# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
# PATRICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950

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I. Introduction

This narrative report is for the Extension work done in Patrick County and includes the work done by the Extension Agent, the Assistant Agent, and the secretary, and the various activities that the office was called on to do. There have been some slight changes in the work as orginally outlined due to the change of better soil management and crops have proved more profitable to the farmers.

II. Plan of work

The plan of work has remained practically the same throughout the years that extension work has been under way in Patrick County. In the very beginning, the agent outlined the plan of work so that better land use and soil conservation could be put into practice also with the better land uses taken into consideration how to produce the most money on the acreage in cultivated and at the same time practice the rotation that would conserve the soil and water. As stated in previous reports, the total lime used in the county when this plan of work was outlined has been a steady increase as years have gone by in the use of lime and fertilizer with corn crops to hold the soil increase organic matter and in turn produce better crops. As the agent visited the different farms when the selection of soil suitable he desired to grow. Poor lands, steep, are not suitable for crops were outlined to go into pastures or back into forest. Much attention has been paid to the use of better varieties of grain, tobacco, and grasses. At least one-fourth of the Agent and Assistant Agent's time was spent on the improvement of pastures so as to yield the maximum feed of livestock. The outline of the plan follows:

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| 1. Better land use | Unprofitable land used for crops seeded to legumes and grasses for pasture and soil improvement<br>Fenced pastures<br>Pastures improved by lime, fertilizer, reseeding mowing weeds and briars<br>Meadows in rotation<br>Wet bottom land to permanent meadow or pasture<br>Terracing and gully control<br>Cover crops |
| 2. Possible cash crops | Increasing yields by the use of hybrid corn and better fertilizing<br>More small grains such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley for use on the farm by the use of adapted varieties of seed and better fertilization<br>Production of seed for farms, such as lespedeza, clover and orchard grass<br>Production of apples, berries, and vegetables for sale to the local canneries<br>Producing milk for market by improving the dairy cow and milk routes |

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| | | Production of better feed for the animals<br>Poultry and eggs, increasing the profit by culling and better care, and buying chicks from approved hatcheries<br>Livestock improvement by producing more sheep, cattle, and hogs |
| 3. | Better sires | Sires from proven dams and sires, where possible, that will fit into the blood lines of animals on the farm, so as to improve various farm animals<br>Complete the organization of an artificial breeding program in Patrick County |
| 4. | Balanced food supply | Greater variety of food<br>A garden with seasonal plantings, eggs, milk, fruit, poultry, beef, and pork for each family |
| 5. | Horticulture | Better orchard management and timely spraying<br>Use of cover crops for orchards<br>Balanced fertilizers<br>Planting proven varieties |
| 6. | 4-H Club work | Organize 4-H Clubs in communities where there are no clubs<br>Increase membership in clubs<br>Reorganize old clubs<br>Urge larger number of completions<br>Urge more club members to own their projects<br>Closer contact with club members and parents<br>Urge club members to enter 4-H Club contests<br>Organize older youth clubs<br>Have special training meetings for club leaders<br>Increase the number of project leaders |
| 7. | Keeping records | Counting the cost<br>Urging farmers to keep farm account books so that they can determine profits and losses |
| 8. | Forestry | Cutting mature trees<br>Protection from fire<br>Thinning and clearing out worthless growth |
| 9. | Agricultural engineering | Water in homes<br>Farm buildings<br>Rural electrical service |
| 10. | T. V. A. demonstration | Fourteen different type farms selected and demonstrations started<br>Better record books |

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| 11. | Result demonstrations | Hold result demonstration meetings at the various demonstrations on hybrid corn, T.V.A., calf shows, or any other worthwhile demonstrations that the people of the county should know about |

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Better Land Use

(1) Pasture Improvement

In pasture improvement, much attention was paid to the type of soil to be used for pasture and the best method to secure a pasture that would give a balance food as near as possible to the animal grazing on it. Farmers were urged to have soils tested so as to know the methods in the way of lime and fertilizers. Only one piece of land about five acres in the county that was tested had sufficient calcium to grow legume. This farmer had a manufacturer plant that required the use of a steam boiler in which he spread the ashes over the adjacent field. In addition to sufficient calcium, not so much phosphate or potash was needed for this piece of land. With this one as an exception, there were thousands of acres that the analysis show low in calcium, phosphate, and potash. The Agent and his Assistant has had a pretty stiff going of convincing farmers who have used lime and seeding the land with lespedeza that fertiliser to were needed to balance the requirements of growing good pastures.

In the tobacco belt especially, the farmer usually kept the team in the barn when not at work and a cow on a bushy pasture and the most it had to eat was from bush sprouts and which would not in turn enable the cow to give much milk. This changing of ideas for a farmer has been a slow one while he would watch closely what a neighbor was doing he would wait two or three years before adopting the better methods. There are many farmers in the county that are adapting pasture practices recommended and are getting excellent results.

We might take for an example, the Fulton Farm of 1800 acres with no meadows or pastures on the land when the agent first began work. There were fences around certain areas where the animal could exercise. The present operator has two hundred head of dairy cattle and his pastures are sufficient to pasture an animal to the acre and seldom does a cow on these pastures graze longer than an hour and half before she is satisfied and is looking for a shady place to chew her cud. This farmer, since building these improved pastures are fertilized, has been able to keep his cattle on pastures from March until November 1 without silage or hay. We mentioned particularly the farm above has been kept so as to make pastures on land as poor as this land seemed to be. Ninety per cent of the farmers of Patrick County have improved pastures, some maybe small just enough to take care of a cow and others that range

from that to the large farm mentioned above. The farmers of Patrick County are proud of these pastures and differ from the Agent expresses in the beginnings they ask for advise. Before an agent had to almost run them down to take his advise in the beginning. Our biggest worry at present, is to keep some farmers from over liming and from over seeding that they will use more ladino clover that is recommended by the experiment station. One farmer very proudly called the agent's attention to a ladino clover planting that he had in which he used ten pound on 2½ acres and he really had a stand on that piece of land. They were not able to get it in their minds that two pounds was ample for an acre of land.

Another thing we have to worry about is the unnecessary plowing that they want to do to prepare land for a pasture, and if the pasture needs manuring they want to turn the land with the biggest plow that they can get so as to turn all the material on it thoroughly under the soil which in turn puts their lime and fertilizer too deep. There is also a tendency to burn any broomstraw that appears in the pasture but many farmers have been convinced by demonstrations by mowing broomstraw, weeds, and briars is the best method of handling a weedy pasture.

All farmers are urged to seed their pastures with orchard grass and herd grass on low lands. Ladino clover and some lespedeza on pastures that does not grow good ladino clover, we also advocate six or seven pH by soil analysis and from six hundred to one thousand pound of 2-12-12 and the first spring, the farmer sows the soil and preferably harrowed in before seeding the pasture. If it is an old pasture with a fair stand of grass, we encourage them to seed the weak spots and harrow with a peg-tooth harrow so as not to tear any more of the grass than possible. We are working to report an unusual interest in seeding good pastures and in caring for them. This pasture improvement was in the plan of work twenty years ago and is pushed along the same each year as if a new project and because the value in soil saving and the making of the improved land into the profit for the farmers. These pastures have meant much to the dairy and beef cattle industry of the county which would be mentioned under another heading.

