NARRATIVE REPORT

of

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

NOTTOWAY COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1948

G. R. Mathews, County Agent . . . . . December 1, 1947 to July 31, 1948

G. F. Jones, County Agent . . . . . September 1, 1948 to December 1, 1948

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COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Agricultural Extension work in Nottoway County is carried on by the following representatives: G. F. Jones, County Agent and Mrs. Eunice M. Mottley, Home Demonstration Agent. Adequate office space and facilities are provided in the Agricultural Building at Nottoway Court House. The office being in the center of the county is easily accessible for most farmers.

The County Board of Agriculture and the four subordinate or community Granges are the organizations through which many phases of the extension program are conducted. The officers of the County Board are: W. P. Burt, (former State Grange Master) Chairman; P. H. Fitzgerald, Vice-Chairman; and G. F. Jones, Secretary. Agricultural Board Committees to deal with the following subjects were appointed at the beginning of the year: (1) Youth, (2) Telephone, (3) Home Improvement, (4) Dairy, (5) Agronomy, (6) Poultry, (7) Wildlife, (8) Forestry. The four Granges have been very instrumental in sponsoring 4-H Club Work. The Home Demonstration Clubs have also been very active in assisting with the Extension Program. A detailed statement of the activities sponsored and co-sponsored by the above groups will be found elsewhere in this report.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Nottoway County is located in what is known as Southside Virginia. It has an area of three hundred and ten square miles (less twenty-eight thousand acres in military reservation) of which sixty-five per cent is in woods and cut-over land. The topography is rolling and the soil is subject to erosion unless good soil management practices are followed. The average rainfall is forty-two inches and the growing season is from one hundred eighty to two hundred days. Nottoway County has twelve hundred thirty-eight farms which average 93.3 acres in size. Approximately half of these farms contain thirty acres or less, which means in many cases these operators need additional income from outside employment. Fifty per cent of the county population is colored.

The majority of farms in Nottoway are family-type operations on which there are two or more major enterprises, or sources of income. The principal types of farming are: flue-cured tobacco, fire-cured tobacco, dairying, poultry, fruit and general. Many farmers doing general farming follow a rotation of corn, small grain and hay. Most of the feed produced on these farms is marketed through poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle, cream, ungraded milk and hogs. Many of these farmers have built up excellent pastures which contribute materially to the successful operation of this type of farm.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AGRONOMY

Alfalfa - The acreage of alfalfa on Nottoway County farms has increased greatly in 1948. Not only has the acreage on individual farms increased but many farms are growing alfalfa in 1948 for the first time. Most new seedings and many old seedings are being fertilized and managed according to extension service recommendations. During this year soil samples have been analyzed from twenty-five different alfalfa fields and recommendations made based on these tests. The production of this important crop has been discussed by the agent at community meetings, civic meetings and on the radio. During the year three news articles on the subject were published in the local papers. Color slides showing alfalfa fields on local farms were used to illustrate the excellent crops that can be grown when liberal amounts of lime and fertilizer are used and good management practices are followed.

Many producers are now using 1000 to 1400 pounds of fertilizer with initial seedings and are top-dressing annually with similar applications. All are using borax as recommended. As a result of following these recommended practices many dairymen and producers of other livestock harvested enough hay for the coming year. Although the county suffered from a long dry spell during mid-summer Nottoway farmers thus saved thousands of dollars by proper fertilization that otherwise would have been spent for hay.

One alfalfa demonstration was set up this fall on the farm of J. E. Wootton in the Burkeville Community. Twenty pounds of "Atlantic" seed were secured to be used in demonstrating the disease resistant qualities of this superior strain. The alfalfa demonstration established on the farm of Garland Jones in the fall of 1947 in the Wellville Community is being followed and observed very closely. This demonstration was set up as recommended by the Agronomy Department and is designed to show results that may be expected from both good and bad practices.

Corn Hybrids - The following farmers cooperated in conducting seven corn hybrid demonstrations this year: John Slaw, Blackstone Community; R. T. Prodise, Wellville Community; B. W. Hamm, Crewe Community; Henry T. Coleman, Blackstone Community; W. P. Hurt, Blackstone Community; Coleman Allen, Burkeville Community; and A. F. Rash, St. Marks Community. Some of the old hybrids were dropped from the demonstrations this year because certain new hybrids have proved superior. Farmers were thus given an opportunity to observe the performance of these new corns before planting them. Many farmers

have changed from the old to the new varieties largely because of these demonstrations. These demonstrations were located on well traveled roads and were identified by large signs with small signs to identify the different hybrids.

A two day farm tour was conducted during which three of these demonstrations were attended by sixty-three farmers. At each demonstration the agent discussed the characteristics of the hybrids and gave experiment station yields.

During the year the agent has worked closely with local farm supply dealers by furnishing them with information about the kinds of corn hybrids and varieties of other crops recommended. In late summer the agent arranged for local dealers to visit the experiment station at Charlotte Court House so they could observe the performance of new varieties and get first hand information as to why certain recommendations were being made. Three of the most progressive seedmen attended this meeting and were highly pleased with the results. As a result of these efforts our farm supply dealers have cooperated whole-heartedly in stocking recommended varieties of seed and other supplies.

Corn Fertilizer Demonstrations were conducted on ten different farms adequately selected to cover the entire county. The purpose of each was to show the effect of the application of 1000 pounds of 2-12-12 per acre and 500 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre over and above what the farmer applied. Special effort was made to locate these on thin soils so as to show an even greater difference in result. The Blackstone Guano cooperated in furnishing the fertilizer of ten demonstrations of one tenth acre each. Field meetings were held at four of these demonstrations

Ladino Clover - Recognizing the importance of good pastures in lowering the costs of milk production and also in lowering the feed cost for other livestock, special effort was again made this year to have a good ladino clover-orchard grass demonstration in each community. Soil samples were taken from twenty or more different farms in January and specific recommendations were made. A memographed sheet with detailed instructions was mailed to every prospective grower. As a result of these efforts 275 additional acres were seeded this fall. Although some seedings were lost because of the drought, many excellent stands were obtained. Color pictures were taken of some of these demonstrations and will be shown to farm groups this winter.

Pastures - Three pasture fertilizer demonstrations were started in the spring of 1946 in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia. The farms selected for these demonstrations are on well traveled roads in three different communities. Each field selected for treatment was divided into four parts, three of which contained one acre each, with the fourth

part containing one half acre which was left as a check plot. On each farm the pasture treatment was as follows: one acre received seven hundred pounds of 3-12-6; one acre received six hundred pounds of 0-14-7 and one acre received four hundred pounds of 0-20-0. The plan is for these fields to receive the above treatment annually for a period of five years.

Agronomy coops were placed on these plots each spring and clippings were made each time the grass reached a height of six to eight inches. Population counts were made each May. These counts and weights of clippings are recorded in the County Agents office for future reference. These demonstrations are on the farms of W. M. Maddux, Blackstone; Nels Johnson, Crewe and Herman Cook, Burkeville. All are located on good roads and are identified by good signs. Color pictures of these demonstrations have been taken and will be used with data from these plots in discussing pasture fertilization and management.

Small Grains - A special effort was made this year to increase small grain seedings and to fertilize them better. News articles and radio programs were used to give farmers recommended varieties of oats, wheat and barley for our section. As a result of these efforts many farmers are seeding superior varieties for the first time this year. Dairy farmers and other livestock producers seeded many extra acres this fall to oats and barley in an effort to combat the grain shortage and keep from buying high cost dairy feed.

