

1950
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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Table of Contents

I Brief Description of County Organization

II Type of Agriculture

III Project Activities

- (A) Dairy Work
- (B) Beef Cattle Work
- (C) Pasture Work
- (D) Extension-TVA Farm Unit Demonstrations
- (E) Corn Production Program
- (F) Corn Hybrid Work
- (G) Cooperative Wool Pool and Sheep Work
- (H) Tobacco Work
- (I) Cotton Work
- (J) Agricultural Engineering Work
- (K) Forestry Work
- (L) Small Grain Work
- (M) Rural Telephone Program
- (N) Miscellaneous Activities

IV 4-H Club Work

V Older Youth Clubs

VI Work With Other Agricultural Agencies

VII Other Means of Reaching People

VIII Evaluation of Year's Work

IX Acknowledgements

I Brief Description of County Organization.

The County Board of Agriculture plans the overall county agricultural programs. From this board committees are appointed to work on the more important phases of the county program. The County Board itself considers the needs each year of the entire county and presents these plans for the consideration of the various community committees. All agencies operating within the county are represented on the county board. This serves as a means for better coordinating the efforts of each particular agency which helps to prevent overlapping or duplication.

The Professional Worker's Council and U. S. D. A. Council are included in the framework of the county board and supplements in many instances the work of the County Board of Agriculture itself. This is particularly true in that each agency in the county has a representative on the U. S. D. A. Council and Professional Worker's Council.

Some of the more important phases of the county program are handled by committees. Some of the present working committees are the Agronomy Committee, Tobacco Committee, Pest Control Committee and Youth Committee.

The Mecklenburg County Dairy Breeders Association handles the county's dairy program. This association meets at least twice each year. The officers and directors of the association meet more frequently. The association is composed of approximately 200 breeders. A \$1.00 membership fee is paid each year by each individual breeder to bear incidental expenses incurred by the association and for furtherance of the 4-H Club Dairy Program.

There is a local Dairy Herd Improvement Association in the county composed of thirteen (13) herd owners from this county and adjoining counties. The writer's office is headquarters for the association's supervisor. Supplies, reports, and other matters relating to the business of the association are handled here.

The Farm Bureau and the Grange have very active local organizations within the county. At the present time there are two (2) Granges in the county with about one hundred (100) members. The Farm Bureau organization has a membership of approximately six hundred (600). Membership fees have recently been raised from \$2.50 per year to \$10.00 per year. At the present time an intensive drive is on to

secure membership of one thousand (1000). The agent has met with the local organization in all of its meetings held this year and uses these meetings as a means of getting additional information to farmers concerning the Extension program. It is of interest to note that Mr. H. Guy Blalock, President of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation is a resident of this county. He is a past president of the County Farm Bureau and at present a director of the organization.

II Type of Agriculture

Mecklenburg County is located in Southside Virginia adjoining the state line of North Carolina. It enjoys a fairly long growing season with an average annual rainfall of about 43.5 inches. Almost all of the farms can be considered good although the soil types vary greatly. Approximately one-half of the soils are of granitic origin with the remaining one-half of slate origin. The granitic soils harbor the more prosperous type of agriculture. About 75 per cent of the farm income is derived from the sale of flue tobacco and cotton. Twenty eight hundred tobacco farms produce approximately 13,200 acres. Due to the high price of tobacco that has prevailed during the past several years, the production of cotton has sharply declined to a point now where not more than four hundred (400) farms are producing this commodity. Peanuts are grown on a commercial scale on a few less than one hundred (100) farms.

Although grown for limited sales, other major crops from an acreage standpoint are corn and wheat. They are produced solely on a subsistence basis on about three-fourths of the farms in the county. The average acreage of corn is 35,000 acres, while that of wheat is 6,000 acres. Since Mecklenburg is predominately a cash crop county, the devoting of so much land to row crops has over a period of years resulted in improper land use and a high degree of erosion. Many farmers think solely in terms of these depleting crops and have given little attention up until just recently to the improvement of pastures and the production of hay and feed crops. Many farmers in the county now are beginning to realize more than ever before that good pastures, hay and feed crops together with approved rotations for general crops are beginning to pay high dividends.

The Negro race comprises about fifty percent of the total county population. A very small percentage of these are farm owners. Approximately fifty per cent of all farm families in the county work as tenants or sharecroppers.

III Project Activities

(A) Dairy work

This work still remains one of the important phases of our Extension program in the county with the possible exception of 4-H Club work. The agent works very closely with the Mecklenburg County Guernsey Breeders Association and much of the dairy work is channeled through this organization. A greater part of the local Extension program with the cooperation of the County Guernsey Breeders Association is centered around the development and propagation of the Guernsey breed. This breed was adopted by the county some twenty-eight (28) years ago as the breed to stress and develop. As a result of the efforts of the Extension Agents and the County Guernsey Association, nine dairy cows out of every ten in the county are Guernseys.

It is a remarkable fact that in an area where the one crop system has so long prevailed that this county can boast more purebred Guernsey breeders than any other county in the south. (over 200).

The Mecklenburg County Guernsey Breeders Association annually sponsors two (2) outstanding events. These events are (1) a county wide Field Day and Junior Show, (2) a breeder's banquet.

The county wide Field Day and Junior Guernsey Show was held this past July at the Boydton Town Park at Boydton, Virginia, with nearly 500 in attendance. The program in the morning was devoted to exhibiting various classes of Guernseys from Junior cows through Aged cows. A short speaking program was held in the afternoon. Feature speakers were L. B. Dietrick, Director of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg, and Dr. Warren Shaw, Extension Weed Specialist and Assistant Professor of Agronomy, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. 4-H and FFA boys showed forty-three (43) well fitted purebred and grade Guernseys. Business men and individuals in the county donated over \$350.00 which was used for awards and other expenses in connection with the Show. This annual event has without a doubt created more enthusiasm and has served to really arouse the interest of the people in the county.

Page 4

A judging contest is also held annually in connection with this event. During the show in July almost all spectators participated in this contest. The winner is annually awarded the silver trophy cup. Exhibit No. 1 is the printed program of the 1950 Annual Guernsey Field Day and Junior Guernsey Show.

The annual Breeders' banquet was a pleasant occasion with seventy-five (75) people present. Dr. H. S. Miller, Federal Veterinarian, Richmond, Virginia, was the guest speaker at this event.

There are four different milk companies now with milk routes in this county. In addition there are two retail distributors in the county who buy whole milk from fifteen producers. Approximately 160 farmers are selling whole milk. About twenty-five (25) of this number are Grade A milk shippers.