(2) Alfalfa

Alfalfa is a crop that was little known in the county several years ago. While the Agent and his Assistant endeavored to get farmers to plant a small acreage so as to provide better hays for the cattle so the demonstrations in alfalfa have been rather slow to show the farmer that he has a good piece of land says the he is watching so and so and if he does all right, I will try it. Then again the tendency to want to plant a large field of alfalfa and when he considered the capital outlay in the beginning, it was easy to find an excuse not to do it. It seems these demonstrations have proved good for farmers are seeding many acres of alfalfa with excellent results.

One of the poorest farms in the county is now one of the best alfalfa planting in the county, which would push the top of production for the state. In a recent visit to this farm, the owner pointed out that he had made five cuttings, between six and seven tons to the acre total yield and his alfalfa was ten inches high and had left this to be frost bitten and to protect the planting. It was hard to convince the farmers that a late cutting was not good for his alfalfa. To often, the farmer was laboring under the impression that only rich land would produce alfalfa and by the time he had the fatality as to his idea of being suitable for alfalfa watch a large number of weeds seed had accumulated, has made his planting very unpractical and he would be disgusted with the outcome.

For the past couple years, we urged them to lime and fertilize according to the soil analysis and they got excellent results. We have encouraged farmers to select in regard to sub-soil rather than to top-soil. A shaly formation not within five or six feet from the top of the land is the type we have been picking for the farmer, also land that does not have a wet sub-soil and land that seep water into a post hole three feet deep when land is dry enough to cultivate that has been urged along with other good methods of production. We have found that the month of August is the best seeding date. Very few people except on top of the mountain are practicing spring seeding. Below the mountain, August and early September is their seeding dates. We try to get the seeding done about five weeks ahead of the first killing frost. The first killing frost this year was November 4, while the average usually occurs around October 15, and for the past three years it has been later than average.

One of the finest demonstrations was on a piece of land that had been in tobacco probably the last forty years. The top soil, most of which has washed away, leaving the land with a heavy clay type soil and sub-soil. With the second year after adding the second cutting was average of two tons per acre, while the total cutting was between six and seven tons for the season. The farmer cooperating, applied lime according to recommendation and fertilizer even better than our recommendations. Since our recommendations have been one thousand pound per acre, he applies twelve hundred pound. We are well pleased with the results that he is getting. As a comparison there were only two planting alfalfa in the county when the agent came into the county. There were less than 12 at the end of ten years, now the average is around five hundred. Three dairy farms that have no alfalfa ten years ago are now producing enough to feed their dairy cattle and the three farms total approximately 260 heads.

(3) Meadows or General Hay Crops

For many years, farmers produced corn and fodder principal for their work, stock, and family cows. In our rotation plan of work, the farmer has been urged and is still getting our advise to produce hay and is not wasting time pulling fodder. We started them out with lespedeza and as they learn the value of hay crops, we have added to it orchard grass, timothy, clover, and alfalfa.

The best rotation is corn with orchard grass and red clover seeded at the last plowing of the corn or seeded to oats with that, he had a companion crop to the meadow crop. Some sowed orchard grass and lespedeza, some year sowing red clover and orchard grass, and some ladino clover. While there is an accumulation of orchard grass, herd grass, ladino clover, red clover, and lespedeza. They seem to have the idea that a greater variety of seed would assure better hay crops, also after the first crop is cut, you want to use it for pasture from then until frost. We advise them according to what we believe, but don't try to discourage them too much on the mixtures as they are really getting good results in soil improvement and producing satisfactory hay crops. It is usually recommended that they seed with the orchard grass, red clover or ladino clover and not timothy due to the fact that it doesn't come in with the other crops and make a seedy hay. It is no trouble to drive through the county in any direction you wish to go an find many hay stacks replacing old fodder stacks and originally the source of wintering their stock.

These meadows are improving a better crop in rotation. There is some land in the county along branch and creek bottoms that is a little wet for corn, that is producing good herd grass and alsike clover. This makes excellent hay and also good pasture, ladino clover, herd grass, and timothy are recommended. In better land use, the farmer is urged to join the Soil Conservation plan, have their land mapped so as to show better uses in which to put them. We have had for many years better land uses that are gullied to be seeded, the crops suitable for pastures are put into timber so as to keep gullys from getting bigger each year.

Some excellent plantings of white pine on the Blue Ridge Mountain of the county are making very rapid growths and the planting dates about fifteen years while other from five to fifteen. The Technician Soil Conservation Service have been instrumental in several plantings of white pine and locust on land unsuitable for regular or general farm, the results of these plans are proving quite satisfactory.

(4) Cash Crops

The cash crops of Patrick County are tobacco, apples, milk, lumber, truck crops, and corn. The principal thing, we worked on, was improving the production and increasing the profit over cost.

In tobacco we held several meetings and with the aid of the tobacco specialist. He demonstrated to the farmers that they must produce the maximum good tobacco at the least possible cost. The selection of varieties suitable for his soil and the proper handling of the plant-bed, transplanting into the field, controlling weeds, insect, etc., were the principal things with which we worked with the farmer. There are several varieties and demonstrations in which varieties recommended by the experiment station, were given five farmers scattered throughout

the tobacco section of the county in order that they might see the type of tobacco that these varieties produce and how they will increase the yield of high quality of tobacco.

As a result of these demonstrations it is generally conceded that the Virginia Gold is the outstanding variety. Very few farmers are holding on to the old variety that they have grown for many years. There are yet few people who plant Cash and are arguing against the fact that another variety would yield better for them.

The Virginia Gold on soils not infested with the wilt or blackshank is proving the leading variety, and a number of farms produce as high as 2000 pounds per acre with the sale of tobacco averaging around 55¢ per pound, while some growers got better than the average. There were many planting 401, 402, Yellow Special, and Yellow Special A. All of these varieties have given good results, but we find that Virginia Gold is giving better results.

In addition to the varieties for regular planting, we had some demonstrations on blackshank infected soils. The variety such as Vesta 44 and 47 were planted in the disease field. One farmer sold only $400 from four acre planting in 1949 due to blackshank, planted Vesta 44 did encourage them to plant one row of one of the regular varieties so he would have a check on the value of his blackshank resistance. He set one row through the worst disease part of the field and by the time the plants had reached the height of two feet all of the row was dead. The row on either side which Vesta 44 was used, not a single plant had died of blackshank through the field and were possible two per cent that showed blackshank in the very latest part of the growing season. Only a few top leaves of the last priming was lost. This farmer averaging 1100 pounds to the acre and with an average sale as that of the county, so he was well pleased with the results and he made more dollars off an acre than off his entire crop of '49. They thought it foolish to plant a row throughout the field of a variety not resistant to blackshank, but we convinced him that it was the only measure that he had as to how good the resistant strain was and how valuable it would be to him. We had the result demonstration at this farm and many farmers showed much interest in the results of this resistant strain.