In an effort to build up and get a wide distribution of new improved varieties of seed, Nottoway County is cooperating with the Crop Improvement Association and certified seed growers. Approximately 200 bushels of Vahart wheat were seeded in Nottoway County this fall. It is hoped that by 1949 there will be enough Vahart seed on hand to meet the demand for seed in Nottoway County.

Rotation Demonstration - L. H. Irby of Blackstone is cooperating with the agent and S.C.S. Technician in conducting a rotation demonstration. In this demonstration an effort is being made to create optimum conditions for growing the crops involved. The farm is located on route #40 near Blackstone and all cropland is "stripped" which shows up well from the highway. Crops grown are corn, small grain (barley) and red clover. Soil tests are made annually and fertilizer applications are based on indicated needs. With the seeding of each crop the best seed of the best variety is used. Red clover seed obtained from the Northern Neck of Virginia and seeded last spring are showing up exceptionally well this year.

The purpose of this demonstration is to show (1) control of erosion through strip cropping and contour tillage; (2) results obtained from good adapted seed planted in soil; (3) that has been adequately limed and liberally fertilized; (4) to encourage the seeding of red clover.

Tobacco - Tobacco, both fire-cured and flue-cured, is an important crop in Nottoway County from the standpoint of farm income. Last census figures show a total of 2106 acres harvested in Nottoway County. There is still a need for larger yields and better quality tobacco, however, some of the better farmers are producing as much as 2000 and 2200 pounds per acre of flue-cured tobacco as a result of following recommendations of the agent and influence of fertilizer and side dressing demonstrations conducted this year. Through the press, radio and through meetings the agent has given much publicity to tobacco fertilization and variety recommendations, also space planting and seed bed management.

Tobacco Diseases - Through the press, radio and meetings the agent has given much publicity to tobacco diseases present in this county and recommendations for their control. Early in the spring blue mold control recommendations were sent to all growers. Color slides showing results obtained on local farms from the use of Fermate, were shown to five community groups. Slides showing Granville Wilt, Black Shank and Sore Shin were also shown. These meetings were attended by 150 growers. Farmers with wilt and black shank have been helped in obtaining resistant varieties of tobacco. Control of blue mold is of utmost importance in this county since it is necessary that the tobacco get an early start in the field. A demonstration on the use of Parsate, comparing its' relative value to Fermate was conducted on the farm of H. T. Coleman in the Greenhill area. Results of demonstration received wide publicity.

POULTRY

The six farm flock poultry demonstrations that were set up at the suggestion of the Poultry Committee of the Agricultural Board are still progressing. They are on the following farms: James Beaver, Jennings Ordinary; Mrs. Ruby Toone, Burkeville; Lillian Gorton, Blackstone; Mrs. Alice Krieder, Blackstone; E. J. Ottinger, Blackstone and R. T. Hawkes, Wilson. Each of these flocks were visited by A. L. Dean, Poultry Specialist in early spring. Each flock was scored and suggestions made for improvement. These flocks and three additional flocks will be visited again by Mr. Dean in December.

Each Grange Lecturer was supplied with information on Culling and agent conducted one culling demonstration at the Bellefonte Grange in October. The use of ladino clover as a pasture for poultry has been given special emphasis through two county demonstrations.

DAIRYING

Dairy Herd Improvement Association - The Nottoway D.H.I.A. having been organized in 1942 is now six years old. The primary purpose of this organization is to assist dairymen in doing a more intelligent job of management and breeding. Very useful information is obtained

by participating in this program such as: production and butterfat records on all cows in the herd, cost of production, breeding and management recommendations, etc. At the present time there are twenty-one herds in the Nottoway Association having a total of seven hundred and one cows. An active Board of Directors directs this Association. The D.H.I.A. held its annual meeting in February which was attended by fifty-five farmers. Subjects discussed were: (1) disease of dairy cattle; (2) feeding; (3) pasture; and (4) milk parlors.

Milk Marketing - With the completion this year of milk plants at Burkeville and Amelia, Nottoway farmers feel that they will have a permanent market for their ungraded milk. Pick up milk routes have been further extended this year and many additional farmers are selling milk and now have a regular income. During the year the agent and S.C.S. technicians have worked closely with these farmers and milk company representatives in an effort to get better pastures and some alfalfa established. As a result of this combined effort alfalfa is being grown successfully on practically all farms shipping milk. Each producer of Grade A and ungraded milk has been provided with a copy of the Dairy Production bulletin by R. G. Connelly, Extension Dairyman. Many favorable comments have been received about this publication. It has been helpful to both new and old producers.

A meeting was held at Nottoway Court House on November 16 for the purpose of organizing the milk producers in this section into an association so as to give them some recognition and voice on the Norfolk Milk Board. Out of an attendance of forty-five producers a committee was appointed to investigate the advisability, operation and mechanics involved in setting up a Milk Producers Cooperative.

Silo Filling Demonstration - A silo filling demonstration was conducted on the farm of Mr. W. B. Longmier. The purpose of the demonstration was to show the speed and labor saving involved in using a field chopper, blowing the silage into a truck, conveying it to the silo and then dumping it into a blower which conveyed it into the silo. Color pictures of this operation were taken and will be shown to dairy farmers at future meetings.

Artificial Breeding Program - The Nottoway Artificial Breeding Association began operation August 1, 1947. This organization was set up through the efforts of local farmers, dairy field men and county agent in Nottoway and the adjoining counties, plus the very valuable help from local papers and local radio stations. The association which operates within the area covered by a twenty mile radius of Nottoway Court House, has one hundred twenty-two members who have subscribed and paid assessments on one thousand one hundred and fifty cows. The office of the association is in the home of the inseminator at Blackstone, Virginia. Local farm supply dealers are

cooperating in this program by using their places of business as concentration points for service calls.

Johnny Nash, former 4-H club boy, has been employed as inseminator and is doing a good job. The sponsors and members of this project are confident that through the use of artificial insemination, the quality of our cattle will improve greatly and that our farmers will be in a better competive position with respect to selling both milk and replacement cattle.

This association is affiliated with the Blue Ridge Artificial Breeding Association at Rocky Mount, Virginia from which it purchases semen.

Bangs Disease - The Dairy Committee of the Nottoway County Board of Agriculture has taken action to reduce the spread of Bangs disease in Nottoway County. Recognizing the increase of Bangs disease in the county during the past few years this committee appealed to the State Veterinarians office for help in late 1947.

As a result of this appeal arrangements were made for a conference on the matter to be held at Nottoway in early November, 1947. Attending the conference were: Dr. W. L. Bendix, State Department of Agriculture, Dr. W. M. Ellett, local veterinarian, the five man dairy committee and the county agent. This conference resulted in (1) the development of plans for an agressive educational program about the prevention of Bangs and (2) a plan for checking 35 to 40 herds not testing regularily. The purpose of this check was to locate diseased herds and to take necessary action to clean them up.

As a result of the checking of herds not tested regularily, the following report is submitted:

Work Done By Bureau, State & Ellett -
November 1947 through May 1948

Lots	Cattle	Reactors	Suspects
76	1805	19	28

Work Done by Ellett and
Included Above

Lots	Cattle	Reactors	Suspects
34	647	2	18

The committee recognizes the fact that Nottoway County farmers receive considerable income from the sale of dairy cattle for replacement

purposes. It also is aware of the fact that buyers will go elsewhere if Bang's is allowed to spread. On the other hand buyers will be attracted to a clean county. The committee, therefore, feels that the action taken will be of much importance to the dairy development in the county.

LIVESTOCK

Through publicity of data obtained from Pasture Demonstrations, Extension Service publications, alfalfa demonstrations and the use of good bulls from outstanding herds, a greater net profit per animal was realized and better herd management was practiced. Slides on alfalfa production in Nottoway County and the film "Hay Is What You Make It" were shown at Grange and other farmer group meetings in the county.