As would be expected from such a large number of purebred Guernsey breeders, this agent receives numerous requests to assist individual dairymen and farmers with registration and transfer problems. This agent also renders service to dairymen and farmers by having available in the office a supply of all necessary registration forms for distribution to breeders upon request. Numerous breeders have been assisted in the sketching or registration of about 100 purebred Guernseys.

The agent continues to boost the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association. There are thirteen (13) herds now included in the association with some several expected to join before January 1, 1951. For a number of years the agent has followed the custom of sending a production summary each month on each herd to each herd owner. The herd owner looks forward to this information and doubtless it has stimulated much competition among the herd owners.

There are about forty (40) creditable purebred Guernsey bulls in the county at the present time. Two good bulls were placed this year as a result of the agent's efforts.

Temporary silo construction is still on the increase throughout the county. In 1947 the first of these silos was put up with a total of two being erected. This year has seen ten such silos erected in this county.

Four (4) purebred Guernsey calves were added to the Endless Chain Guernsey project making the total now six (6). These calves were donated by county business firms. The 4-H member receiving a calf agrees to turn back to the County Agent the first heifer calf which will be passed on to another worthy and deserving 4-H Club member. In the event that the first several offsprings are bulls, they will be sold and the money used to purchase a heifer.

The agent has recently assisted the three original receivers to locate good sires to which to breed their heifers. All calves in the Endless Chain Guernsey project were entered in the 1950 Guernsey Field Day and Junior Guernsey Show.

(B) Beef Cattle Work

Without a doubt this phase is rapidly becoming an important part of the Extension program in the county. Interest in beef cattle not only from the standpoint of good prices but due to increased acreage in good pastures throughout the county and also, farmers not wishing to milk has contributed to more people wanting beef type cows on their farms. As a result of this interest the agent has assisted numerous farmers in obtaining high grade heifers and good purebred sires with the idea of starting small commercial herds. Several of the Virginia Calf Sales this year were attended by the agent with local farmers to purchase these good grade heifers of both the Aberdeen Angus and Hereford Breeds. Several farmers have been assisted with locating good purebred sires for their already existing herd.

With the assistance of the three county papers and through letters, a beef cattle survey was made this year to determine the number and breeds in the county. The response to this showed that there are approximately fifteen hundred Hereford cows and approximately eleven hundred Aberdeen Angus cows in the county with equally as many mixed breeds of cattle. This survey also pointed out that there are thirty-two (32) purebred Aberdeen Angus bulls and twenty-four (24) purebred Hereford bulls in the county.

The first baby beef show ever attempted in the county was held at the Chase City Fair Grounds in Chase City in May. This show was sponsored by a local equipment firm in cooperation with the Extension Service. This baby beef project was started during the calendar year 1949, when ten (10) deserving 4-H Club boys received an Aberdeen Angus breeding heifer. Each boy agreed to turn back to the local sponsor in one year's time, the purchase price of the calf without interest. In addition to the above

agreement, each boy further agreed, in the form of a contract, to carry out certain feeding and management practices.

The day of the show, a talk on Beef Cattle Production by M. L. Dalton, Beef Cattle Marketing Specialist of V. P. I., preceded the showing of the two classes of breeding heifers, Aberdeen Angus and Hereford). There were eleven (11) breeding heifers entered in the Aberdeen Angus class and four (4) breeding heifers entered in the Hereford Class. It was a fine gesture on the part of the local sponsor to allow other animals in the Show even though they were not financed by him. In addition to the \$107.00 awarded in cash prizes to the 4-H Club boys entering an animal, each boy also was awarded a beautiful show halter. Appropriate ribbons were also awarded to the first three placings. A complete set of fitting equipment was awarded the winner in the Fitting and Showmanship Contest.

It will be of interest to note that the top two winners in the show exhibited their heifers this year in the County Fair and placed second and fourth, competing at the same time with some of the leading beef cattle growers in the county.

This year several additional heifers were added to the baby beef project and it is hoped that this show will become an annual event here in the county.

Beef cattle numbers in the county, without a doubt, have about doubled within the past twelve to sixteen months, to where the number now stands at approximately five thousand (5000). The agent continues to receive calls from farmers interested in securing good commercial beef heifers. The writer, at the present time, is attempting to locate several purebred sires of both breeds for farmers who have recently purchased commercial heifers.

(c) Pasture Work

An intensive pasture program was launched during June. This time was selected in order to give farmers all available information possible prior to fall seeding time with reference to best practices on liming, fertilization, etc. The pasture program was handled through a series of field meetings (21). An average of three (3) meetings for each magisterial district in the county. Each field selected for a meeting was one already established in a good pasture of ladino clover and orchard grass.

The idea primarily was to show every farmer, he too, could have just as good a pasture on his own farm and it could mean an added income. The County Soil Conservationist worked very closely with the agent in selecting the fields and assisted in conducting each meeting. The County Professional Workers and local fertilizer dealers also cooperated wholeheartedly with the agent in carrying out the meetings.

The local Production and Marketing Administration Office had some \$4000.00 to be given as a grant-of-aid for farmers in seeding pastures. This assistance went primarily to farmers who had at no time before seeded on their farm the popular pasture mixture of Ladino Clover and Orchard Grass. It was an inducement so to speak to get those farmers with no good pasture to seed at least one (1) acre this fall to Ladino Clover and Orchard grass. The Production and Marketing Administration office, early in the year, indicated that farmers in the county had requested assistance for seeding 2100 acres in Ladino Clover pastures. Through the series of pasture meetings held in June and with the cooperation of the local Production and Marketing Administration, the over-all pasture acreage figure in Ladino Clover had increased 3000 acres over the present 6000 acres.

It will be of special interest to note that 500 farmers attended the twenty-one (21) meetings. This was an average attendance of twenty (20) farmers at each meeting. The attendance figure was indeed gratifying since the series of meetings came at one of the busiest work seasons for farmers of this area.

A number of human interest stories giving the successful experiences of farmers with Ladino Pastures were carried in the local papers of the county and through several radio programs over a local radio station. These stories were based on experiences from farmers, who had obtained excellent results with their pastures.

The three (3) pastures set up last year in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia continues to be visited by farmers during the year to observe the results of proper treatment and management. One (1) of the meetings in the series of twenty-one (21) held in June was conducted on one of these demonstration pastures.

This year two (2) other pasture demonstrations were set up with the cooperation of the Plant Food Institute. One of the demonstrations is to be carried as a project by a Dairy 4-H Club member and the other by a Baby Beef 4-H Club member. Both demonstrations are situated along heavily travelled roads, with appropriate signs, directing the neighbors and tourists attention to the project.

A survey prior to the series of field pasture meetings was made to determine as accurately as possible the number of acres in the county now seeded to Ladino Clover pasture. This information was later used in the various pasture meetings. This survey was made with the valuable assistance of local seed dealers and key farmers throughout the county. Results of this revealed that close to 8,000 acres now supported good stands of Ladino Clover and Orchard Grass pastures.