There were several other farmers that planted the Vesta 44 and the results were equal to that of the farm just described. One farmer had an acre of his best tobacco land that 75% had died before the first priming was done in the same acre Vesta 44 did not show a single plant dying of blackshank. The farmer stated that his pounds and sale prices were very satisfactory. In the joining field where there had been a slight trace of blackshank previous year, he had planted Cash on part of this field and the Vesta 44 on the other part. There was one plant in a wet place in the field that proved to be blackshank in the Vesta 44 variety. The portion of the field where cash had been planted showed

approximately 10% of disease plants by the time the priming was completed. Its yield was much lighter from the cash and the sale price was no better. A third demonstration, Vesta 47, was used. The grower reports a heavy yield pound and a good price on the sale of this tobacco while adjacent planting on this farm had a loss caused by blackshank. The parts of the field there were at least 50% of the plants died reducing his profits to about half of the resistant strain that he plans to plant his entire crop in 1951 using Vesta 47 again.

In the general growing of tobacco, it is no longer necessary to tell the majority of farmers to put a cover crop on the land with previous demonstrations that have proven to their satisfaction, the value of a cover crop. As a result from previous demonstrations, rye is being used more than anything else due to the fact that they can secure the seed from a small planting and will pretty sure of a cover from the average seed.

(5) Turkish Tobacco

In addition to the work with flue cured tobacco, some work was done with Turkish Tobacco in the county for the first time. Two meetings were held in which slides were used illustrating the methods of growing, harvesting, and bailing the tobacco for market.

As a result, nine farmers signed contract. All prepared plant-beds, one farmer failed to plant any, another failed on plants, as a result five farmers brought in tobacco on the marketing day and total 568 pounds for marketing and the grower taking the most pains with his crop received top prices for the quantity sold. His average was .83 cents a pound and a total of $94 for the 109 pounds. This farmer grew his crop on land which had been in tobacco, with the exception of some molded he had cured his crop very good.

Couple of the farmers couldn't resist the fact that tobacco looked to small and proceeded to use poultry litter on their fields as a result, the tobacco was to heavy and poor in quality and the prices they received were low and even being disappointed, he was inclined to plant a crop next year and plan growing so they can conform with the recommendations now for growing Turkish Tobacco.

(6) 100-Bushel Corn Club

Corn is the main crop of the county in the way of grain. Fifty farmers signed up in the 100-Bushel Corn Club. Bad stands for one thing and another only 25 completed the project. Twelve of these produced 100 or more bushels per acre. The twenty-five averaging 99 bushels per acre while the highest yield was 134.9 bushel per acre. The lowest yield of the acres checked was 60.9. The average for these twenty-five farmers is an increase of nine bushel average per acre over the 1949 yield. While only twelve completed the project are scattered over the entire county. Forty-eight per cent of the farmers in the 100-bushel club averaged over 100 bushel per acre. This was an increase above 8% of 1949 average.

(7) Small Grain

Very little work is done on small grain other than oats and barley. There are only a very few people who grow wheat and would advise you to use the better varieties. Some seed Vahart, some seed VPI 131, due to getting it combined or thrashed, less wheat has been grown in the past couple years. Good yields were secured through variety, properly preparing soil and timely seeding. The yields range from 25 to 35 bushels per acre.

Very few farmers grew barley. A few dairymen have been growing Wong variety that they have difficulty in seeding the same piece of land back to barley due to scab. But barley is a grain crop, where rotation is practiced and the yields are good.

More oats is proving the best small grain crop. Farmers use it for both hay and grain. The increase in oats over these years is more than double. The varieties that have been used in the county for many years holds with the farmer. This variety is known as Johnson. Few diseases exist in this and many times the yield is above 60 bushel per acre. A few farmers have tried Andrew and Benton and have had excellent results, but there are still many parts of the county who prefer Johnson due to the fact that the yield is good and very little rust and straw stand up well. Very few farmers in the county sow rye for grain crops just enough for seed and many acres of rye is seeded each year for winter cover and turning under for tobacco. The results of good yields of small grain is larger for better seed, better fertilizer, better preparation of the land, and timely seeding.

B. Possible Cash Crops

(1) Dairying

(a) Milk Production

One of the best cash crops is milk, and the production has greatly increased from year to year. The local milk plant, which was built about three years ago, has practically doubled the quantity they take in daily over that of last year. During the summer months, the range was from 50,000 to 55,000 pounds daily. At present, which is usually a big drop offered from the summer production, is still high is better than 35,000 pounds daily. The milk produced is mostly from small herds ranging from a couple cows to a dozen or more. While in the county, there are several very large herds that sell Grade A milk. Most of these, however, are selling bottled milk or wholesale to bottling plants taking into consideration the amount of all sales would be for the summer close to 65,000 to 75,000 pounds of milk per day. In addition to the sale, farmers are urged to join the DHIA Association and by testing or better able to know what their cows are paying or just boarders. At present, we have five dairymen testing their cows that are making excellent records which have increased in the production of butterfat per cow about 200 pounds to better than 400 pound per year.

(b) Artificial Breeding Association

One year ago, the milk producers of Patrick County begun steps to organize an Artificial Breeding Association. This organization was under way in January of this year. The artificial breeding was put into practice, now 1150 cows are signed up for breeding, a very large per cent have used this method of improving dairy cattle. A few dropped out of the organization and have had many others to join. To stimulate the interest in artificial breeding, the officers of the association assisted by businessmen of the town, have scheduled the exhibit of calves that have been bred artificially. This is an excellent opportunity for the farmer to secure calves of the very highest breeding which only proven sires are being used. As previously reported in the sires program, our energy's are switched to artificial breeding that is encouraging farmers to use this system and explain to them how these proven sires would give them much better efforts for replacement than they would get from just using the ordinary sires that is to be found in the average community. As stated in the beginning of this narrative, good pastures or good hay are the essentials or are considered increasing the production of the dairy cow in the county.

(c) Poultry

The commercial poultry production for eggs and broilers remains about the same throughout the county. Most farmers that are interested in commercial breeds are handling them very well, some have dropped out due to the high prices of feed and disease, others have increased their flocks as they were doing very well in the production of eggs and broilers. Poultry produce remains about average this year and have received a fair income for revenue.

C. Livestock Improvement

(1) Sheep

Sheep is one of the best money crops in the way of livestock for Patrick County with the exception of the destruction by dogs. Lambs sold very high throughout the summer and wool sold for 60¢ a pound and only a few growers marketing the very small number of pounds, and farmers were well pleased with what they received. Each year when the farmer has changed to cattle from sheep, due to the fact, that a large number of sheep are killed annually by dogs. One of the largest killings of sheep in the county this year was reported by one farmer who had more than half of his flock killed in a few days time. Such destruction discourages the growers and next move is to change to some other livestock rather than continue with the dogs destroying their flocks.

(2) Beef Cattle

There was more work done with beef cattle as we stated in the beginning of this narrative. Improving pastures and meadows have opened up a way in which a lot of farmers are producing beef cattle to a good advantage. Most of this has been a new industry for the tobacco farmers of the county. Breed in gathering the previous number of cattle established is the Herfords, Angus of the close second.