HORTICULTURE

Timely information about spraying and treating for mice and borers was sent all commercial fruit growers during the year. In January a fruit growers school was conducted at Burkeville by Mr. A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist at which the following subjects were discussed: disease control, spraying, insect control, marketing, etc. This meeting was attended by fifty-two fruit growers and agricultural students and veterans. A similar meeting was held again in November at Burkeville attended by about forty fruit growers, students and veterans. The meetings were sponsored by the Fruit Growers Association and considered very successful. The group voted in favor of holding future similar meetings in 1949.

Publicity through radio, two local papers, circular letters and Grange meetings supplied timely information on vegetable gardening throughout the year. A meeting of Seed Dealers, Farm Supply Dealers, Chairman of Board of Agriculture and Chairman of Agronomy Committee was held at Victoria in October. Mr. L. C. Beamer and Mr. S. B. Fenne led an interesting and very helpful discussion on the control of insects and diseases and recommended varieties. The discussion of the use of new insecticides and fungicides proved very helpful. Special emphasis was made and is being used to purchasing only certified seed for 1949. The agent has given much publicity to the value of certified seed.

EXTENSION-T.V.A. DEMONSTRATIONS

There is a total of eight farm unit demonstrations conducted in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority in the county.

Plans are initiated for establishing two additional such demonstrations for 1949. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate the value of the liberal use of fertilizer and lime in a well balanced, properly managed farming operation. The demonstration farms are located in different communities on different soil types and represent different types of agriculture.

To date the T.V.A. has furnished 286.9 tons of high analysis phosphate valued at $7,917.60 and 10 tons of Ammonium Nitrate received to date valued at $700.00. Cooperating farmers pay the freight on this material and supplement this material with recommended lime and additional fertilizer needs. Farmers who have been in the program three or more years report average increase of 50 to 100 percent increase in pasture growth and 30 to 40 days longer grazing period. They report an average increase of hay yields of 50 to 75 percent and on many farms crop yields have doubled. These demonstrations have also noted a marked improvement in the health and size of their cattle.

FARM LABOR

The reopening of Camp Pickett, Military Reservation, is making the farm labor supply problem increasingly difficult. However, as a result of the Farm and Home Labor Saving Show conducted in Blackstone on September 17, 1947, a number of requests have been received for plans, leaflets and illustrative material and a number of labor saving devices are being put into operation.

FORESTRY

A farm forestry school was conducted in Nottoway in November by Forrest Patton, Extension Forester, with an attendance of seventy-two. A very interesting discussion, with the aid of color slides, on selective cutting, reforestation and disease control was conducted.

The agent has given considerable publicity to timber marking service offered by State Forestry Service. Extended effort is being made to get at least two farmers to plant trees on cleaned out areas. Plans are now underway for a selective cutting demonstration to be conducted in the near future.

GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RETURNED VETERANS

The agent has cooperated with Veteran's teachers by assisting with veterans classes, inviting veterans to demonstrations, etc. and by personal visits and consultations. The agent took two veterans classes on a two day tour of demonstration farms.

GRAIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

In connection with conserving grain the agent has sent an appeal to all farmers calling their attention to the necessity of preventing spoilage and destruction. Each farmer also has specific suggestions as to how he could either save grain on his farm or produce more grain in 1949. These suggestions included the following: (1) control of rodents, (2) control of parasites, (3) improvement of storage facilities to prevent spoilage, (4) culling of all poultry and livestock, (5) fertilization of pasture and small grain, (6) increasing small grain acreage, (7) use of high yielding adapted strains, (8) seeding of supplementary pastures.

4-H CLUB WORK

The four 4-H clubs in Nottoway County were reorganized in January and established on a community basis. The work of the 4-H clubs has been sponsored and supported by the four Granges. The 4-H clubs meet at the same time and place as the Granges with the Grange members assisting in transporting the 4-H members to and from the meetings. From the Grange members, very active 4-H leaders have been obtained. The membership is not as great as it was when the clubs were in schools, however, the work of each member is much better and more effective. Two County Council meetings have been conducted this year. Plans are being made for another County Council meeting in January of 1949, at which time a leader training school will be conducted.

The boys had a wide variety of projects among which were: corn, barley, sweet potatoes, tobacco, watermellons, pasture improvement, garden, dairy calf, dairy cow, poultry, brood sow, fattening pigs, ducks, baby beef, sheep and rural electrification. Each project was conducted as a demonstration in that community and was given special attention by agent as such. In preparing for the annual Junior Dairy Calf Show, two demonstrations were conducted on the farm of W. B. Arnold and J. W. Martin on "Fitting a Calf For Showing".

The Southside Grange of Crewe sponsored a Harvest Festival at which there was a booth on exhibit from each of the county four Granges and four 4-H clubs, also several commercial exhibits. This was held in conjunction with Achievement Day. October 16 the last day of the Festival featured 4-H Club Calf Show and Sears Pig Show. There was a total of thirteen calves in the show; nine Guernseys and fourteen Holsteins. A total of $150.00 was awarded in prizes. In a pig show of seven registered Duroc gilts, approximately $100.00 was awarded in prizes sponsored by Sears Roebuck and Company.

Irving Arnold and Gordon Arnold were county winners in Field Crop and Garden Project Contest respectively and also district winners.

Billy Fisher was county winner in Dairy Calf Project Contest. Each county club participated in a county picnic and also in a county Game Night. Eight representatives from the county visited Virginia Beach Cavalier Hotel and took part in Little Club Congress program and activities. Fifteen boys attended the 4-H Club Camp at Jamestown and two boys attended the Conservation Camp at Holliday Lake.

U. S. D. A. COUNCIL

The Nottoway U.S.D.A. Council is made up of representatives of each Federal and State Agency working with farm people. It meets each month for the purpose of coordinating programs and developing plans for rendering a greater service to Nottoway County farms. During the year the Council has received and made recommendations in connection with seventy-five applications for "On The Farm Training for Veterans". The County Agent and Soil Conservation Technician have visited most of these farms and assisted the Veterans Administration in developing plans for operating the farms. The agent has assisted the advisors with field meetings and classes.

COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

This is the program formally known as the Triple A Program. It is the machinery set up by Congress to be used by farmers to control production of certain crops through the use of marketing quotas and other devices, to encourage soil conservation and to perform certain other functions in connection with the production and distribution of agricultural products.

At the county level this program is administered by three farmers who are elected by other participating farmers in the county. The County Agent serves on this committee in an advisory capacity. The county committee is assisted by nine community committeemen. During the year the agent has devoted ten days to the various phases of this program.

In 1948 six hundred farmers participated in this program. These farmers operate seventy-five percent of the farmland in the county and received conservation materials through the association valued at sixteen thousand dollars.

The distribution of these materials has been of tremendous educational value. The agent has worked closely with the committee in an effort to get the material used wisely. Color slides were shown to meetings of farmers in all four communities in the county showing results obtained on Nottoway County farms from the use of lime, phosphate and winter cover crops.

The following amounts of material were issued during 1948:

Rock Lime - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1320 tons
18% Phosphate - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	555 tons
0-14-7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	194 tons
Rye Grass Seed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7250 pounds
Crimson Clover - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5685 pounds

The tobacco allotments for 1948 in Nottoway County were: dark-fire cured - 652 acres and flue-cured - 1561 acres.