(D) Extension-TVA Farm Unit Demonstrations

This county has been carrying on a farm unit demonstration program in cooperation with T. V. A. since 1936, eventhough the county itself is far removed from the watershed of the Tennessee Valley.

No phosphate was allotted the county this year, however, the county has just been allotted thirty (30) tons of Meta Phosphate for use on demonstration farms during 1961.

The agent at the present time is engaged in requisitioning this phosphate which will go to fourteen (14) farm unit demonstrators. These demonstration farms represent a cross section of the various types of farming conducted in the county, namely, dairy, beef cattle and general farming.

It has been the purpose of these unit farms since the program was inaugurated in 1936, to use them as examples or as community demonstrations of what good and sound farm management practices can accomplish over a period of years. These Extension-TVA farms have usually been first to demonstrate the latest and best practices, such as contour strip cropping, ladino clover pastures, hybrid corn, best recommended small grain varieties, proper row layout and other sound agronomic, soil and water conservation methods. Three (3) of the twenty-one (21) pasture meetings held in early summer were conducted on pastures located on these demonstration farms.

(E) Corn Production Program

Although there was no 100 Bushel Corn Contest conducted in the county this year, the so called "corn war" between North Carolina and Virginia was not forgotten. All the framework and working committees on this particular program had been set up to launch another contest this year. However, since all Civic Clubs had been solicited for funds with reference to other drives, the committee felt that any further programs requiring civic financial aid as was in this instance, should not be scheduled for the present time. It was with this thought in mind that no plans were made further for a 100 Bushel Corn Contest.

Aside from the fact that no contest was participated in, interest remained high as each farmer endeavored to boost his corn yield higher than the preceding year. Many farmers expressed the belief during the year that the county's average yield of corn per acre would surpass last year's yield of 40 bushels per acre. A sizeable number of farmers have already harvested their corn crop and have reported yields of 100 bushels and better. Farmers throughout the entire county are cooperating wholeheartedly in bringing the county's average yield of corn to 45 bushels per acre.

Every effort has been made by the agent to keep farmers reminded that a "born war" still exists between North Carolina and Virginia and to follow every good practice known to boost production. Getting this information to the farmers has been accomplished through news items in local papers, radio programs and field meetings. Some of these meetings were conducted on the four (4) corn hybrid demonstrations located within the county.

These meetings also served in giving farmers first-hand information on corn varieties showing up particularly well in experiment station field tests.

(F) Corn Hybrid Work

It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the Mecklenburg corn acreage this year was devoted to hybrids. Exact figures as to the percentage of the total corn planted to hybrids are not yet available, however, the figure of 75 per cent checks very closely with the estimate of the Federal State Agricultural Statistician.

Corn hybrid demonstrations, cooperation of corn seed dealers, newspaper articles and radio talks have helped achieve the high percentage of hybrid plantings. Seed dealers from time to time have been furnished all available information as to adapted hybrids, fertilizer and planting recommendations. These dealers have cooperated especially in getting this information to their customers and fellow farmers.

A number of farmers in the county are growing hybrid seed corn for sale. Various cooperative supply stores within the county secure their stock of corn hybrids from these growers. Representatives of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association have given willingly of their time in assisting these growers in getting the most desirable type of corn hybrid on the market.

A total of four (4) corn hybrid demonstrations were conducted. The agent assisted in getting these demonstrations located in various sections of the county and along heavily travelled roads. Seed were supplied by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. A large appropriate sign directed the attention of the farmer and traveler to the demonstration. Smaller signs were used to identify the different individual hybrids.

(G) Cooperative Wool Pool and Sheep Work

The wool growers, fifteen (15) in number, were assisted this year in marketing 2976 lbs. of wool. This amount of wool constitutes nearly 100 per cent of all the wool produced in the county. Wool was sold this year through the cooperative wool pool bringing a total premium payment of \$1468.10.

As has been the custom for a number of years, the pool is operated by growers bringing their wool to Boydton on a specified date, at which time it is assembled and transported to South Boston, Virginia. In that city the wool is repacked when deemed necessary, graded and loaded on freight cars. Each year the agent assists in all the foregoing operation.

The agent's office keeps a supply of wool bags and paper twine for convenience and distribution to those producers participating in the pool. Annually through personal letters, all growers are reminded to treat their sheep often for worms.

The agent is assisting two farmers interested in entering the sheep production field in securing good grade ewes.

(H) Tobacco Work

A great percentage of the cash income received by farmers in this county is derived from the sale of flue-cured tobacco. In 1950 the allotted acreage of flue-cured tobacco was 14,593.8 acres. This tremendous acreage represents about 2758 growers which necessitates considerable time having to be spent by the writer in connection with this phase of farm work.

Mecklenburg County farmers experienced this year one of the most severe outbreaks of Blackshank disease in tobacco fields than at any time ever before. As a result of this serious soil infestation, the agent made numerous farm visits to many over sixty (60) farms to diagnose the disease affecting the crop. Suggestions were offered in the way of control methods including crop rotation and the planting of resistant varieties. A sizeable number of disease specimens were forwarded to Extension Plant Pathologist, S. B. Penne, for verification of the disease.

Forty (40) farmers were assisted in obtaining disease resistant seed from out of the county sources. This number already have requested assistant for obtaining seed for 1951. Doubtless within one month's time the number will far exceed this forty.

A group of farmers having experienced heavy losses from Blackshank this year were accompanied by the agent on a tour to the Chatham Experiment Station to observe some of the resistant varieties being grown and cured there. It was felt that a trip of this nature would place the individual grower in a better position to determine which variety was best suited to his condition.

Granville Wilt is another disease that seriously damaged much tobacco, but not to the extent as did Blackshank. Some of the same group of farmers who visited Chatham also had the opportunity to observe wilt resistant varieties and will be able to obtain suitable resistant varieties for the coming year's crop.

The agent was especially pleased as were many flue-cured tobacco growers to have conducted in the county this year for the first time a tobacco varietal experiment. This experiment was set up and conducted on the farm of James O. Brooks near South Hill, Virginia. The experiment was carried out in the same manner as those tobacco plots on the Chatham Experiment Station. Ten (10) different varieties of flue-cured tobacco were carried out in this experiment. Each of the ten (10) varieties were placed in four replicates with each variety being randomized within each replicate. Each variety was kept separate when harvested and cured and actual weight data determined on each variety. No actual figures are yet available on this experiment even though it has been marketed. Information on yield should be tabulated and available to farmers in the county by early January, 1951.

The idea behind such an experiment was to have available for the 2758 growers in the county first-hand information regarding best known yield data, curing qualities, growth characteristics, and other items relating to production.