D. Horticulture

(1) Apple growing

Apple growing has been one of the main industries of the county for many years. With the better methods of spraying, fertilizing, and general care of the orchard, the yield of apples has increased while the total number of orchard trees have decreased, so many times poor sites were selecting thus losing the fruit crop by frost, and those on better location produces heavy crops. Farmers many times have planted apple trees with the belief that these varieties are best suited for the section, planted on soils with poor air drainage and very often with poor water drainage. Results was years of wishful waiting and no crops resulting in a heavy loss so they pull out the orchard and growing something else. There are many acres of good orchard land in Patrick and those that have selected [illegible] good soils and sites are really making money with their fruits. While the [illegible] neighbors in a short distance which fall in the class that pull up their trees and follow the others.

(2) Fruit Growers Organization

Each year a fruit school is held in the county in which the specialist in fruit growing, insect, and disease control were invited to take part. Splendid talks were made by these gentlemen and often illustrated from these schools much progress had been made and these schools have also proven very good job. Two days last year, more than eighty growers attended the school and they stayed till the last talking was done in regard to better production of apples. In this school, we took up the following subjects: Outlook, Varieties for Planting, Disease and Insect Control, Storage, and Overall Spray Program.

(3) Marketing and Producing

In talking with the fruit growers during this year, we plan our next years school to fit the things that is troubling them most. Marketing has bothered them some. The kind of season just passed was very hard to get the apples into the best grade as to much rain and showers to often prohibited the best spray job. As a result, many apples got into the domestic and utility grade rather than the number one or number two grades of apples. In addition to the fruit school, we have contacted these growers in the orchard where we gave

them first hand information on the production of choice fruit. With the comment on the use of ladino clover it has proven most needed orchard cover of anything that has been tried. A good cover of ladino clover on the ground does not permit any erosion, it also adds to the soil an abundance of nitrogen and mulch on the land prevents the bruising of apples that are dropped or fall untimely. It is only with the very young orchards of two or three years planting that any cultivation is done. The above mulch mentioned has increased the yield and decreased the cost of cultivation.

A clipping of the orchard cover tends to hold down the undesirable weeds and permits real cover to grow in the orchard. This clipping should be given at least two times during the year, early and late, so as to prevent weeds from seeding and destroying the real cover.

(4) Insect and Mice Control

The mice bury under the ground and gnaw the bark from the roots of the trees and the orchardmen have found it very difficult to control the mice and preventing damage. If your orchard is so situated that it can be easily fenced to control hogs, that is the best way of getting rid of mice. These fenced orchards proved very satisfactory to the owner as a hog to the acre seemed to be all that was necessary for controlling mice. The orchards show a cash profit on the bunch of hogs that he put in the orchard to eat up the dropped apples and to destroy the mice in the orchard. The hogs remained in the orchard during the entire winter and was removed and sold with a very nice cash profit on the gain in the hogs that were in the orchard. Very little grain was fed to them. While another orchard not fenced in with hogs, many mice were found under each tree throughout the section. This orchardman says that he has less trouble with worms when he pastures his orchard with hogs than not to pasture them. The worms in the dropped apples were destroyed by the hog when he takes his daily feed on these fruits. This demonstration has been tried several times and the men that have tried it say that it will pay the cost of the fence if it is taken into consideration damage done to the fruit trees.

(5) Fertilizer for Orchards

Our demonstrations with fertilizer in orchards have proven very satisfactory. Orchards that bore very poor crops were due to the fact that the trees did not have the vigor necessary to produce good substantial bloom, did so, after an application of phosphate and nitrogen. The phosphate may not show to be necessary in a chemical analysis of the fruit but indirectly it has given excellent results. It is essential notonly growing a good cover, it furnishes the tree with a better foliage and enables the tree to set a better crop of fruit. In the last couple years, these orchardmen cooperating with us have used 2-12-12 fertilizer in the orchard at the rate of 600 pound per acre with an application of nitrate of soda as indicated its needs

by the terminal growth. These demonstrations have been going along for several years -black twigs, stayman, delicious, bonun- increases the production from the very small crops to what any grower would consider extra full crop. Where the chemical has reported only a trace of phosphate or potash in the apple is certainly shown in our demonstration of good crops of fruit.

(6) Canning Plant

Several years ago under the planning work of the county agent, a cannery was established in the county to can blackberries, tomatoes, and other products that would prove profitable. This work is still bearing fruit. Each year the cannery has put out truck lines to different sections of the county as orginally outlined by the county agent and they purchase blackberries that were picked by the farm people and brought to the plant and canned. This work has given the farm people, especially women and children, a cash income that has proven itself very valuable to the county.

In our orchard work, we have had many bushels of apples to sell for low prices. This canning company is lending the valuable assistance to the farmers in getting better prices for his apples. Ending the year 1949-1950, this plant canned 200,000 bushels of apples. Quite awhile before the apples were ready for market, this plant had purchased from the orchardmen all the varieties that they could use in canning. This canning plant is putting up a baked apple product that has proven itself a good seller. Canned apples were shipped from this county to every state in the union and including several carloads to foreign countries. This agricultural production is furnishing the largest payroll of anything in the county, and has enabled many part-time farmers to work with the canning plant during the winter season and therefore increase their standard of living. The agent has worked closely with this plant in order to open up a market for the fruit growers and more cash to the under-privilege people. This plant is now running full capacity, two 8-hour shifts daily, and is expected to finish the season of 1951 with a greater output of baked apples than they did in 1949-1950.

(7) Truck Crops

While very few vegetables are grown for market in the county, yet we have one portion of the county that grow snap beans, Octobers, cabbage, and potatoes. These people were given timely hints as to the outlook better varieties resistant to certain diseases and fertilizing the crop for the highest production so as to make the most profit in these crops. Very good crops of these vegetables mentioned above are grown and farmers make a very nice profit.

IV. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. 4-H Club Organization

Patrick 4-H organization is set up under the standard pattern for the state, having a County Council heading the local clubs. We have sixteen 4-H Clubs in the county this year, five of which are senior clubs. Each club elected seven officers, which includes an adult leader. The club officer and adult leader of the clubs make up the County Council. All sixteen of the 4-H Clubs meet once a month and during the summer months the club meetings are devoted to recreation and picnics. We have an honor club organized in the county and these club members serve as junior project leaders in their local communities.

We have an older youth club organized in the county with twenty-five club members enrolled and three leaders. The club meets every two weeks and is doing outstanding work in the community. The ages of the members range from sixteen to thirty years; and the meetings are devoted to Vocational Guidance, community service activities, and social and recreational activities.

We have a county 4-H Dairy Club which is made up of club members who carry dairying as their projects. The club has an enrollement of ninety-four club members and eight leaders. They have held two meetings during the year. The County Council held its first meeting in November for the purpose of setting up the plan of work for the year. Fifteen clubs were represented at the meetings, together with several leaders, the Assistant Agent and Home Agent. The plan of work and goals set up by the County Council were closely followed throughout the year by the different clubs in the county. There were thirty-eight adult leaders in the county who did much to promote the club program. Fifty-three senior club members served as junior project leaders and they worked very closely with the junior club members.