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

In an effort to get the farmers to use their credit wisely and by also recognizing the importance of credit to many farmers, the agent has made a special effort to cooperate with the lending agencies. There are a number of sources of local credit available such as: five local banks, several warehouses, Production Credit Administration, Farmers Home Administration and the Federal Land Bank. Ample credit is available to Nottoway farmers. It is the policy of this office to explain to farmers calling for information about credit, that all of these sources are available. The agent is always glad to cooperate with the lending agency in an effort to bring about better farm management and soil building practices on borrowers farms.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The agent meets monthly with the field representative of the Farmers Home Administration and assists in every way possible in an advisory capacity. In cooperation with the PMA Committee a special effort has been made to get maximum soil building practices carried out on all Farmers Home Administration borrowers farms. Special assistance is given veterans in connection with this program.

COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agent acts as Secretary of the Piedmont Soil Conservation District and meets quarterly with the supervisors of the district to plan and consider district as well as local problems. Nottoway County is in this district. The County Soil Conservation Service representatives are: D. S. Farmer and J. A. Hardy, Jr. The agent has assisted these

representatives in locating cooperators, laying out terraces and strips and working up farm plans. As of this date one hundred seventy-six farmers have farm plans as a result of this service and approximately thirty other farms have received other assistance from this service.

The Soil Conservation Service has been responsible for the construction of twelve farm fish ponds in the county. Many other farmers are interested in constructing a farm pond in the near future as soon as labor, materials and supplies become more readily available. These ponds are quite an asset from the standpoint of Soil Conservation, available source of good and also offers a recreational value.

OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

Other means of reaching people include: (1) the county Board of Agriculture with its' special committees, (2) Grange meetings, (3) the two local papers, (4) the two county Radio Stations and (5) special meetings.

The County Board of Agriculture - This is the overall planning group that meets at least twice each year. It has a winter meeting at which programs of work are made for the coming year. The next meeting is held in the fall at which time the chairman of each committee makes a report of what has been accomplished in his particular field.

In 1948 the Board had special committees to assist with programs in connection with: (1) Agronomy, (2) Dairying, (3) Forestry, (4) Home Improvement, (5) Poultry, (6) Telephone, (7) Youth and (8) Wildlife Conservation and Development. The agents annual plan of work is built around the recommendations of these committees.

Grange Meetings - There are four community Granges organized in the county and one County or Pomona Grange. These organizations work very closely with the County Board of Agriculture. During the past year these organizations have had one hundred seventy-five regular meetings. At each of these meetings some phase of the Extension program has been emphasized. Agents or leaders have shown pictures, discussed programs, given demonstrations, or arranged for 4-H club members to participate or put on demonstrations. The Grange hall in these four communities have been used for special meetings.

The following copy of "Program Suggestions for Grange Lecturers" was developed at a meeting of Grange officers and Extension personnel and shows how these community organizations are serving the dual purpose of bringing recommended farm and livestock practices to large numbers of farm people and at the same time developing local leaders. It is recognized that these suggestions do not constitute a balanced

pregram but do give the person in charge the information that will enable him to use more local people in getting across the story of better farming and better living.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR GRANGE LECTURER

Nottoway County - 1948

NOVEMBER

1. Report from farmer in community conducting "Extension - TVA - Farm Unit Demonstrations.

   Demonstrators are:
   1. Coleman Allen, Burkeville
   2. H. M. Morgan, Burkeville
   3. J. P. Fitzgerald, Crewe
   4. Everett Gunn, Blackstone (St. Marks)
   5. R. Thomas Hawkes, Wilson
   6. J. F. Brightwell, Burkeville

   (County Agent has pictures in color showing crops and livestock on these farms. Could be used in connection with cooperators report.)

2. Control of external parasites - cattle - hogs - poultry.

3. Arrange for 4-H Club boys to give demonstration on treating cattle for "Grubs."
   Note: (County Agent can assist and furnish script.)

DECEMBER

1. 4-H Club boys present skit on "Treating Cattle for Grubs."

2. Discuss benefits from treating horses for "bots."
   Farmers who treated in 1948:
   1. Frank White, Blackstone
   2. J. A. Hardy, Jr., Blackstone
   3. Garland Jones, Blackstone
   4. R. C. Dews, Wilson

   (Get information from County Agent about treating horses on community plan. Make arrangements for assisting with program in your community.)

JANUARY

1. Winter and Spring Oats - varieties - fertilization.
   Successful growers of recommended varieties:
   1. P. H. Fitzgerald, Crewe
   2. W. B. Irby, Blackstone
   3. H. E. Rorer, Crewe

2. Recommendations for top dressing small grain.
   Growers who have had good results from early top dressing:
   1. A. F. Nash, St. Marks
   2. J. W. Morris, Burkeville

3. Improved varieties of flue-cured tobacco.
Disease resistant varieties of flue-cured tobacco.

4. Home Gardens - recommended varieties - fertilization.
1. Mrs. Thomas Hawkes, Wellville
2. T. J. Holden, Blackstone

5. Discuss General Fertilizer Recommendations.

FEBRUARY

1. Spring seeding of Alfalfa - varieties - fertilization, etc.

2. Discussion of tobacco diseases and their control.
Granville Wilt - W. R. Fisher, Wellville, has grown wilt-resistant varieties.
Blue Mold - Demonstrations have been conducted by:
1. Henry T. Coleman, Blackstone (parzate)
2. W. B. Irby, Blackstone
3. Joe Bowman, St. Marks
4. T. H. Lewis, Nottoway
5. Clarence Ellett, Burkeville (parzate)
6. H. E. Rorer, Crewe
7. R. N. Norton, Jennings Ordinary
8. M. L. Bolick, Crewe

3. Discuss the seeding of red clover and the importance of using adapted seed.
Farmers growing red clover successfully are:
1. L. H. Irby, Blackstone
2. W. T. Clay, Blackstone
3. W. T. Barnes, Blackstone
4. H. E. Rorer, Crewe

4. Discuss recommended corn hybrids.

5. Discuss "Reduce baby chick losses through proper brooding."

6. "My experience with ladino clover and orchard grass as a pasture crop."
These men have grown this crop successfully:
1. W. B. Arnold
2. Perkins Agnor
3. W. S. Green
4. P. H. Fitzgerald
5. Sam Nash
6. W. C. Irby
7. W. K. Fowler
8. W. T. Clay
9. A. G. Ingham
10. Bolling Reams

(Distribute mimeograph sheet on growing ladino - Circular 375)

MARCH

1. Get reports from farmers in communities conducting corn hybrid and corn fertilizer demonstrations.

A. Farmers conducting both fertilizer and variety demonstrations:
1. Coleman Allen, Burkeville
2. B. W. Hamm, Crewe
3. A. F. Nash, Blackstone (St.Marks)
4. Sidney Conally, Blackstone
5. E. T. Procise, Wellville
6. W. P. Hurt, Blackstone

B. Farmers conducting fertilizer demonstrations alone:
1. [illegible] C. Hawkes, Wellville
2. Mr. Pomeroy, Wellville
3. R. H. Gunn, Blackstone (St. Marks)

Note: Variety demonstrations consisted of 8 recommended hybrids, 4 yellow and 4 white.
Fertilizer demonstration - one-tenth acre treated with 100 pounds 2-12-12 fertilizer broadcast before planting, and 50 pounds of soda when corn was knee high.

2. Discuss results obtained at the tobacco experiment station pertaining to:
1. Varying amounts of fertilizer.
2. Placement of fertilizer.
3. Side-dressing.
Farmers conducting side-dressing demonstrations:
a. W. B. Arnold, Crewe
b. William Mottley, Burkeville
c. Sam Nash, Blackstone (St. Marks)
d. R. O. Cole, Crewe
e. Bill Drinkwater, Wellville

APRIL

1. Get report on number of horses treated for "Lots" in community.

2. Discuss fly control program using D.D.T.

3. Suggestions for getting a good stand of corn. Also cultivation recommendations.

4. Discuss recommended fungicides and insecticides.

5. Discuss lime requirements for alfalfa and red clover and urge members to have soil tests made now for fields to be seeded to these crops in late summer or following spring.