A field meeting was held at this experimental plot during July when more than fifty (50) farmers attended. It is the plan to continue this experiment for several more years, adding several new varieties to the present ones. It is hoped that much worthwhile information can be made available as a result of this undertaking.

Two (2) tobacco varietal demonstrations were carried out in the county. These included nine of the top tobacco varieties as recommended by the Chatham Experiment Station and V. F. I. Agronomy Department. Although no field meetings were held at either demonstration, they were located on well travelled roads and commented on in local papers and radio talks. These demonstrations differed from the experiment conducted by Mr. Brooks in that no actual yield data was obtained but was grown primarily for field observation.

Better and more economical curing methods were brought about this year through the renovation of a tobacco barn located on the farm of Fred W. Willis of Skipwith, Virginia. This barn was used as a demonstration to prove that proper ventilation and insulation can produce better cures at greatly reduced fuel consumption, thereby reducing the overall cost involved in curing a barn of tobacco. This renovated barn involved the installation of a ridge ventilator which can be controlled from the door of the barn. This ventilation also involved proper air vents located near the foundation of the barn. The insulation of this demonstration barn was handled through the application of aluminum foil to the gable ends and underneath the roof sheathing. Although the owner of this barn did not keep accurate records as to amount of fuel burned and cost, he did produce excellent cures of tobacco and expressed a desire to have the remaining barns renovated as soon as possible.

Assistance in this barn program has been given the agent by G. D. Kite, Associate Agricultural Engineer and G. R. Mathews, Associate Extension Agronomist. As this narrative is being written, farmers from every section of the county are engaged in installing this ridge type ventilator in their tobacco barns.

Two hundred seventy-five (275) farmers were directly assisted in obtaining better tobacco seed. These included the varieties Yellow Special, Yellow Special A, Virginia Gold, N. C. 402, Hicks and a number of Blackshank and Granville Milt resistant varieties.

Tobacco growers obtained better control from blue mold by using early applications on their plant beds of Fermate solution. This particular subject was stressed in every radio program during the months of January, February, March and April. The adequate supply of plants that all farmers could boast could surely be attributed to the early start in applying and continuing applications on beds until time for transplanting.

A number of farmers in the county are beginning the practice of having their fields sprayed by airplane for the control of aphids and tobacco worms.

Some of these same farmers, before transplanting their tobacco in the fields had begun the practice of long and narrow plant beds. The narrow bed effect relieves trampling by persons weeding and spraying.

(1) Cotton Work

Although only a small acreage of land in the county is devoted to Cotton production, considerable time has been spent with growers in the selection of better varieties, improved fertilization, cultivating and dusting practices.

The County Cotton Improvement Association held its annual meeting in January at which time officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. This program was also devoted to discussions with reference to improved varieties, certified seed and such. The agent assisted in the meeting as did J. W. Rogers, District Agent and W. C. White, Assistant Extension Agronomist. The Association continues the practice of planting Coker's 100 Wilt resistant, the variety adapted by growers in their 1949 annual meeting.

Many growers in the county had the privilege and opportunity this year of attending the first State wide cotton meeting ever held in the state. The meeting was held at the Capron State Farm and was participated in by all of the State's County Cotton Improvement Associations. Information was given growers with regard to the loan program and other items relating to high quality cotton production.

Two (2) varietal demonstrations were conducted this year to determine yield of two varieties of cotton. Varieties under observation were Coker's 100 Wilt Resistant and Delta Pine. When this information on yields, etc., becomes available, it will be released to other growers through radio programs, newspaper articles and meetings of the County Cotton Improvement Association.

Five (5) farmers are producing certified Coker's 100 Wilt Resistant seed cotton. The total acreage of the five (5) farmers amounts to about thirty-five (35) acres of certified seed. All fields have successfully passed field inspections and in the event bin inspections are met, a supply of good seed should be available for local growers.

Growers have been supplied from time to time with the latest information about insect control through dusting, etc. This year some few growers purchased mechanical dusters that could be attached to tractors permitting quicker and easier dusting.

All cotton ginners in the county were offered assistance by the Extension Service in an effort to bring about a better and cleaner job of ginning. J. G. Oglesbee, Jr., Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist of Atlanta, Georgia, was available for this assistance, however, no individual gin visits were made since the ginners felt they would be making no major adjustments in their gin set-up.

(J) Agricultural Engineering Work

One of the highlights of this phase of the Extension program was a farm tour conducted in April to observe some of the newer type farm structures now in use in the county. Four (4) of the newer type farm structures in use and observed on the tour included a combination hay and cattle barn, machinery shed with a farm shop attached to one end of the shed, milking parlor and a renovated tobacco barn. The tobacco barn was covered rather lengthy in this narrative under tobacco work. This was the first such tours of this type ever held in the county. The thirty-five (35) farmers and professional agricultural workers attending, were supplied with specifications of each type of farm structure visited on the tour. G. D. Kite, Associate Extension Agricultural Engineer and G. R. Mathews, Associate Extension Agronomist, assisted the agent in conducting the farm buildings tour.

The agent has received numerous requests during the past year for assistance in farm building construction. As many as five (5) families have been supplied with residential plans. Brooder house, cattle barn, loading chute, hay sheds and other plans have been supplied fifty (50) or more farmers.

Although the practice of crop irrigation is still a practice that is yet to be adapted by farmers, a one day portable irrigation demonstration was staged this year on a farm near Chase City. This demonstration was staged on a Ladino Clover pasture and was conducted through the coordinated efforts of J. A. Waller, Jr., Associate Extension Agricultural Engineer, and a large fertilizer company of North Carolina. The demonstration was well attended by farmers and professional agricultural workers from this and surrounding counties.

(K) Forestry Work

Approximately one-half of the land area of the county harbors woodland or forests with loblolly and short leaf pine predominating. Even with this tremendous acreage in woodland, farmers seem to find little time to devote to this crop. The agent has constantly reminded farmers through radio and local papers the importance of reforestation.

Two (2) forestry demonstrations were conducted in February of this year. One (1) was held in the eastern end of the county and the other in the western end. This was done in order to afford all interested farmers an opportunity to attend without having such a long distance involved in travel. Both demonstrations were well attended. C. E. Gill, Associate Extension Forester, was present and gave farmers attending timely information on tree thinning, pine stand improvement, poisoning nuisance hardwoods and advice on post treating.

In view of the extreme shortage of good cedar posts on many of the farms in the county, many farmers are beginning the practice of treating pine posts chemically. In this connection, a one-day post-treating demonstration was held for farmers wanting to get the latest information with regard to chemical post treatment. Several hundred post were treated with pentachlorophenol, a chemical recently developed for preserving wood. Approximately 100 farmers saw this demonstration which was conducted by the agent with the assistance of C. E. Gill.