B. Project Work

There were 407 boys and 6 girls in the county enrolled under the supervision of the Assistant Agent. Three hundred thirty-two boys and five girls completed a total of 402 projects. Their projects consisted of 108 fat pig projects of which 83 club members completed; 14 breeding pig projects of which 11 club members completed; 12 brood sows projects of which 10 members completed; 69 dairy calf projects of which 60 club members completed; 14 dairy heifer projects of which 13 members completed; 12 cow and calf projects of which 11 club members completed; 25 poultry projects of which 19 club members completed; 2 beef cattle projects of which 2 club members completed; 61 garden projects of which 52 members completed; 93 corn projects of which 70 club members completed; 57 tobacco projects of which 45 club members completed; 24 irish potatoe projects of which 20 club members completed; 2 hay projects of which 2 club members completed; 4 soil and water conservation projects of which 4 club members completed.

The 337 members that completed 402 projects made a net profit of $24,215.13.

The total percent of projects completed is 81.8 and the total number of members completing is 81.8 percent. The reason for the increase in the project completion is due to outstanding work done by the adult leaders and junior leaders have done this year. The 4-H project books were collected in the local clubs by the 4-H Club adult and junior leaders.

In our project instructions, the importance of better breeding and feeding methods of livestock were stressed. In selecting livestock projects as in dairying and swine, the members were urged to secure purebred animals as far as possible. Through 4-H Club members, we hope to help the farmers realize the need for better livestock, better feeding practices, use of better seed, and the use of more fertilizer.

C. 4-H Club Camp

We had two 4-H Club boys on scholarship that attended the 4-H Club Conservation Camp. This camp is devoted to nature study. 4-H Club members from all over the state attend this camp.

Our district camp includes Patrick, Henry, and Franklin counties. This camp gives training in leadership, also stimulates interest in in 4-H as well as to give more detailed instruction in project work. This year at camp, we had W. A. Turner, Assistant State Club Agent, to talk on 4-H Club activities to the 4-H Club members. We also had other classes in handicraft, recreation, and swimming. Six boys and twelve girls attended the camp from this county. We had three adult leaders to also attend the camp.

The club members, upon returning to their local clubs, made reports of the camp and what they learned at camp.

D. State Short Course

Patrick had three boys and four girls to attend the State Short Course this year. They were Fulton Clark, Wesley Terry, John Shelor, Dana Quisenberry, Mae Reynolds, Dae Reynolds, and Frances Bingham. The boys received treining in dairy and livestock judging.

E. Achievements

Several outstanding achievements have been won by Patrick club members this year. The Critz Senior 4-H Club was selected as the outstanding club for 1950 and received a 4-H Club banner.

This year Patrick cancelled its 4-H Dairy show due to Polio in the county and surrounding counties. Thirteen club members entered their dairy animals in the District Show that was held in Henry County, which included Patrick, Franklin, Henry and Pittsylvania counties.

Patrick won four blue ribbons, six red ribbons, and three white ribbon awards. For the blue ribbon, the winner received $5.00; for the red ribbon $4.00; and for a white ribbon $3.00.

The Woolwine senior and junior 4-H Club sold Christmas cards to raise money to send 4-H Club members to the district camp. The Critz junior and senior 4-H Club sold polish to raise money to send club members to the 4-H Club Camp also the Short Course.

Some clubs in the different communities carried a community project. The Critz junior and senior club helped sow grass seed and plant shubbery for a new parsonage that has been built in the Critz community, also one club cleaned the church each week, and also kept the lawn mowed.

Several of the 4-H Clubs in the county observed Rural Life Sunday and attended church in a group. All of the 4-H Clubs in the county observed National 4-H Club week, some put on special program at their meeting, others put on exhibits in their local communities in stores and in schools.

This fall we had one 4-H Club member to enter Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is majoring in Agricultural. Leon Conner, who was President of the Woolwine Senior 4-H Club, was a 4-H Club member for eight years. His outstanding achievement was that he was State winner in the Soil Conservation Contest in 1947, and also won several county awards. He served as President of the County Council in 1948.

The 4-H Club members have shown quite a lot of interest in 4-H Contest this year. Guelda Terry, Senior 4-H Club, Meadows of Dan, was selected as State winner in the Southwest Virginia Potato Contest sponsored by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and received a $100 Saving Bond. Guelda has been in 4-H Club work for five years and has carried and completed projects each year with a good profit. Guelda this year produced 67½ bushel of Number I potatoes off of ¼ acre of land. This is Guelda's first state award, but she has won some county awards, and is in the tenth grade.

Glen Burnett, of the Meadows of Dan Junior 4-H Club, received a $25.00 Saving Bond for being selected as county winner in the Southwest Virginia Potato Contest. He produced 32½ bushel of Number I potatoes off of ¼ acre of land. Donald Stanley received $10.00 in Saving Stamps in the same contest. The contest is sponsored by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Machel Biggs, of the Critz Junior 4-H Club, won first place in the **Sears Roebuck** Cow, Hog, and Hen Contest, and received a $60.00 cash award, Billy Witt won $35.00 cash award for second place, J. D. Plasters won $5.00 fourth place, and Jimmy Edwards won $5.00 for fifth place. In this project, five club members in a community are given a purebred breeding sow pig, and they keep record of the feed expense of the pigs. They also are required to build a separate lot

for their pig and build a farrowing house. The pigs are judged at the age six to eight months old by one of the livestock specialist from the State Agricultural College. This project has been carried on in the county for the past eight years and it is one of the most successful 4-H Club projects that we have. It has helped in educating the farmer to build better lots and farrowing house for their breeding hogs, and it has helped in getting more purebred hogs in the county.

County medal winner in the various other contest are as follows: Dairy Achievements-Fulton Clark, William Mathews, Ronnie Bowman, and Stafford Gunter. Field Crops-Harold Hopkins, Meat Animal-Randolph Hutcheson-Soil Conservation-Lowell Banks-Garden-Mae Reynolds, Guelda Terry, Joe Vipperman and David Lee Bowman-Safety-Fulton Clark, Carlton Rakes, Morris Conner, Kenneth Rakes, and Harlowe Bowling. Poultry-Ray Lee Clark, Randolph Hutcheson, Lorna Terry, Sue Reynolds, and Drue Reynolds. Achievement- Mildred Terry and Bernard Terry.

This year Patrick 4-H Club members won approximately $500.00 in prizes.

V. BETTER RECORD BOOKS

We are putting forth much effort to give the farmer of the county complete record books. During the past year, we had over 300 farmers to select record books for keeping tab on their sales and expenses. These records have proven very valuable to the farmer, especially in making out his income reports. They have also helped him to determine the crops or income that are most profitable and also those that were being put on the red ink side. With these records, we have been able to help the farmer re-arrange his cash crops to good advantage and to realize it is expensive to make sudden changes but some changes are better made than to continue to lose. The cost of changing many times were less then the losses that he sustained by going on with certain crops or livestock. A farmer who has kept books is beginning to see many changes that he should make and give him a better opportunity to plan the change when he has the record before him.

VI. FORESTRY

Some forestry work was done principally in the cutting of the mature trees and protecting good thrifty poplar or pine to grow into better timber. Some people in the county are beginning to see the light and are doing maturity cutting and also undesirable trees for fire wood instead of clear cutting that has been in practice in the past. It has been rather an up hill go to get acres of forestry in regard to the saving of young poplars and pine when the price of timber was four times higher than it was ten years ago. Right nice acreage of white pine have been planted in the county. This work was in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Program. More trees would have been planted in the last couple years had the seedings been available.

