$1,978.24.

Junior Peanuts

Forty-one peanut demonstrations were programmed and thirty-nine were carried to completion.

All members treated their seeds with arason before planting. A few members dusted. Those who dusted had much larger yields.

Haywood Farham, Route 2, Stony Creek, Virginia, produced 96 bushels per acre.

Joseph Reeds, Sussex Courthouse, Virginia, produced 100 bushels per acre.

It is evident that those who treated seed and dusted had larger yields. Each of these plots were seeded to rye in the fall. The rye was turned under in the spring with a double plow. Two or three weeks later the land was disked and harrowed, rows laid off 30-32 inches apart and 1500 to 2000 pounds of grind limestone was applied. 300-400 pounds of 0-12-12 and 2-12-12 fertilizer was used in the drill when the crop was planted.

These thirty-nine members produced 2,198 bushels of peanuts. Value of crop, \$15,276.40; cost of production, \$2,354.85 and net profit, \$2,921.55.

Junior Garden

Fifty-eight Junior members carried gardens as their projects during the year which included from 10-22 varieties of vegetables. The average $\frac{1}{2}$ acre was carried by each of these members.

The club members are learning that the home garden is a great factor in helping to maintain a satisfied living on the farm and assuring the family of a well balanced diet. Much progress has been made within the past year. An increase in profit and complete reports have been achieved through the assistance and cooperation of the neighborhood and 4-H leaders. These projects were carried on by these 4-H clubs in order that the family would have fresh vegetables daily and sufficient to can and store for winter months.

These members produced 613 varieties valued at \$5,885.08; cost of production, \$2,725.74 and net profit, \$3,159.74.

With the assistance of 4-H leaders and neighborhood leaders, the 4-H members are carrying out improved practices in home garden. Through the summer they were well worked and kept free from grass, weeds and insects. These gardens were manured and broken in the fall and winter-laid over until they were ready to be used in the spring. They were disked and harrowed and 400-500 pounds of 5-12-5 fertilizer was applied at planting time.

● Potato Projects

Most of the farmers of the County produce potatoes for home use. Therefore, much of our efforts were directed toward the increase in production per acre, and assistance in control of insect and disease.

Five Irish potato demonstrations secured and carried to completion with a yield of 220 bushels on two and one-half acres. They will be used for home and market. Value, \$326.00; cost of production, \$133.90 and net profit, \$192.10.

Method of Cultivation:

Land manured in fall - double disked in spring - 500 pounds of 5-12-5 fertilizer was used per acre at seeding time.

LIVESTOCK

Junior Breeding Pig Demonstration

Controlling swine parasite makes more profit, is a point of emphasis stressed through extension service to 4-H swine producers. Strict sanitation is the key to control. Clean and scrub farrowing pens with boiling lye water. Wash the sides and udder with soapy water before farrowing. After farrowing keep the pigs on clean pasture for about six months.

Members as well as adults who have carried out these instructions have realized almost double profits.

During early summer swine producers were asked to increase fall pig crop to consume the big corn crop that was in sight. The feeling was that the large demand for pork would continue. So the producers were encouraged in order to increase profits.

From eleven breeding pig demonstrators produced 93 pigs valued at \$1,416.55; cost of production, \$616.60 and net profit, \$823.95. These boys were trained to value good breed, sanitation, management and grazing crops, rape, oats and wheat with lespedeza, soybeans, corn and peanuts.

They retained for breeding purposes 10 sows valued at \$725.00.

Fattening Pigs

In an effort to meet the market demand, twenty 4-H club members set out to produce pigs.

These members purchased weaning pigs that cost from \$8.00 to \$10.00 each. They carried them for a period of 10 months and 21 days. They were fed on scraps from the table, rape, oats, lespedeza, soybeans, corn and peanuts.

During the growing season these members were instructed on sanitation, management and value of grazing crops.

The twenty pig projects were valued at \$1,057.83; cost of production, \$455.67 and net profit, \$602.16.