Sixteen thousand (16,000) loblolly pine seedlings were transplanted in the Spring by a total of twenty-two (22) 4-H Club members. These seedlings were furnished at no cost to the club members by the Charlottesville Nursery, through the cooperation of the V. P. I. Forestry Department.

(L) Small Grain Work

The agent has assisted seventy-five (75) or more farmers in securing good seed from a number of sources. A number of these farmers were members of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association and were assisted a numerous times with reference to the various inspections.

Five (5) farmers have recently seeded wheat of the Atlas variety and will attempt to grow this wheat for certification.

One (1) farmer grew two acres (2.0) of Atlas 66 wheat for certification, but was unable to harvest this wheat due to a severe wind storm damage.

All seed dealers in the county were supplied a large poster on which were listed all recommended small grain varieties for the Southern Piedmont Region of Virginia.

(M) Rural Telephone Program

An all-out effort to inaugurate a Rural Telephone Cooperative permitting rural people to secure telephone service was launched this Fall. At least seven (7) public meetings were held in this connection with attendance at each meeting ranging from 75 people upward. A temporary board of directors was elected very early in the series of meetings and this board has since been engaged in soliciting the rural sections of the county for membership in the proposed telephone cooperative.

Since the start of the proposed cooperative, the temporary board of directors have met with two (2) private telephone companies now serving this county and requested service on an area coverage basis. The companies, however, refused this request giving as their reason, a shortage of funds. The chairman of the temporary board is now applying to the State Corporation Commission in Richmond for a Charter with which to proceed with the actual formation of the telephone cooperative. The Charter has been assured and with it this cooperative will be in a position to apply to R. E. A. in Washington for funds necessary to set up the telephone cooperative.

Over three hundred (300) individual applications have been received thus far from rural families in the county.

In the event the name is acceptable to the State Corporation Commission, the Cooperative will be known as "The Bugg's Island Telephone Cooperative."

(N) Miscellaneous Activities.

In this section will be mentioned some of the activities that required a part of the agent's time during the year that have not been mentioned elsewhere in this narrative. The following are some of those jobs that deserve some mention:

(1) Conducted a one-day school of instruction for all county agricultural professional workers and key farmers with

34
72

reference to soil types, land capabilities, etc. A farm tour was made to observe some of the major soil types found in the county. At each stop of the tour, a discussion was given as to the capability regarding each soil type. At the conclusion of the tour, a farm was visited showing the proper soil conservation practices that were being carried out according to the various soil types. Approximately thirty-five (35) key farmers and agricultural workers accompanied the agent on this tour.

(2) Assisted in the reorganization of the Professional Workers Council and the U. S. D. A. Council.

(3) Assisted a sizeable number of farmers having to relocate due to the fact their farms were being taken by the Bugg's Island Dam Project.

(4) Served on the Calvacade of Conservation Committee during the year.

(5) Accompanied a group of twenty-five (25) farmers and professional workers to the Charlotte County Experiment Station. A similar number were also accompanied to the Chatham Experiment Station for a tour of one day.

(6) Appointed a member on the County Forestry Committee of the Virginia Forests' Inc.

(7) Attended a one week Forestry Short Course at the Prince Edward Forest, Green Bay, Virginia.

(8) The County Extension Agent has served during the year as Secretary of the County Board of Agriculture, Secretary of the County U. S. D. A. Council, Chairman of the Professional Workers Group, Secretary of the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association and Chairman of the County Veterans Training Advisory Committee.

(9) Soil samples have been taken and sent to the Agronomy Department at V. P. I. for analysis for 175 farmers.

(10) Bulletin rack in front of office kept supplied with up-to-date, current, timely bulletins and other printed matter or pamphlets of interest to farmers.

(11) Editors of the local county papers have cooperated with the agent in getting before the reading public, all matter pertaining to the Extension Service and its work for the betterment of agriculture. Whenever time permitted, the agent has attempted to get in a weekly column of timely items of interest to rural people.

(12) Seventeen (17) radio talks were prepared and made over Radio Station, WSVS, Crewe, Virginia.

(13) Attended with a number of farm people from the county the annual Institute of Rural Affairs at Blacksburg.

(14) Considerable time was spent in working with the Mecklenburg County Fair Committee in preparing for and conducting the 39th Annual Fair held in October at Chase City, Virginia.

(15) All farm operators in the county were sent letters regarding the importance of purchasing United States Saving Bonds. One radio program was devoted to the importance of this program.

(16) Assisted with judging the Warren County, North Carolina, Fair exhibits. The agent also assisted in judging the Lunenburg County, Virginia, achievement day exhibits.

IV 4-H Club Work

General

In Mecklenburg County, this year, there were fifteen (15) organized 4-H Clubs. There were 173 boys enrolled in these clubs. A total of 189 projects were carried, being divided as follows: Corn 23; tobacco 13; wheat 1; garden 27; baby beef 14; hay 3; dairy calf and dairy heifer 29; cow and calf 8; breeding pig 7; sow and litter 9; market pigs 27; poultry 13; forestry 14 and sheep 1. Out of this group of projects a total of 126 were completed. These completed projects represented a total profit of \$13,613.61. A total of \$503.45 was won in prizes by the members who completed their projects. This figure does not include prizes won by those members not completing their work.

Club members participated widely in the county contests. The contests with the number of club members competing are as follows: meat animal 16; field crops 9; dairy production 20; garden 3; safety 1; home grounds improvement 1 and leadership 46.

All clubs met on a monthly basis. With the exception of one club, all meetings were held during school hours. They were organized according to age groups and joint meetings of both the boys and girls were held before each meeting. The groups then separated for project work.

Activities

The County 4-H Council, composed of eighty-five (85) members not including leaders, held two (2) meetings during the year. One (1) meeting was held in the early Spring and one (1) in the early Fall. Both meetings were called to make plans for those activities scheduled for the year. Arrangements were made at these meetings for the annual picnic, Junior Guernsey Show, camp, club programs, Achievement Day and other items relating to 4-H Club work in general.

As was mentioned to some extent under the Dairy Work, one of the most outstanding 4-H Club events of the year was the Mecklenburg County Junior Guernsey Show. Forty-three (43) 4-H members showed a total of forty-three (43) purebred and grade Guerneys with a majority of those shown being purebred. F. F. A. boys were also invited to exhibit their animals. A total of five (5) F. F. A. boys entered their animals. Those 4-H and F. F. A. exhibitors won a total of \$253.00 in prizes which were donated by local business people. Money prizes, including show halters, were also awarded to winners in the Fitting and Showmanship contest. Five hundred (500) people attended this event which was held in connection with the Mecklenburg County Guernsey Field Day.