Some of our people in planting pines have become discouraged due to a pine as it is in adjacent counties that it is evident that the disease is increasing, and we have know information on controlling it.

VII. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Right much of our time has been devoted to better barns and convenient shelters for livestock and feed. Many plans have been furnished people and are unusually large number of good barns of cinderblock or concrete block construction. Some 15 grade A dairy barns have been constructed by plans furnished them by the Extension Service. We are endeavored to follow these plans up and get the building according to plans. Some very serious mistakes were prevented by timely visits. Most of these were due to the fact that the men doing the work did not understand the blueprints in addition to the dairy barn and have been many poultry houses, storage, feed and corn, water pumps for supplying the home with running water.

Rural Electrification is one job that we might say was complete, that is 98% of the farmers in the county have electricity. Only few probably 2% are living in very isolated section and it is not profitable for the power company to build the line to them. I have at this time two farms of good size and good farmers living on them that cannot get lights with at least a mile of line constructed to get to their homes. A goodly number of farmers have installed hay dryers and are pleased with the results. The larger dairyman frankly stated that they would not have saved 50% of the hay that they had, had they been without hay dryers. Several of these farmers have their motor installed in such a way that they can run their hay fork with the same motor that they used for the dryer. One dairyman had hooked up his hay motor for getting hay down to the cattle by reversing the hay fork hook up. He reports that in 20 minutes, he can feed as many cattle as it took two hours to do by hand forks. This year we have furnished plans and laid out more sewage systems for farm homes than we had in any two or three years previously. These farmers boast that they have as good conveniences as the people who live in town and lots more room and good fresh air.

VIII. T. V. A. DEMONSTRATIONS

The T. V. A. Demonstration have been completed running the ten year period with the exception of two, and they were so indifferent about the program so we are calling the demonstrations a closed job.

IX. RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS

These result demonstrations were covered under the subjects in which they come. So we refer you back to the subject that you may be interested in to find the report on the result demonstrations.

X. CONCLUSION

We have discussed in this report the results of the various demonstraions handled by the agent, assistant agent, and help of the secretary. We wish to acknowledge the cooperation given us by the FHA, Soil Conservation Service, Farm and Home Administration, The Vocational and GI teachers in the county. We appreciate the cooperation of these agencies and have endeavored to cooperate with them as far as it was possible for us to do so. The agent and the assistant agent has helped these agencies in planning their work and we have also invited their assistance in planning ours.

The year 1949-1950 has been a very busy one and much good has been accomplished. We have discussed the different projects as they were listed in this narrative and in the conclusion we believe the cooperation with the different agencies, Board of Agriculture, Board of Supervisors, Professional workers, specialist from the Extension Service has made a very successful year for farm work in Patrick County. We appreciate the good work done by the secretary in keeping the office records and other data in good shape and we appreciate the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors and other agencies that have cooperated with us in making the Extension work a successful program in Patrick County.

Form ES-21
(Revised May 1950)

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 Patrick

## REPORT OF

| | |
|---|---|
| Estelle L. Grubbs (Name) Home Demonstration Agent. | From Dec 1, 1949, to Nov 30, 1950 |
| Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. | From , 19 , to , 19 |
| 4-H Club Agent. | From , 19 , to , 19 |
| Fred O. Olinger Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. | From Dec 1, 1949, to Nov 30, 1950 |
| J. C. C. Price Agricultural Agent. | From Dec 1, 1949, to Nov 30, 1950 |
| Assistant Agricultural Agent. | From , 19 , to , 19 |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

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.

16—25078-1

## 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) | | | 12 | 12 | 12 | XXXXXXXX |
| 2. Days devoted to work with adults [3] | | | 175 | 128½ | 299 | XXXXXXXX |
| 3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) [3] | | | 118 | 153 | | XXXXXXXX |
| 4. Days in office [4] | | | 104 | 44 | 132 | XXXXXXXX |
| 5. Days in field [4] | | | 139 | 217½ | 167 | XXXXXXXX |
| 6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4] | | | 282 | 574 | 390 | 1246 |
| 7. Number of different farms or homes visited | | | 67 | 356 | 249 | 672 |
| 8. Number of calls relating to extension work | (1) Office | | 65 | 959 | 2441 | 2465 |
| | (2) Telephone | | 132 | 641 | 2804 | 3577 |
| 9. Number of news articles or stories published [5] | | | 32 | 31 | 90 | 153 |
| 10. Number of bulletins distributed | | | 603 | 1670 | 449 | 2722 |
| 11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting | | | | | | |
| 12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 10 | | | 10 |
| | | (b) Total attendance of leaders: Men | | | | |
| | | (c) Total attendance of leaders: Women | 167 | | | 167 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 18 | | | 18 |
| | | (b) Total attendance of leaders | 18 | | | 18 |
| 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 | 159 | | 403 | 562 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 2041 | | 2681 | 4722 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | 150 | 132 | | 282 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 2504 | 5201 | | 7705 |
| 14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted | | | 4 | 182 | 23 | 209 |
| 15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations | | (1) Number | 6 | 4 | 23 | 33 |
| | | (2) Total attendance | 125 | 68 | 391 | 584 |
| 16. Tours conducted | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 95 | 6 | 0 | 101 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | | 5 | | 5 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | 59 | | 59 |
| 17. Achievement days held | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 95 | | | 95 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth) | (a) Number | | | | |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | | |

[1] Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
[3] The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
[4] Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
[5] Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

16—29074-7

## 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 | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | (b) Total members attending | 7 | | | 7 |
| | | (c) Total others attending | 1 | | | 1 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth). | (a) Number | 2 | 3 | | 5 |
| | | (b) Total boys attending | | 13 | | 13 |
| | | (c) Total girls attending | 18 | | | 18 |
| | | (d) Total others attending | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| 19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 10 | 49 | 27 | 96 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 152 | 2410 | 4803 | 7365 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth). | (a) Number | 6 | 6 | | 12 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 29 | 124 | | 153 |
| 20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 7 | | | 7 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 180 | | | 180 |
| | (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth). | (a) Number | 9 | 54 | 0 | 93 |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 43 | 757 | | 800 |

[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) | 2658 |
| 22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program | 2200 |
| 23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time | 100 |
| 24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program | 150 |
| 25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 965 |
| 26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 135 |
| 27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 240 |
| 28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 70 |
| 29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178) | 692 |
| 30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179) | 22 |
| 31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) | 2453 |
| 32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) | 400 |

## EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name | County Agricultural Board | (2) No. of members | 18 |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name | Agricultural Advisory Board | (2) No. of members | 65 |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name | County Home Demonstration Councellor | (2) No. of members | 23 |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name | 4-H County Council | (2) No. of members | 118 |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name | Older Youth Groups | (2) No. of members | 5 |

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
(a) Agricultural 65 (b) Home demonstration 23 (c) 4-H Club 118 (d) Young men and women (older youth) 5

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 9

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 9

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 14

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 241

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.