Poultry Project

Poultry is an increasingly important factor on the farm. It serves as a cash crop as well as cutting the family meat budget.

Nine 4-H members carried poultry as their projects. Foremost in importance for successful poultry production is a good sanitary house with a standard breed. Make sure that flocks are culled at the beginning of the season. At the beginning of the season the agent drilled the above facts in the minds of all club members who carried poultry projects and their families.

Our meetings were held each month from house to house in order that parents might understand more about the things we were trying to assist the child with.

Club members and families were helped with control of disease and external parasites in flock. Thirty families were helped with paralysis, 87 families were helped with coccidiosis, 272 were helped with lice and mites in flock. These nine members produced 337 birds with a total value of \$708.56; cost of production, \$303.20 and net profit, \$405.36.

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 Sussex

REPORT OF

Edward P. Cottman From April 1, 1947 to Dec. 1, 1948
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From 1947 to 1948
4-H Club Agent. From 1947 to 1948
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From 1947 to 1948
M. D. Jones From Jan. 30, 1947 to Dec. 1, 1948
Bernard J. Henderson From July 1, 1948 to Dec. 1, 1948
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

1. 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 and reference by the extension worker himself or by his superiors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office; one copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys and girls club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance in terms of 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 other sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
31. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		8		15	XXXXXXXXXX
32. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		128		223	XXXXXXXXXX
33. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²		168		110	XXXXXXXXXX
34. Days in office ³		103		91	XXXXXXXXXX
35. Days in field		103		244	XXXXXXXXXX
36. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		14		632	736
37. Number of different farms or homes visited		146		166	214
38. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	79		132	171
	(2) Telephone			289	289
39. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				11	11
40. Number of bulletins distributed				420	42
41. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				2	15
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work			61	61
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			10	43
	(a) Number	33		11	11
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work			33	112
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			37	62
	(a) Number	422		422	720
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Adult work			21	80
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			948	1427
	(a) Number			105	105
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number			4	4
	(2) Total attendance			210	210
	(a) Number	3		3	3
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work			77	77
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number			1	1
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work			150	150
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			1	1
	(a) Number	50		50	50

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.

CELESTINE SCHALLER—Conquancy

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)
17. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number attending				
	(b) Total members attending					
	(c) Total others attending					
18. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2		25	27
	(b) Total attendance		43		1218	1260
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3		21	23
	(b) Total attendance		8		762	771
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	1		13	13
	(b) Total attendance		1		262	262
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	4		28	24
	(b) Total attendance		12		312	335

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

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

³ Does not include picnic, fairs, and short courses, which should be reported under question 16.

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 (1914 census)						697
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program						463
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time						147
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program						47
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program						77
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time						77
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program						4
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time						4
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled						130
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled						306
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)						463
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)						352

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-3801-2

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: 42
 - (b) Agricultural (1) Name: Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members: 42
 - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name: Junior Council (2) No. of members: 42
 - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name: (2) No. of members: 42
 - (e) Older youth (1) Name: (2) No. of members: 42
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include community and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural: 40 (b) Home demonstration: 12 (c) 4-H Club: 6 (d) Older youth: 3
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 9
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on 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.)
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men: 24 Women: 14
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men: 21 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men: 11 (3) Older club boys: 6 (2) Women: 26 (2) Women: 10 (4) Older club girls: 6

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: 10 (2) Women: 10 (3) Youth: 24
 - (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men: (2) Women:
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men: (b) Women: (c) Youth:
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes: (b) No:
- | | Extension organization and planning ¹ | | Total ¹
(3) |
|--|--|-----|---------------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | |
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by: | (1) Home demonstration agents | | 65 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents | | |
| | (3) Agricultural agents | | 31 |
| | (4) State extension workers | | |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held: | (1) County | | 4 |
| | (2) Community | | 26 |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | 8 |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen | | | |

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (b) will be identical. In all other cases column (3) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth in calendar year	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	36				21	10		10	16	
(4) State extension workers	1				1					
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10				6	5		5	5	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3				2	2		2	5	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	26				3			14	10	
(2) The use of lime	26				21			7	12	
(3) The use of fertilizers	66				192	14		27	62	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	199				3	10		179	34	
(5) Controlling injurious insects					18					
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth in calendar year	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)				Other livestock		
	Dairy cattle	Poultry	Horses and mules	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	20				45		24
(4) State extension workers	1				12		14
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2				4		10
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1				14		10
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2				4		10
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	17				14		10
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	1				14		10
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1				4		10
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	17				14		10
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding	150				200		200
(5) Controlling external parasites	150				200		200
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites					421		121
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

Management Form 70-1 (Rev. 5-15-54) This form is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the county extension service. It is to be filled out for the county as a whole. It is not to be filled out for any one farm or group of farms. It is to be filled out for the county as a whole. It is to be filled out for the county as a whole. It is to be filled out for the county as a whole.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		Wildlife—Continued	
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents	15	5		5	
(4) State extension workers					
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
(a) Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	2		2	
64. Number of farmers assisted this year—					
(a) With problems of land use	320				
(b) In the use of crop rotations	15				
(c) With strip cropping	3				
(d) In constructing terraces	64				
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies					
(f) With contour farming of cropland					
(g) In contouring pasture or range					
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	349				
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	66				
(j) In summer-fallowing	10				
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	110				
(l) With drainage	151				
(m) With irrigation					
(n) With land clearing	161				
65. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires					
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees (Include erosion-control plantings)					
(b) In making improved thinnings, woodings or pruning of forest trees				24	
(c) With selection cutting				31	
(d) With production of naval stores					
(e) With production of maple-syrup products					
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal					
66. Number of farmers assisted this year—					
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish					
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock				122	
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders				17	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas				26	

LYNN UNIVERSITY

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long 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.	5	15	5	3
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.		4	4	4	4
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business. (b) Enterprise. (c) Other.		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory. (b) General farm records. (c) Enterprise records.	44 42	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating. (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans). (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments. (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes. (i) With farm-labor problems. (j) In developing supplemental sources of income.		12 64 197 210 32 42
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.	46 10 168			

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 zoning, tenures, 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.					

* 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	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents				10	15	10	5				
(3) Agricultural agents				1	1						
(4) State extension workers				6	7	5	5				
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				3	4	2	2				
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² 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) ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year				65	269	97	21				
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1562	\$ 8142	\$ 636	\$ 1344	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ¹ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ¹ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ¹ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ¹ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ¹ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ¹ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

1. District of Columbia, including the District of Columbia, the City of Washington, and the County of the District of Columbia.
 2. Puerto Rico, including the City of San Juan, the County of San Juan, and the County of Ponce.
 3. Alaska, including the City of Anchorage, the County of Anchorage, and the County of Fairbanks.
 4. Hawaii, including the County of Honolulu, the County of Maui, the County of Hawaii, and the County of Kauai.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	The house, furnishings, and surroundings	Rural electrification	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
101. Number of other individuals benefited				
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	14	1		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	10	5	5	2
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	3	3	2
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	2	2	1
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued				
105. Number of families assisted this year in—				
(a) Constructing dwellings	33			
(b) Remodeling dwellings	64			
(c) Installing sewage systems	14			
(d) Installing water systems	14			
(e) Installing heating systems	241			
(f) Providing needed storage space	43			
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	10			
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	10			
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	33			
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)				
(k) Improving housekeeping methods				
(l) Laundry arrangement				
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	14			
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	263			
(o) Improving home grounds	4			
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts				
Rural Electrification—Continued				
106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity				
107. Number of families assisted this year in—				
(a) Obtaining electricity				70
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment				11
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes				
Farm Buildings—Continued				
108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—				
(a) The construction of farm buildings				15
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings				10
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment				3
Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued				
109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—				
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment				10
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment				10
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year				21
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton				