The baby beef project covered rather lengthy in this narrative under beef cattle work, continues to gather interest by more 4-H Club boys in the county than ever before. All boys in the project have outstanding heifers which they plan to breed to outstanding sires with the idea of starting their individual beef herds.

The Sears Foundation Endless Chain Pig Contest was continued this year in a new community, Clarksville. These pigs have recently been judged. Richard Hobgood took first place and will be awarded \$60 which he plans to use toward the purchase of some purebred livestock. Second place was won by Gray Walker and third by B. C. Owen, Jr., who will receive \$25 and \$15,

respectively to be used for the purchase of livestock or feed or in the purchase of baby chicks. Dalton Adeock won fourth place and will receive \$5 in cash for his accomplishment. It is the usual practice to have five gilts in the project, however, a fifth could not be located this year, thus the reason for four.

A successful county picnic was held at Pine Lake in the summer and was attended by over 100 parents and members.

Several club members attended the Conservation Camp held at Holiday Lake in Appomattox County. The Club members attending reported an excellent week of fun, fellowship and instruction.

The polio epidemic to some extent curtailed the number of club members attending Camp Farrar, Virginia Beach, this summer. Even so, seven boys did find it possible to attend.

4-H Club boys exhibited forty (40) individual exhibits at the County Fair this year. These exhibits were assembled in a 4-H Club booth which was decorated in green, one of the 4-H Club colors. A total of \$85.00 was won by the boys on their exhibits.

James H. Brown, Jr., attended the annual 4-H Short Course at Blacksburg and was initiated a 4-H Club All Star. James has done outstanding club work as present president of the 4-H Club Council. He recently entered Ferrum Junior College, Ferrum, Virginia.

The Achievement Day will be held in early December and will be held in connection with the Home Demonstration Achievement Day Program. An excellent program is being planned at which time club members will be presented medals in the various 4-H Club contests.

It will be of interest to note that Mason Hutcheson, an outstanding member of the Boydton Senior 4-H Club, has twice entered and won Grand Championship Honors in the Mecklenburg County Guernsey Field Day. His dairy cow was Maxin Star Trumania. In the recently held Mecklenburg County Fair, Mason again entered his prize cow in open competition with local dairymen in the county and won Grand Championship honors.

Local leaders have been of invaluable assistance, especially with work in the various field days. Some Clubs have active local leaders. The agent, at present, is attempting to secure leaders for the remaining clubs.

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V Older Youth Clubs

One youth club has recently been organized which now brings the county total to three (3). These clubs meet monthly, having a joint program and business meeting followed by a social hour.

During the summer each club participated in some activity of a local nature that contributed to the betterment of their community.

Due to the farm work necessitating long work hours by some of the members, the attendance at the summer meetings was somewhat small. The Clubs, however, have remained very active from the attendance standpoint to now where the three (3) have a total of about ninety (90) members.

The agent has endeavored to attend these meetings as often as possible and to encourage larger attendance.

VI Work With Other Agricultural Agencies.

The Extension Personnel in Mecklenburg has always enjoyed the cooperation and good will of all other professional workers in the county.

Doubtless this has been achieved through a sincere desire on the part of the professional workers to render the greatest possible service to the farm people and give all the aid possible to those with whom they work.

Since most all the offices of other agricultural agencies are situated near the Extension Office, almost constant contact is maintained. Professional workers are brought even closer together through meetings of the Professional group and/or U. S. D. A. Council.

The Extension Agent maintains the policy of forwarding all copies of all newly released bulletins and other informational releases to every other Professional Worker. All Professional Workers, especially the teachers of Veterans on the job training in agricultural classes, both white and negro, have felt this service to be most helpful.

Perhaps nowhere in Virginia is there a more cordial relationship between the White Extension Agent and the negro agent than there is in Mecklenburg. Such a relationship has been most fruitful in achieving maximum results with both races. The negro agent in this county frequently assists the white agent and vice versa.

Especially is there a close relationship between the Soil Conservationist and the agent, who see each other every day. In the eyes of the public little, if any, distinction is made in their work. Requests for assistance and information is exchanged constantly.

Adjacent to the Agent's Office is the local office of the Production and Marketing Administration. The agent has endeavored to keep abreast of all the programs administered by the P. M. A. in order to be in position to answer various questions that are asked of the agent with reference to this program. The P. M. A. has cooperated wholeheartedly in bringing about a better pasture program in the county and the agent in turn has assisted the P. M. A. in getting a wider participation in the various conservation programs. There is a unanimous acceptance of this program.

Other agencies with whom the Extension Agent has worked are the Forestry Service, Department of Vocational Agriculture, Production Credit Association and Farmer's Home Administration.

VII Other Means of Reaching People.

The County Board of Agriculture is used by the Extension personnel in planning the county extension program. The planned program is carried to the communities by the agricultural board members from each community. The part of the county program which they feel applies to their particular community is used in planning projects and demonstrations.

Individual community meetings are held at which time definite goals are set up. Arrangements are made for various demonstrations.

Throughout the year the agent has been appearing on the fifteen (15) minute Agricultural Extension Service Program over WSVB, Grewe, Virginia. The Home Agents and County Agricultural Agents present a program each week alternating the weeks. Sometimes interviewed on these programs are guests including 4-H Club members.

Three local papers are published weekly in the county. One or more of these papers go into nearly every rural home in the county. At every opportunity the agent writes an agricultural column for each paper which carries timely information and suggestions, notices of meetings, reports of demonstrations, and similar items. In addition to the information written by the Extension personnel, the local editors are most cooperative in carrying news articles written by the State Extension Editorial Office.

Special meetings and field meetings are widely used for the dissemination of information. Such meetings were described under the heading of Project Activities.

VIII Evaluation of Year's Work

To bring the Extension program to approximately 5200 farm families is no small undertaking, especially in view of the fact that only two men agents are working to accomplish this goal.

Surely it would be untrue to say the agent has influenced this great number. It is felt, however, that in one way or another 2550 of these families have been influenced by the Extension program. No doubt many families have been influenced by the Extension program without being aware of it. This has been particularly true through the influence manifested through field and farm unit demonstrations. Other farmers have been influenced by personal contacts, personal farm visits, meetings, radio programs and press. Additional farmers have been influenced by the Extension Program by community committeemen and members of the various agricultural agencies.

No means has ever been devised for accurately evaluating the work of County Extension Agents in terms of dollars and cents.

Perhaps in all sincerity the agent has given more of his time in encouraging and attempting to influence farmers to eliminate the system of one crop farming and enter the diversified field. This subject has been dealt with many times by the county board in planning a long time program. At present this program deals with a more diversified system of farming, injecting into the farm program more beef cattle, dairy cattle, better pastures, better forests and soil management with fewer row crops. It can be definitely stated that the trend in this county is gradually moving in the direction of this long time program.