6. Nottoway County's wildlife conservation program.
Discussion leaders:
1. W. C. Irby, Blackstone - Game Warden
2. J. A. Hardy, Jr., Blackstone - Soil Conservation Service.
3. J. W. Martin, Wellville - Farmer conducting wildlife conservation and propogation demonstration by making special plantings of feed and cover crops.

Harvest Festival - As reported under 4-H club activities the four Granges conducted a Harvest Festival similar to a county fair in conjunction with the 4-H Club Achievement Day. This was a three day affair attended by approximately five hundred people. Details of this and Grange cooperation in sponsoring 4-H club activities was explained elsewhere in this report.

Radio - The agent has received excellent cooperation from the two Radio Stations in the county, W.S.V.S. in Crewe and Blackstone and W.K.L.V. in Blackstone. A regularly scheduled period of fifteen minutes is allowed the Extension Service of Nottoway County each Friday at 12:15 p.m. This period is rotated between the Home Demonstration Agent and County Agent. Frequent "on the spot" recordings are also made of special events, demonstrations and meetings. This service has been of considerable aid as a tool for reaching more people with greater and more "up to the minute" information.

Local Papers - The two county newspapers cover the county very thoroughly and excellent cooperation has been received from the editors of each paper. A regular column entitled "County Agents Notes" and three or four feature articles are published weekly in each paper. On three occasions in the past year, the editor of the Courier Record in Blackstone has accompanied the agent in the field and assisted in getting out a special edition accompanied with pictures. Clippings from such an edition are attached hereto.

EVALUATION OF YEARS'WORK, TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

As a result of the year's work the farmers of Nottoway County have made much progress. Better farming practices are being followed in an effort to produce more fiber, foods and feeds more efficiently and at a lower cost. On the farms will be found better pastures, row crops, more and better livestock, and better land-use. A greater number of farm families are receiving the benefits of power line extensions, both from the standpoint of extending the lines to more farm buildings as well as homes and also through installations of many farm and home labor saving devices.

The agent feels that a closer coordination of effort has been obtained in bringing together the rural ministers and professional workers through the organization of a Rural Life Institute. 4-H club work has expanded and is still expanding.

Mr. Vaughan Tells of His Success With Cattle

Still in the Burkeville vicinity the farm of James Vaughan was visited. He is the son of our beloved Uncle Joe Vaughan, so well known to all of us. Mr. Vaughan has a 30 cow dairy barn and a herd of 40 milking cows.

Back in 1928 Mr. Vaughan had two purebred calves. In 1937 he decided to enter the dairy business and purchased three more purebreds. By the end of 1943 he had sold enough purebred cattle to pay for his entire herd and had a profit of $1,500.00 to boot, all from the sale of registered stock he had produced, besides build-

Mr. J. H. Vaughan of Burkeville and one of his purebred stock.

ing his own herd at the same time. His herd average for 1947 was 396 lbs. fat and 8,250 pounds of milk. His feed cost per 100 pounds of milk produced was $2.66.

One animal shown us and there were many others has a record of 547.3 pounds of fat and 11,303 pounds of milk in a 305 day period. Her sire was Lucky Louis and dam was Grand Duchess of High View.

It goes without saying that what others have done, can be duplicated and certainly the above accomplishment should lend encouragement to those who depend solely upon tobacco as a source of revenue and whose acreage is going to be cut to the bone.

H. M. Morgan, Burkeville

The following is a statement made by H. M. Morgan at Burkeville, Virginia who lives on what is known as the Dutchtown Road. Mr. Morgan says: "I came to this farm in the fall of 1935 and made my first crop in 1936. My corn yield that year was 25 bushels to the acre. I was using 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre and was planting an open-pollinated corn. In 1947, although we had a dry year, my corn averaged 60 bushels per acre. I am using one of the recommended hybrids and am fertilizing with 600 to 700 pounds of a 3-12-6 fertilizer. I side dress with nitrogen when corn is about knee high. Fields I used to plow solid in which I used to plant 12 to 20 acres of corn now I am growing 3 to 4 acres.. Had straight rows are now strip cropped and on the contour."

"During my first few years on the farm lespedeza would hardly get high enough to cut. I had no improved pasture and only one cow. Now I have 20 mature cows and 7 heifers. I have 30 acres of improved pasture and 7 acres of alfalfa. Last year my alfalfa yielded 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre. I am happy that I have my dairy cows and know that I would not be on this farm today if I had not used lime and fertilizer liberally during the past eight years."

Mr. Morris' Yields Increase

Mr. Willie Morris of the Burkeville Community, when discussing increases in crop yields said, "During the past 15 years my crop and hay yields have increased from 150 to 200%. I now use 800 pounds of an 0-12-12 when my corn is planted. Most of this is broadcast and a little put in the row. When the corn is about knee high I top dress it with the equivalent of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda. Most of my corn land is manured each year."

Mr. Morris has recently changed from crop and general farming to dairying and is enthusiastic about his dairy. He feels that more farmers should keep from 6 to 12 good cows and sell milk and cattle for replacements.

Order Fertilizer At Once

From the foregoing recommendations it is obvious that fertilizer will play a most important part in reaching the suggested goals. All farmers are urged to place their orders for fertilizer at once and to accept delivery as soon as it can be hauled. By doing so plants will be able to operate more nearly at capacity and more fertilizer will be available. This is very important!

DO NOT DESTROY THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORK YOU HAVE DONE ON YOUR FARM.

1. Dont destroy your rotation. You will gain more by fertilizing and reseeding grasses and legumes in the rotation.

2. Dont plow up your strips to seed a greater acreage of row crops. Generally it will pay better to fertilize your normal acreage heavier.

3. Conserve soil, moisture, and plant food by running your rows on the contour.

4. See your soil conservation technician or county agent for help in strip cropping, terracing and establishing rotations.

IMPROVE FARM BUILDINGS, TENANT HOUSES AND FARM HOUSES.

Plans for farm buildings of all kinds are available upon request to your county agents office. Most of these plans contain a detailed bill of materials. Some buildings for which plans are available are:

Farm Houses
Dairy Barns and Equipment
Beef Cattle Barns and Equipment
Horse Barns and Equipment
Sheep Barns and Equipment
Poultry Houses and Equipment
Hog Houses and Equipment
General Purpose Barns
Storage Buildings and Equipment
Machine Sheds and Shop Buildings
Tobacco Barns and Equipment
Public and Camp Buildings and Equipment
Miscellaneous Buildings and Equipment

Suggestio

A. The value of chickens, eggs and poultry from Nottoway County farms in 1946 was 19 The average egg production per hen per year is on It takes 90 to 100 eggs to cover the cost of maint a hen. This average can be increased to 175 t eggs per hen per year by:

(a) Purchasing baby chicks only from State fied Hatcheries. Always purchase the best ava (A list of Hatcheries cooperating with the State try Improvement Plan may be obtained from your C Agent, any member of the County Poultry Commit from Mr. Hollis Shomo, State Department of Ag ture, Richmond, Virginia.) It is not necessary outside the State of Virginia to get excellent chic

(b) Some things that contribute to low eg duction on Nottoway County farms are:

(1) Purchasing of poor quality baby chicks cially from out of state and from great distance

(2) Over crowded in both brooder houses an ing houses.

(3) Damp and drafty laying houses—many littie or no opening in front.

(4) Not enough water, not enoguh feeding and too few nests.

(5) Lack of green pasture.