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents		59	32		
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		4	4		
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4	4		
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year		132	8		
115. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) In improving diets	64	115(g)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(b) With food preparation	23		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:	442	1. Quarts canned	1,268	3,786	1,022
(1) Of vegetables	387	2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits	21	3. Pounds: Dried ¹			
(3) Of meats	22	4. Cured ²			14,000 lbs.
(4) Of milk	14	5. Stored			14,000 "
(5) Of poultry and eggs	182	6. Frozen ³			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	161	7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			4621
(e) With butter or cheese making		115(h)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(f) With food preservation problems:	494		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(1) Canning	194	1. Quarts canned	974	4,985	
(2) Freezing	32	2. Gallons brined			
(3) Drying	268	3. Pounds: Dried ¹			
(4) Storing		4. Cured ²			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	53	5. Stored			
(h) In canning according to a budget		6. Frozen ³			
(i) With child-feeding problems					
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases					
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					
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 Sum of the solutions unless designation is to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
 * Includes contents of locker plants and home frozen units.
 † Do not include vine-ripened pees and tomatos.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		12		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.					
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
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		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	12		
(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		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued			
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			12
(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 ¹ or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women			
(a) Food		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals			
(b) Clothing		Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
(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—	(a) Club or community base		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		(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.

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 16.

² Includes question 125 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 in completed projects (e)	In completed projects (f)
138. Corn	40		37		37	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	41		39			Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	6		6		3	Acres
144. Cotton	2		2		2	Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	28	75	25	23	27 1/2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	9	34	9	27	337	Birds
151. Dairy cattle				1	1	Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	21		21		113	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		4		2	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made
162. Farm management						Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		19		14	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		110		76		Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					2,959	Quarts preserved
166a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing		42		38	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)		12		11		Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					55	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					10	Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	197	297	179	242	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

- 173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)..... 13
- 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 187 (b) Girls: 193
- 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 179 (b) Girls: 163
- 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 150 (b) Girls: 181
- 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: 37 (b) Girls: 11
- 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 165 (b) Girls: 171
- 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 22 (b) Girls: 21

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys		Girls		181. By ages	Boys		Girls	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1st year	29	34			10 and under	26	24		
2d	48	57			11	32	31		
3d	32	30			12	36	30		
4th	27	10			13	30	28		
5th	7	6			14	27	23		
6th	7	3			15	13	12		
7th	6	1			16	13	11		
8th	1	1			17	6	10		
9th		1			18		7		
10th and over					19	2	3		
					20 and over	2			

- 182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
 - (a) Judging..... 10 (f) Fire and accident prevention..... 4
 - (b) Giving demonstrations..... 6 (g) Wildlife conservation..... 4
 - (c) Recreational leadership..... 3 (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 10
 - (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Use of economic information.....
 - (e) Health..... 10 (j) Soil and water conservation..... 4
 - (k) Forestry.....
- 183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program..... 242
- 184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

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

- 188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
- 189. Total attendance at such meetings.....
- 190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....

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

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

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

- 194. Check columns showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 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.....				

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Includes all work with school, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dept (6)	General leader (ings-1) (6)	All other work (6)
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.				

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 (6)	U. S. D. A. Council (6)	Farm Credit Administration (6)	Employment Service (6)	Production and Marketing Administration (6)	Soil Conservation Service (6)	Farmers Home Administration (6)	Rural Electric System Administration (6)	Department of Health, Education and Welfare (6)	United States Social Security Administration (6)	Other Agencies (6)
198. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents	4		6		2		2			6	
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
199. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2		9		2		3			2	
200. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year											
201. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers											

1. Include newspapers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

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ready and hydroponics...
 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.
 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.
 198. Days devoted to line of work by—
 (1) Home demonstration agents
 (2) 4-H Club agents
 (3) Agricultural agents
 (4) State extension workers
 199. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year
 200. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year
 201. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers
 1. Include newspapers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to raise 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 *elder 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.