Without a doubt the greatest achievement this year has been the success in selling local farmers on the value of good pastures through proper preparation, including liberal liming and fertilizing. Just a few years ago farmers considered any field with a fence around it a pasture. In many instances these fields called pastures contained broom sedge and scrub pine. During the last two (2) to three (3) years, through the efforts of the agent and local leaders, farmers are considering one acre of pasture (Ladino clover-orchard grass) the most valuable land on the farm. The pasture acreage figure has doubled what

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it originally was two years ago. Farmers, who three years ago, considered two hundred pounds of fertilizer on a pasture as a liberal application, now use a minimum of eight hundred pounds on the same pasture, coupled with heavy applications of ground limestone.

Both farm and business people have accepted the Extension Program wholeheartedly. The cooperation of local leaders and others in all programs attempted by the Extension personnel has been most gratifying.

X Acknowledgements

Many individuals and organizations have contributed in many ways to the accomplishments set forth in the preceding pages. We are especially indebted to those farmers who conducted demonstrations, the County Board of Agriculture and local leaders for their willingness to place themselves at the disposal of County Extension program in achieving worthwhile objectives.

All the volunteer 4-H and Older Youth Leaders.

J. W. Rogers, District Extension Agent, whose visits and suggestions have been most helpful.

Mrs. Margaret W. Bevell, Extension Stenographer, whose patience and willing assistance through the year has helped to further the Extension program in the county.

G. R. Mathews, W. W. Lewis, J. O. Rowell, S. B. Fenne, James M. Leckie, G. D. Kite, C. E. Gill, W. J. Ruckolls, Jr., W. C. White, D. T. Painter, M. L. Dalton, D. E. Brower, G. C. Herring and E. M. Matthews, who are the Extension Specialists we have worked most closely with.

The other professional workers in the county, all of whom have given some assistance in one way or another to the phases of work outlined in this narrative. The business firms who have donated money and prizes toward the furtherance of 4-H Club Work.

The Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia for furnishing the fertilizer used in connection with the pasture demonstrations.

James O. Brooks for his untiring efforts and time toward making the tobacco experiment a success on his farm since it was the first of its kind attempted in the county.

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 Mecklenburg

REPORT OF

- Mattie A. Thompson From Dec. 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
- Barbara J. Slomp From July 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1950
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
- Lewis A. Copley From Dec. 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
Agricultural Agent.
- Thomas J. Marlowe From Dec. 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

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

Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		17	12	12	XXXXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³		246 1/2	132	237	XXXXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ⁴		150	153	56	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁵		22 1/2	94	139	XXXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁶		175	191	154	XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁷		186	499	513	1075	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited:		107	295	150	526	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work:	(1) Office	194	190	790	1174	
	(2) Telephone	169	118	565	852	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁸		40	38	160	248	
10. Number of bulletins distributed ⁹		4168	525	841	5534	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting:		23	15	17	55	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen:	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	13	1	9	17
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	Total attendance	-	8	20	28
		(b) Men	192	-	-	192
	(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	20	8	2	13
(b) Total attendance of leaders		-	34	5	59	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12.)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	125	14	27	156
		(b) Total attendance	2643	156	590	3339
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	104	184	17	200
		(b) Total attendance	2618	1632	450	3200
	(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	23	14	30	67
		(b) Total attendance	-	-	-	-
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations:	(1) Number	1	13	20	34	
	(2) Total attendance	9	295	928	1042	
16. Tours conducted:	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	-	2	2	4
		(b) Total attendance	-	406	95	501
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	-	2	-	2
		(b) Total attendance	-	186	-	186
(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1	-	1	
	(b) Total attendance	215	215	-	215	
17. Achievement days held:	(1) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1	-	1
		(b) Total attendance	165	165	-	165

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number (b) Total members attending (c) Total others attending	1 1 3	- - -	- - -	1 1 3
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending	3 - 20 5	3 12 20 5	1 7 15 -	4 12 20 5
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	23 1,033	33 1,104	34 3,429	60 4,566
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	3 17	16 291	4 65	23 373
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	96 1,462	9 1,790	4 77	105 3,229
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	19 283	5 92	5 70	29 445

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

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

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	42,689
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1,655
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	670
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	598
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	188
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	225
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	75
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	297
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	95
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2,550
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	310

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

115 (a) <small>Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)</small>	115 (b) <small>Wheat</small>	115 (c) <small>Other cereals</small>	115 (d) <small>Legumes</small>	115 (e) <small>Pastures</small>	115 (f) <small>Cotton</small>	115 (g) <small>Tobacco</small>	115 (h) <small>Potatoes and other vegetables</small>	115 (i) <small>Fruits</small>	115 (j) <small>Other crops</small>
	(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	13	1	1/2	4	17	2	13 1/2	2 1/2	1
(3) Agricultural agents	12	4	—	18	24	18	36	—	3
(4) State extension workers	4	7	—	1	3	4	4	—	1
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	10	5
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	12	—	—	85	10	20	—	3
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—									
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	375	75	—	55	350	65	235	—	3
(2) The use of lime	—	—	—	25	350	—	10	—	—
(3) The use of fertilizers	200	175	—	150	375	70	50	12	10
(4) Controlling plant diseases	—	—	—	5	—	—	115	—	3
(5) Controlling injurious insects	—	—	—	2	—	—	25	—	2
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	—	—
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

115 (a) <small>Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)</small>	115 (b) <small>Dairy cattle</small>	115 (c) <small>Beef cattle</small>	115 (d) <small>Sheep</small>	115 (e) <small>Pigs</small>	115 (f) <small>Horses and mules</small>	115 (g) <small>Poultry (including turkeys)</small>	115 (h) <small>Other livestock</small>
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	44	48 1/2	—	18	—	2	—
(3) Agricultural agents	26	27	3	7	—	2	—
(4) State extension workers	3	8	1	—	—	—	—
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10	—	10	10
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	22	6	1	3	—	1	1
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	5	6	2	5	—	—	—
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	20	50	—	22	—	—	—
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	90	30	—	18	—	—	—
(4) Improving methods of feeding	190	25	—	30	—	20	—
(5) Controlling external parasites	20	15	—	65	—	20	—
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Controlling predatory animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Soil and Water—Continued	Forestry—Continued
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	67. Number of farmers assisted this year—
(a) With problems of land use	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)
(b) In the use of crop rotations	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees
(c) With strip cropping	(c) With selection cutting
(d) In constructing terraces	(d) With production of naval stores
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	(e) With production of maple-sirup products
(f) With contour farming of cropland	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal
(g) In contouring pasture or range	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock
(j) In summer-fallowing	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of farmers—	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders
	(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas

* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	3	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	1	—	—	1
(3) Agricultural agents	10	—	—	1
(4) State extension workers	2	—	—	—
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	5	3	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—	—
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business	—	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	—	8
(b) Enterprise	—	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	—	—
(c) Other <i>Electric</i>	5	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	—	—
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	—	8
(a) Farm inventory	18	(B) With farm-labor problems	—	—
(b) General farm records	18	(f) In developing supplemental sources of income	—	95
(c) Enterprise records	25			
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	15			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	—			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (distribution of land rental, 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.)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	1	—	6
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	—	—	—	—
(4) State extension workers	—	—	—	—
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	—	5	—	8
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	—	—	—	5
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	—	—	—	1

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with PMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, lumber, flax, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ²
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	1	—	2	1	—	3	3	—	2	—	—
(4) State extension workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	—	3	1	—	3	10	—	10	8	3
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	115	—	3	5	—	12	8	—	3	—	—
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	—	—
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ conducted this year (specify)											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification + telephone (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102.	Days devoted to line of work by				
102.	(1) Home demonstration agents	23	11	12	-
102.	(2) 4-H Club agents	16	11	12	16
102.	(3) Agricultural agents	4	-	5	-
102.	(4) State extension workers	2	-	2	-
103.	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	5	2
104.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	74	35	-	-
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued			
105.	Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)		
105.	(a) Constructing dwellings	17	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
105.	(b) Remodeling dwellings	16	(a) Obtaining electricity	16	
105.	(c) Installing sewage systems	12	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	62	
105.	(d) Installing water systems	20	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	-	
105.	(e) Installing heating systems	-			
105.	(f) Providing needed storage space	4	Farm Buildings—Continued		
105.	(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	42	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
105.	(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	290	(a) The construction of farm buildings	12	
105.	(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	47	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	2	
105.	(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	310	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	9	
105.	(k) Improving housekeeping methods	-	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
105.	(l) Laundry arrangement	-	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
105.	(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	-	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	-	
105.	(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	200	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	-	
105.	(o) Improving home grounds	37	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	-	
105.	(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	-	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	7	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF EXTENSION
NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation 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	5	11	29	15
(2) 4-H Club agents	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	—	—	—	—
(4) State extension workers	—	—	—	—
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	7	42	—
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				295
(b) With food preparation				493
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				10
(2) Of fruits				4
(3) Of meats				8
(4) Of milk				5
(5) Of poultry and eggs				4
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				31
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				—
(e) With butter or cheese making				—
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				13
(2) Pickling				8
(3) Drying				—
(4) Storing				—
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				20
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				1
(h) In canning according to a budget				—
(i) With child-feeding problems				160
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				345
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				18
(l) With first aid or home nursing				16
(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				

11

STATISTICAL SERVICE, ECONOMIC SERVICE, EXTENSION EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

16-5828-9

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents		30	22	36
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				16
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	-	8	4	8
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	-	24	-	57

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	-
(b) With home accounts	-
(c) With financial planning	-
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	-
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	-
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS , other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying— (Do not report individuals)	
(a) Food	-
(b) Clothing	-
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	10
(d) General household supplies	-
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	30
(b) Clothing	22
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	225
(d) General household supplies	-
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (Includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	250
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	-
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	9

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	119
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	126
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	126
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	-

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	175
(b) In improving family relationships	3
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	-
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	-
(b) Women	-
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	533

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	293
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	10
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	29
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community center	1
(b) Permanent camp	-
(c) Community rest rooms	-
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	8
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	1

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

16-5828-9

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) completed (projects) (e)
138. Corn	29	-	15	-	15.5 Acres
139. Other cereals	1	-	-	-	- Acres
140. Peanuts	-	-	-	-	- Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	-	-	-	-	- Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	-	-	-	-	- Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	-	-	-	-	- Acres
144. Cotton	-	-	-	-	- Acres
145. Tobacco	13	-	11	-	10.5 Acres
146. Fruits	-	-	-	-	- Acres
147. Home gardens	27	-	5	-	- Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	-	-	-	-	- Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	3	-	-	-	- Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	13	-	8	-	650 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	40	-	40	-	55 Animals
152. Beef cattle	14	-	14	-	18 Animals
153. Sheep	1	-	-	-	4 Animals
154. Swine	43	-	18	-	108 Animals
155. Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	- Animals
155a. Rabbits	-	-	-	-	- Animals
156. Other livestock	-	-	-	-	- Animals
157. Bees	-	-	-	-	- Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry	14	-	14	-	14 Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	-	-	-	-	Articles made
162. Farm management	-	-	-	-	Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	-	-	-	-	Meals planned
					Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	-	-	-	-	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	-	-	-	-	Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care	-	-	-	-	Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing <i>Unit one</i>	-	709	-	-	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)	-	-	-	-	Garments remodeled
					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	-	29	-	40	47 Rooms
					34 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	-	-	-	-	Articles
170. Junior leadership	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	92	298	228	40	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	15	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 173	(b) Girls: 278
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 100	(b) Girls: 182
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 167	(b) Girls: 275
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 6	(b) Girls: 3
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 148	(b) Girls: 211
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 25	(b) Girls: 67

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	181. By sex	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	62	126
2d	33	54
3d	53	34
4th	26	22
5th	12	12
6th	5	4
7th	2	1
8th	-	-
9th	-	-
10th and over	-	-

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	(a) Judging: 50	(f) Fire and accident prevention: 123
	(b) Giving demonstrations: 66	(g) Wildlife conservation: 123
	(c) Recreational leadership: 25	(h) Keeping personal accounts: 123
	(d) Music appreciation: 1	(i) Use of economic information: -
	(e) Health: 215	(j) Soil and water conservation: 6
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program	16	
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs	15	

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)
(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year	3	
186. Membership in such groups	(a) Number of different young men: 27	(b) Number of different young women: 27
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.	The sum of (1) a+b+c = the sum of d+e+f = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) a+b+c = the sum of d+e+f = 186 (b).	

	Out of school			Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	In school (a)	Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men	2	20	44	8	27	31
(2) Young women	5	30	44	12	42	25

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held	18
189. Total attendance at such meetings	217

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year	2	
191. Number in such groups	(a) Different young men: 180	(b) Different young women: 15

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted	(a) Young men: 88	(b) Young women: 17
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D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B")	(a) Young men: 334	(b) Young women: 177
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194. Question discontinued.

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

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

Include all work with 4-H Clubs, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Days (4)	General-Insect ¹ (5)	All other work (7)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	78		26
(3) Agricultural agents			29
(4) State extension workers			17
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents		1								1	
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	2				28					
(3) Agricultural agents		2			8	3		11			
(4) State extension workers		2						2			
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	3	10			10	10		10		10	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen existing this year.										13	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.		3								2	

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)