(6) Too many old birds in flocks.

(7) Lack of close culling.

(c) Time of Starting Chicks for the Laying Fl Since the period of highest egg prices is from Se ber to December, and since it takes from 5 to 6 m to grow a pullet to maturity, the chicks should be st in March or early April. In general start heavy b in March and light breeds in early April. Place now!

(d) Don't over crowd—

(1) Never put more than 250-300 chicks one brooder stove.

(2) Laying houses—Build the house for th ing birds so that it can be made practically air-tig three sides, with openings on the south to pr ventilation. Allow four square feet of floor spa each layer. For 100 hens you need a building 2 square. A house with a shed-type roof is most ec ical, and it should face toward the south.

For a permanent laying house, a properly cons ed concrete floor is most satisfactory and cheap the long run. It should be water-proof. On la steep that laying concrete means a lot of diggi double wood floor is recommended. A dirt floor is desirable; it is hard to keep clean and sanitary. dirt floor is used, haul away at least six inches old dirt and replace it with clean dirt each year.

Put in enough perches to allow 8 to 12 inch roosting space for each bird. Provide a dropping along the north wall about 2½ feet from the flo keep the droppings out of the litter. Place the pe 12 to 15 inches apart, and 8 to 12 inches above the ping board. Some poultrymen put frames made inch boards on the floor. The frames are covered two-inch mesh wire and the perches are construct to eight inches above the wire. These "dropping are not attached to the side walls and can be mo will.

Provide one nest for each four or five laying If you build them in tiers, one above the other, yo floor space.

Put feed hoppers and watering stands on le to 18 inches high to keep the litter out of the fi and provide more floor space.

Cover the floor of both the brooder house an ing house with litter. For the brooder house, sha sawdust, peanut hulls, or one of the commercial is recommended. If straw or similar material i for brooding, it should be cut into two-or-thre lengths. Straw makes a satisfactory litter for house.

Plans giving details for building poultry hous fixtures may be secured through county offices Agricultural Extension Service.

(e) Brooding and Feeding Chicks — Br chicks by either natural or artificial methods is the most important steps of poultry production tural brooding is, of course, done by the mothe if you want less than 50 chicks and have a good hen, the natural method is all right. But if yo more than 50 chicks at one time, it is better to with artificial heat. Some brooders will take car few as 50 chicks. One type uses an electric ligh with suitable box to brood from 50 to 100 chicks. the size and type of brooder to fit your needs.

Temperature—A healthy chick is the bes mometer for brooding; however, to prevent chill sure that the temperature, when the chicks are in, is 95 dg. at the edge of the hover and two inch the floor. The temperature may be lowered abou weekly until it is 75 deg. Watch the chicks ca they will show whether they are too warm or t A cool temperature encourages feather grow healthy chicks.

Chicks may be fed when they arrive or a after they are 24 hours old. If chicks have been overheated, or mistreated in any way, feed a fi chick scratch for the first day and a half; it w to prevent "pasting up." On the second day, or first day if chick scratch is not fed, give a good s mash. Make these feedings on cardboard, egg t some other flat, clean surface.

After two or three days, use small hoppers vent feed waste and aid in sanitation. Allow one inch of hopper space for each chick, and mo as the chicks grow older. Feed five times daily and keep mash before the chicks constantly af first week.

Provide water or milk when chicks are firs the brooder house. Use two one-gallon fount three smaller ones for each 100 chicks.

Baby chick scratch may be fed when the are three to four weeks of age. Start by adding scratch on top of the mash in the hoppers.

OUTHSIDE VIRGINIA

This is a picture of M. W. Gracey who lives on the Cellar Creek Road. Mr. Gracey is enthusiastic about his dairy enterprise and is shown here with one of his good registered Guernsey cows. She is Shellcastle Maxim's Pet. Her sire is Chochoyatte Maxim. Her dam is Thelma's Pet. This cow produced 8879 pounds of milk and 420 pounds of fat in 1947.

ep soil, plenty of rainfall, and sunshine. It is ling enough to drain well. It is comparatively re rough hilly or low swampy or rocky land. As y settlers said, "It is a goodly land." It has a t that would sell for $250.00 an acre in many sec- of this country.

re is still great need for improvement. Better re are badly needed. Too much hay and grain is hipped in. Better pastures will enable us to pro- more and cheaper milk. We need to get to doing "open air" dairying. The cows can graze every h in the year with proper pasture management and ization. As our pastures improved we were able to ur grain bills in half and cut out buying hay en- WITHOUT INCREASING OUR HAY FIELDS! ig drawback was that we could not get the cows to to the barn for feed.

t might be well here to mention a few of the things we found helped to build up the land and make ing pay. Most dairy farmers spend too much on nd too little on lime and fertilizer. It was found t average dairy farmer spent $50.00 for feed for collar he spent on fertilizer, but those that made est money spent nearly as much for plantfood ey did for cow feed. It has long been known that you see a pile of feed bags and a pile of manure ta waste that the farmer is not making any money; t by working hard from the neck down. If he wants all succeed he should get that manure out on grass nd land as soon as possible and he should balance it tting out 100 pounds of 20% superphosphate and pounds of ground limestone with every load of ure. Manure is rich in plantfood, organic matter, acteria that are beneficial to the soil, but it is defi- in calcium and phosphorus and so should be prop- balanced.

A other thing that pays big is cowsense. One time ie asked Jiggs why it was that he could make the all kind of tricks while she could not get the dog ything. Jiggs told her that it was necessary to more than the dog to start with. The same thing es with cattle.

Arnold G. Ingham.

Feed them, milk them, care for them on a clock- schedule.

(d) Heifers and cows bred in December and Janu- will freshen the following September, October and mber, when the demand and prices for milk are es. Fall-freshening cows produce more milk than they freshen in other seasons. Fall-born heifer calves offer good chances for profits to the man who raises his own herd replacements.

(e) Liberal feeding through a six to eight weeks (rest period before each calving pays off in a higher level of milk production following calving.

(f) Managed milking pays. Just before each cow is milked, wipe her udder and teats with a damp cloth wrung out of hot water (130 deg. F); gently massage the udder for one minute; then milk the cow quickly, gentle, and completely. Milk on the same schedule every day.

(g) Dairying by "remote control" seldom pays. Know what your cows are doing each day. Keep records.

(h) No dairy enterprise can prosper if the cattle are of poor breeding. Use only the best, production-bred bulls and raise your own herd replacements. Patronize your Artificial Breeding Association.

(i) High quality milk sells first and at the best prices. Clean cows, clean barn, clean utensils, clean milking, quick cooling, and prompt delivery to market lead to quality prices.

(j) More profits will be made if cows freshen once in each twelve months. Keep careful records of breeding and calving.

Willie B. Irby Highly Pleased With Hay Dryer

Willie B. Irby of Blackstone says, "We are very highly pleased with our hay drier and we got excellent results from the use of it. Not only did it greatly reduce the weather hazard but we have obtained a much higher quality hay. The quality of this hay is proven by the amount of milk produced by the cows. The cows eat this hay better than the field cured hay. Contrary to popular belief the handling of green hay to be placed on the drier is not a tremendous problem. Actually I think with the use of a loader less labor is required than by using a baler in handling hay of this type. This year there were 14 acres of alfalfa on our farm. My brother-in-law, my brother and myself saved practically all of this without the assistance of any hired help. This year we plan to save 34 acres unassisted. As I have said I am very much pleased with my hay drier and expect to put in another unit this year. I certainly think this is the proper method of curing hay especially for dairy cows."