40. Combined with question 41.

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men 72 | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men 20 | (3) Older club boys 2 | |
| | (2) Women 121 | | (2) Women 19 | (4) Older club girls 4 | |

## COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 9 (2) Women 0 (3) Youth 1
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 14 (2) Women 5

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 9

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 19 (b) Women (c) Youth 1

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

| | | Extension organization and planning [1] (a) | County agricultural planning [1] (b) | Total [1] (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents | | | 78 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents | | | 22½ |
| | (3) Agricultural agents | | | 6 |
| | (4) State extension workers | | | 15 |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held | (1) County | | | 2 |
| | (2) Community | | | 2 |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | 193 |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen | | | | 21 |

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

16—39074-7

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

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Corn (a) | Wheat (b) | Other cereals (c) | Legumes (d) | Pastures (e) | Cotton (f) | Tobacco (g) | Potatoes and other vegetables (h) | Fruits (i) | Other crops (j) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 27 | | | 14 | 19 | | 33 | 16 | 9 | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 13 | | 1 | 9 | 37 | | 24 | | 19 | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | 10 | | 9 | |
| 52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 5 | 9 | 9 | |
| 53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 95 | | 10 | 43 | 120 | | 75 | 76 | 65 | |
| 54. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed | 1500 | 75 | 200 | 2100 | 2100 | | 950 | 1300 | 90 | 50 |
| (2) The use of lime | 1500 | 76 | 200 | 2100 | 2500 | | 300 | 2300 | 175 | 50 |
| (3) The use of fertilizers | 2500 | 75 | 200 | 2100 | 1200 | | 1000 | 2300 | 175 | 50 |
| (4) Controlling plant diseases | 1200 | 76 | 200 | 2100 | | | 1000 | 2400 | 176 | 50 |
| (5) Controlling injurious insects | 1500 | 76 | 200 | 2100 | | | 1000 | 2200 | 175 | 50 |
| (6) Controlling noxious weeds | 2400 | 76 | 200 | 403 | 1600 | | 1000 | 2200 | 170 | 50 |
| (7) Controlling rodents and other animals | 2500 | 78 | 200 | 400 | 600 | | | 2100 | 175 | 50 |

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

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Dairy cattle (a) | Beef cattle (b) | Sheep (c) | Swine (d) | Horses and mules (e) | Poultry (including turkeys) (f) | Other livestock[1] (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 44 | 19 | | 27 | | 15 | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 87 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 13 | | |
| (4) State extension workers | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 110 | 25 | 5 | 40 | 110 | 95 | |
| 58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations | 400 | | 32 | 125 | | 300 | |
| 60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals | 100 | 30 | 30 | 15 | | 150 | |
| 61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining purebred males | 10 | 25 | 10 | 20 | | | |
| (2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females | 225 | 87 | 10 | 50 | | | |
| (3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs) | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | | XXXXX |
| (4) Improving methods of feeding | 1325 | 125 | 32 | 1250 | 1000 | 2000 | |
| (5) Controlling external parasites | 1600 | 125 | 32 | 2200 | 1500 | 2000 | |
| (6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites | 2300 | 125 | 32 | 2200 | 1500 | 2000 | |
| (7) Controlling predatory animals | | | | | | | |

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

16—28074-8

## CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES[1]

| Includes 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 | | | |
| (2) 4–H Club agents | 9 | 8 | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 10 | 1 | |
| (4) State extension workers | | 4 | |
| 63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | 9 | |
| 64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 120 | 20 | |

### Soil and Water—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 65. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) With problems of land use | 1400 |
| (b) In the use of crop rotations | 1500 |
| (c) With strip cropping | 120 |
| (d) In constructing terraces | 20 |
| (e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies | 500 |
| (f) With contour farming of cropland | 1000 |
| (g) In contouring pasture or range | |
| (h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops | 1200 |
| (i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion | 1200 |
| (j) In summer-fallowing | 15 |
| (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests | |
| (l) With drainage | 10 |
| (m) With irrigation | |
| (n) With land clearing | 50 |
| 66. Number of farmers— | |
| (a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year | 1100 |
| (b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year | 275 |
| (c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year | 225 |

### Forestry—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 67. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings) | 50 |
| (b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees | 50 |
| (c) With selection cutting | 100 |
| (d) With production of naval stores | |
| (e) With production of maple-sirup products | |
| (f) In timber estimating and appraisal | 10 |
| 68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires | 2500 |

### Wildlife—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 69. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) In construction or management of ponds for fish | 50 |
| (b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock | 500 |
| (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 | 1000 |

[1] Include nature study.

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## FARM MANAGEMENT

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a) | Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (b) | Farm credit (short and long time) (c) | Outlook information (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 4 | 2 | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | 3 | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | |
| 71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | 9 | | |
| 72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 10 | 12 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business | 12 | 75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating | 160 |
| (b) Enterprise | 12 | | |
| (c) Other | 12 | (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) | 300 |
| 74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— (a) Farm inventory | 800 | (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments | 1500 |
| (b) General farm records | 800 | (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes | 1200 |
| (c) Enterprise records | 800 | (i) With farm-labor problems | 100 |
| 75. Number of farmers assisted this year— (a) In developing a farm plan only | 150 | (j) In developing supplemental sources of income | 1200 |
| (b) In developing a farm and home plan | 500 | | |
| (c) In analyzing the farm business | 150 | | |
| (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements | 125 | | |

## 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.) (a) | Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.) (b) | Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c) | Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | |
| 77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | | |
| 78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | |

79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year

[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).

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## MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | General (a) | Grain and hay (b) | Livestock and wool [1] (c) | Dairy products (d) | Poultry and eggs [1] (e) | Fruits and vegets [1] (f) | Cotton (g) | Forest products (h) | Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i) | Home products and crafts (j) | Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 2 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | 2 | 5 | | | | | 2 | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| 84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | 9 | 9 | | | | | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| 85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | 25 | 100 | | | | | 25 | 8 | |
| 86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 88. Number of members [2] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) | | | 32 | 403 | | | | | | | |
| 89. Question discontinued | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| 90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year | | | | 200 | | | | | 300 | 135 | 25 |
| 91. Question discontinued | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year | | 4 |
| 93. Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year | | 1 |
| 94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year | | 5 |
| 95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year | | 2 |
| 96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year | | |
| 97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year | | |
| 98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year | | 1 |
| 99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year | | |
| 100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year | | |
| 101. Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify) | | |

[1] Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
[2] Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the 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 (b) | Farm buildings (c) | Farm mechanical equipment (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | 42 | 6 | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 2 | 0 | 17 | 20 |
| (4) State extension workers | 3 | | 4 | 1 |
| 103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 26 | 25 | 10 | 10 |

### The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 105. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Constructing dwellings | 16 |
| (b) Remodeling dwellings | 60 |
| (c) Installing sewage systems | 75 |
| (d) Installing water systems | 60 |
| (e) Installing heating systems | 5 |
| (f) Providing needed storage space | 61 |
| (g) Rearranging or improving kitchens | 26 |
| (h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) | 20 |
| (i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings | 15 |
| (j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric) | 490 |
| (k) Improving housekeeping methods | 17 |
| (l) Laundry arrangement | |
| (m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses | 6 |
| (n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects | 75 |
| (o) Improving home grounds | 95 |
| (p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts | |

### Rural Electrification—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 106. Number of **ASSOCIATIONS** organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members) | |
| 107. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Obtaining electricity | 126 |
| (b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment | 47 |
| (c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes | 200 |

### Farm Buildings—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 108. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The construction of farm buildings | 325 |
| (b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings | 200 |
| (c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment | 200 |

### Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 109. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The selection of mechanical equipment | 450 |
| (b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment | 500 |
| 110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year | 450 |
| 111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton | |

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16—28074-8

## 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 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 1 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | 2 | | 2 | |
| 113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 1 | 1 | 17 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 115. Number of families assisted this year— | |
| (a) In improving diets | 532 |
| (b) With food preparation | 461 |
| (c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production— | |
| (1) Of vegetables | 95 |
| (2) Of fruits | |
| (3) Of meats | |
| (4) Of milk | |
| (5) Of poultry and eggs | 195 |
| (6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food | 205 |
| 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 | 129 |
| (2) Freezing | 110 |
| (3) Drying | |
| (4) Storing | |
| (5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving | 225 |
| NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem | |
| (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget | |
| (h) In canning according to a budget | |
| (i) With child-feeding problems | |
| (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases | 35 |
| (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.) | |
| (l) With first aid or home nursing | 10 |
| (m) In removing fire and accident hazards | 13 |
| 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 | |



16—28074-8

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

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Home management [1]—family economics (a) | Clothing and textiles (b) | Family relationships—child development (c) | Recreation and community life (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents | | 88 | | 17 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | 1 | | 2 |
| 119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | 9 | | 9 |
| 120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | 60 | | 4 |

### 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
- (d) General household supplies

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations [2] or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food
- (b) Clothing
- (c) Housefurnishings and equipment
- (d) General household supplies

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

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions: 135

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

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: 618
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles: 658
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing: 625
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets

### Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems: 3
- (b) In improving family relationships: 10

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year: 35

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men
- (b) Women: 6

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals: 12

### Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation: 131

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities: 4

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs: 3

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or community house
- (b) Permanent camp
- (c) Community rest rooms: 1

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations: 5

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

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

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

| Project | Number of boys enrolled (a) | Number of girls enrolled (b) | Number of boys completing (c) | Number of girls completing (d) | Number of units involved in completed projects (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 138. Corn | 93 | | 70 | | 100.0 Acres |
| 139. Other cereals | | | | | Acres |
| 140. Peanuts | | | | | Acres |
| 141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes | 2 | | 2 | | 3.0 Acres |
| 142. Soil and water conservation | 4 | | 4 | | 13.0 Acres |
| 143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet | 22 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 4.8 Acres |
| 144. Cotton | | | | | Acres |
| 145. Tobacco | 57 | | 45 | | 11.2 Acres |
| 146. Fruits | | | | | Acres |
| 147. Home gardens | 61 | 9 | 52 | 6 | 13.3 Acres |
| 148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops | | | | | Acres |
| 149. Other crops (including pasture improvement) | | | | | Acres |
| 150. Poultry (including turkeys) | 22 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 1608 Birds |
| 151. Dairy cattle | 94 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 93 Animals |
| 152. Beef cattle | 2 | | 2 | | 2 Animals |
| 153. Sheep | | | | | Animals |
| 154. Swine | 134 | | 104 | | 203 Animals |
| 155. Horses and mules | | | | | Animals |
| 155a. Rabbits | | | | | Animals |
| 156. Other livestock | | | | | Animals |
| 157. Bees | | | | | Colonies |
| 158. Beautification of home grounds | | 9 | | 6 | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 159. Forestry | | | | | Acres |
| 160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals) | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor | | | | | Articles made<br>Articles repaired |
| 162. Farm management | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking | | 15 | | 12 | Meals planned was<br>Meals served Made - 366 times |
| 164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods) | | 19 | | 15 | 947 Quarts canned |
| 165. Health, home nursing, and first aid | | | | | xx 11 Quarts frozen [1] |
| 165a. Child care | | | | | xx Pounds frozen [1] |
| 166. Clothing | | 347 | | 315 | 74 Garments made<br>31 Garments remodeled |
| 167. Home management (housekeeping) | | | | | Units |
| 168. Home furnishings and room improvement | | 4 | | 3 | 3 Rooms<br>5 Articles |
| 169. Home industry, arts and crafts | | | | | Articles |
| 170. Junior leadership | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 171. All others | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 172. Total (project enrollment and completion) | 491 | 439 | 397 | 362 | x x x x x x x x x x x x x |

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

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16—26974-8

## 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP [1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) ..... 16

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys [2] 407 (b) Girls [2] 317

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys [2] 332 (b) Girls [2] 272

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school ..... (a) Boys 406 (b) Girls 317

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school ..... (a) Boys 2 (b) Girls 0

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes ..... (a) Boys 392 (b) Girls 300

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes ..... (a) Boys 15 (b) Girls 17

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

| 180. By years | Boys (a) | Girls (b) | 181. By ages | Boys (a) | Girls (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 10 and under | 97 | 81 |
| 1st year | 112 | 113 | 11 | 72 | 68 |
| 2d | 85 | 92 | 12 | 67 | 65 |
| 3d | 66 | 52 | 13 | 62 | 47 |
| 4th | 63 | 25 | 14 | 53 | 36 |
| 5th | 51 | 29 | 15 | 31 | 20 |
| 6th | 24 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 13 |
| 7th | 6 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 2 |
| 8th | | | 18 | | 5 |
| 9th | | | 19 | | |
| 10th and over | | | 20 and over | | |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Judging | 125 | (f) Fire and accident prevention | 407 |
| (b) Giving demonstrations | 115 | (g) Wildlife conservation | |
| (c) Recreational leadership | 30 | (h) Keeping personal accounts | 20 |
| (d) Music appreciation | | (i) Use of economic information | 75 |
| (e) Health | 724 | (j) Soil and water conservation | 100 |
| | | (k) Forestry | 75 |

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program ..... 2

184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs ..... 5

## 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 ..... 1

186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men 23 ; (b) Number of different young women 13

187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings. The sum of (1) $a+b+c$=the sum of $d+e+f$=186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$=the sum of $d+e+f$=186 (b).

| | In school (a) | Out of school: Unmarried (b) | Out of school: Married (c) | Under 21 years (d) | 21–24 years (e) | 25 years and older (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Young men | | 15 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| (2) Young women | | 10 | 3 | 12 | 1 | |

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held ..... 18

189. Total attendance at such meetings ..... 270

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year ..... 21

191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men 25 ; (b) Different young women 13

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men 12 ; (b) Young women 10

**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 62 ; (b) Young women 38

194. Question discontinued.

[1] All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

[3] Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth) | Boys (a) | General feeder insects[1] (b) | All other work (c) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 195. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | |
| 196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | | | |
| 197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | |

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 | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | 10 | | | | 5 | 2 | | 3 | 10 | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | | 22 | 13 | | 4 | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 9 | | | | 9 | 9 | | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 114 | | | | 114 | 114 | | 6 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| 202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers | 15 | | | | 30 | 4 | | 15 | | 1 | |

[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.)

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