Mr. May Recommends Kudzu for Poor Land

Mr. J. A. May, of the Burkeville neighborhood is a dairyman, 80 years young and is alert to new methods and doesn't hesitate to try them if they sound good to him. He has five acres of Kudzu, which he uses as supplemental pasture and he recommends it very highly to anyone with poor land, as he claims it will take root and reroot yearly, running about 40 feet yearly, but care should be used in grazing it, as it is usually easy to overgraze. Mr. May has a 52 cow dairy barn and is now milking 31 cows, of a 40 cow herd.

In talking about corn hy-brids, Mr. May said he would plant about 12 acres for ensilage this year and would use aobut 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre and would use about 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre and He likes his ensilage corn to have two good ears to the stalk. He is a strong believer in fertilization of pastures and has noted that his herd usually grazes where the most fertilizer has been used. Since starting his heavy fertilization plan, Mr. May has noted an improvement in his calves, better bone on the animals and the cows seem to calve better he thinks. He likes to have an acre of alfalfa for every cow stanchion in the barn and in his case that means 52 acres on his place.

Mr. May pointed out a beautiful Guernsey cow and stated that she had a record of 619 pounds of butter fat and 11,500 pounds of milk over a 365 day period and carried a calf for 200 days. She was sired by Burkeville Stock Farm Hal and her dam was Burkeville Stock Farm Dolly.

The herd average on the May farm last year was 408.6 lbs. fat and he claims to be shooting for a 418 average this year.

In summing up Mr. May stated "that fertilizer and good tools are the cheapest labor that can be bought on a farm."

*Copies of circular 375 and other information may be obtained through your County Agent.

J. M. Hastings Recommends Supplemental Pasture

A visit to the J. M. Hasting's farm in the Wellville neighborhood proved interesting, as Mr. Hastings used to depend almost entirely on dark-fired tobacco for a money crop. Now he has a 20 cow dairy barn and is milking 14 cows at this time. He shipped ungraded milk for several years finally going into the Grade A classification. He still grows some tobacco, but has long since quit depending on it as his main money crop.

Much of Mr. Hasting's farm is seeded to alfalfa and pasture and he stated that rye, crimson clover, Italian rye and orchard grass went to make up his supplemental pastures. Mr. Hastings uses about 600 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer as well as manuring his land thoroughly. Adequate lime is also used. "I started getting an increase in milk just as soon as I started using supplemental pastures, which I began early in October," said Mr. Hastings. He has about 30 acres of permanent pasture and about 8-10 acres of supplemental pastures. He is shipping about 35 gallons of milk daily. "I strongly recommend supplemental pastures to anyone with milking cows and urge adequate fertilization of pastures. Since I have been using diversified farming, I would not go back to all tobacco farming evening if I could get an unlimited allotment," said he.

Flue-cured Tobacco—The average yield per acre of flue-cured tobacco for Nottoway County for the past three years was:

1945—1081 pounds
1946—1268 pounds
1947—1100 pounds (Est.)
3 year average—1147 pounds

Many growers make from 1400 to 1800 pounds per acre year in and year out. If the majority of our growers will follow the following recommendations we should be

This field of Kudzu is on the farm of J. A. Ma at Burkeville. Mr. May says, "It comes in might handy in dry weather and the cattle like it."

able to increase our average yield by 200 pounds acre. That would mean approximately $125,000 ad tional income to Nottoway farmers in 1948.

(a) Suggestions for making larger yields and b ter quality flue tobacco:

(1) Use best tobacco soils—Good tobacco soils sandy loams with yellow to light-red subsoil and g surface and internal drainage, and containing a g quality of organic matter that is supplied by non-legu cover crop.

(2) Varieties—In order to produce the thinn bright-leaf types of tobacco now in demand, new va eties have been developed. Among the best variet tested in the past four years are, Virginia Gold, Yell Special, Yellow Special-A, Yellow Mammoth, North Ca lina 402, Harrison Special, Mammoth Gold, White St Orinoco, and Virginia Bright Leaf.

As shown in the following table these varieties ha produced the greatest yields and money value per ac Yellow Special is probably the outstanding variety sit it yields well and makes fine quality bright lug a smoking leaf. The leaves are smooth and well-spac on the stalk, and cure easily. This variety is also high resistant to black root rot, a disease very common soils of the flue-cured belt, and is more resistant leaf spot diseases than most other varieties.

The average annual yield and value of leaf fro several flue-cured varieties grown at the Chatham e periment station in 1946, and the average for the fou year period 1943-1946:

Variety	1946 Yield	1946 Value Per Acre	Average 1943- Yield	Average 1943- Value Per Acre
Yellow Special	1671	$ 946.68	1473	$727.6
Virginia Gold	1830	1,014.21	1453	715.2
Yellow Special—A	1587	890.46	1389	682.0
N. C. 402	1668	925.58	1346	664.8
Yellow Mammoth	1566	893.89	1342	664.4
Harrison Special	1632	927.42	1332	660.6
Mammoth Gold	1640	901.59	1327	650.6
Va. Bright Leaf	1556	863.46	1277	630.0
White Stem Orinoco	1452	804.83	1271	624.8
Bonanza	1394	774.90	1083	529.2

(3) Plant Beds—A poorly managed plant bed the fore-runner of a poor tobacco crop. Beds should located on sunny slopes, preferably on newly cleared lan or on soil rich in organic matter. When the same lan is used more than one year, the bed should be treate according to recommendations in Experiment Statio Bulletin 384. Beds should be six feet wide and of an desired length. It takes less effort to pull weeds, an also tobacco plants, from narrow beds. It is likewis much easier to control blue mold and pests in narro beds. Beds should have tight bard sides and a goo cover to keep out flea beetles, conserve moisture, an keep the beds warmer.

Use one tablespoonful of seed for 100 square yard of bed and fertilize with one to two pounds of 4-9-3 o one pound of 6-9-3 fertilizer per square yard. Get good sprayer or duster and a supply of Fermate to co trol blue mold.

Record

INCORPORATED 1928

LIVE BETTER TOMORROW

R DAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1948 — Voice of The Fourth District — $2.50 Per Year

otment Reduction Affect outhside Virginia?

he Nottoway County Board of rkers in presenting the follow- agriculture in Nottoway Coun- ll sections of the county and m management practices that pear on these pages. Your at- nt by the county agent about nents is expected to mean to

Mr. Cook Comments On is Diversified Program

This is a picture of Joe Cook, taken February 20. He's standing in a field of Lee Cold Proof Oats he seeded last September.

Mr. Joe Cook, who, with his father, Mr. Henry Cook and another brother, operate a farm in the Dutchtown Community and are doing an exceilent job of increasing their production. Joe Cook had the following statement to make with reference to his diversified program and the methods he used to get good yields. They produce pure bred dairy cattle, adequate supply of hay and grain and grow some flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco. Mr. Cook comments as follows: "Fifteen years ago we grew 5 acres of corn. In 1948 we expect to have 12 to 15 acres of corn. With normal weather conditions we will make as much corn on a small acreage as we used to make on 40 acres. We are now using one of the corn hybrids, we plant our corn early and fertilize with 700 to 800 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer. Most of the fertilizer is broadcast and 200 to 300 pounds is put in the row. In 1947 which was a dry year, we got our corn planted in April and made between 75 and 90 bushels per acre. This corn was planted in 3½ foot rows 12 inches in the row. It is our practice to follow a 5 year rotation and lime ahead of each corn planting. I feel that the lime helps the corn as well as the other crops in the rotation."

When questioned about the other crops in the rotation Mr. Cook said: "We are now using barley and oats as the small grain in which we seed lespedeza and other grasses. We use Wong barley, Lee Coldproof oats and fertilize them both with 700 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre. Since we have a good many dairy cattle much of this land receives manure. Generally we do not top dress our grains that have been manured. Those that have not been maured receive a top dressing of nitrogen in late February. I am convinced that it is becaust of these liberal applications of lime and fertilizer that in 1947 we produced more hay than we needed. In fact, we sold five hundred dollars worth of baled hay from our acres of lespedeza."

Mr. Cook was one of the first men in his community to treat his tobacco beds with Fermate for the control of blue mold. In commenting on his success with tobacco Mr. Cook has the following to say: "We have used Fermate three years and are entirely pleased with the results. We have plenty of vigorous plants ready at planting time. Last year we planted our 5.9 acres of blue tobacco during the first week in May. The plants got off to a good start. We made 1900 pounds of high quality tobacco per acre. It was planted on good light soil type. This tobacco was fertilized with 1400 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer per acre. The fertilizer contained enough Borax so the tobacco received 2½ pounds of this material per acre. We side dressed the crop with a 5-5-20 at the rate of 100 pounds per acre when the tobacco had been out about 20 days. I am convinced that if we had not controlled blue mold in our bed our returns per acre would have been greatly reduced because beds that were not treated very close to our own beds were almost destroyed by blue mold and the owner of the bed was two to three weeks later getting his crop out. The weather was dry and hot and it was very difficult to get a stand."

(b) Permanent Pasture — Top-dress permanent pastures with 1000-12000 lbs. per acre of 3-12-6 fertilizer for the first treatment. If previously fertilized, use same quality of 0-14-7 or 3-12-6 depending upon legume-grass ratio.

(c) Renovate Old Pasture—Renovate old established pastures through use of proper amount of lime, fertilize at rate of 800-1000 lbs. per acre of a complete fertilizer and re-seed with general purpose mixture outlined in Extension Circular 375.*

(d) Top-Dress Legumes — Top-dress old stands of red clover and lespedeza with 500-600 lbs. per acre of 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 and old stands of alfalfa with 800-1000 lbs. per acre of 0-12-12 or 2-12-12 with borax in late winter or early spring.

(e) Seed Ladino and Orchard Grass—Seed a mixture of Ladino clover and orchard grass 30 days before the average date of the last killing frost for the area. Fertilize with 600-800 lbs. per acre of 2-12-12 or 3-12-6. For further information refer to leaflet MA-58.*

(f) Alfalfa—If in well-drained soil is available, seed one acre of alfalfa for every 2 or 3 head of dairy cows on the farm. Apply lime according to needs as determined by soil test and 1000-1200 lbs. of 0-12-12 or 2-12-12 with 15 to 20 lbs. of borax per acre. Plow down one-half of lime and fertilizer and work balance in seedbed at seeding. Use Kansas or Oklahoma common seed. For further information, refer to Extension Circular E-374.

Pat Fitzgerald and Son Praise Mow Hay Drier

On the farm of Pat Fitzgerald and his son Peter Harris Fitzgerald we looked over a mow hay dryer, which operates from a seven and one-half horsepower electric motor, which by use of a large fan air is forced through ducts which allows the curing of hay right in the barn. The Fitzgeralds were high in their praise of their dryer. "The dryer eliminates the hazards of losing your hay crop, as you can put it in the barn the day it is cut and this type of curing increases the value of your hay about 50%. Cows will eat more of it than they will field cured hay, more protein is retained and a ton of hay can be cured for about $1.00's worth of electricity," said P. H.

The Fitzgeralds grow about 25 acres of alfalfa hay, with some oats thrown in. They also have eight acres of Ladino clover which was seeded in early April with two pounds of Ladino, 8-10 lbs. of orchard grass and about one lb. herds grass to the acre. They used 400 lbs. 65% phosphate, 600 pounds 4-12-4 fertilizer and about two tons of lime to the acre and according to them it can be grazed from July well into November. Mr. Fitzgerald thinks the above is the best pasture that can be had, but must be fertilized each year with 1000 lbs. of 0-12-12 per acre and grazed carefully.

Peter Harris Fitzgerald holds some hay cured by the mow hay dryer.

(g) Supplemental Summer Pasture—Plant a mixture of 20-30 lbs. of sweet sudan grass and 3-4 pecks of soybeans about two weeks after corn planting time for July and August grazing. Fertilize with 500-600 lbs. per acre of 3-12-6 or 4-12-4 fertilizer. About 1 acre to each 4 cows.

DAIRY FARMING IN

Here we have Mr. May standing by one of his prize Guernsey cows. She is nine years old and last year made a record of 619 pounds of butter fat and 11,500 pounds of milk. This record was made over a 305 day period during which she carried a calf 200 days. She was sired by Burkeville Stock Farm Holy and her dam was Burkeville Stock Farm Dolly.

(a) Dairying—During the past few years dairying has become a major enterprise in Nottoway County. The value of dairy products sold from Nottoway farms in recent years shows what an important factor dairying has become.

	Value of Sales of Dairy Products
1940	$172,000
1944	412,000
1945	541,000
1946	548,000

(b) Better Production for 1948—The average milk production per cow per year in this State is 4200 pounds. The average for Southside Virginia farms is 2800 pounds. Our goal should be 7500 pounds per cow per year. There are many cows on Nottoway farms doing much better than that. The 21 herds in the Nottoway Dairy Herd Improvement Association averaged 6860 pounds of milk and 313.4 pounds of fat in the year just ended. The importance of production bred cows, high quality feed and pasture efficiently produced, plus good management is essential to profits from dairying. It was a combination of these factors that enabled some Nottoway D.H.I.A. herds to produce milk at a feed cost of $2.60 per 100 pounds of milk produced, while the feed cost of some other members was more than $4.00 per 100 pounds of milk produced. The eight Nottoway D.H.I.A. herds making the highest average last year had a total of 282 cows, that averaged 7750 pounds of milk and 375 pounds of fat.

Nottoway County is well adapted to dairying and the long time outlook is good. The value of milk sold from two (2) good cows will approximately equal the expected income from one (1) acre of tobacco.

(1) Milk Markets Prior to 1945 practically all milk produced in Nottoway County was shipped to Richmond and Petersburg. In 1945 Birtcherd's Dairy of Norfolk provided Nottoway farmers with their first market for ungraded milk. This company also provided an additional market for Garde "A" milk. In 1947 Coble's Dairy of Lexington, North Carolina established a modern milk receiving station at Burkeville, providing another outlet for both water cooled and cooler grade milk. Farmers interested in shipping milk to either of these companies should contact Mr. C. G. Hutcheson, Birtcherd's Dairy, Jetersville, Virginia or Mr. Charlie Kearns, Coble Dairy, Burkeville, Virginia.

Nottoway farmers can increase their profits from dairying by:

(a) Producing More Home Grown Feed

(1) Pasture—provide at least 240 successive days of grazing on rich pasture. Use permanent pasture, supplemental pasture, and winter grazing. Properly fertilized and managed ladino clover-orchard grass pasture will proivde grazing from April through October. Have sufficeint acreage so cows can fill up quickly.

(b) Grow More and Better Quality Alfalfa Hay

(1) Select well-drained land.

(2) Use Kansas or Oklahoma Common seed, 20 pounds per acre.

(3) Lime soil according to need, as shown by soil test.

(4) Use 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer per acre with 15 to 20 pounds of borax.

(5) Plow down half of the lime and half of the fertilizer; use balance at seeding.

(6) Inoculate the seed.

(7) Roll or cultipack the land and cross harrow.

(8) Sow 30 days before first killing frost in fall or 30 days before last killing frost in spring.

(9) Top-dress each spring with at least 800 to 1000 pounds per acre of 0-12-12 or 2-12-12 with 10 pounds of borax.

(c) Make The Most of Small Grain

(1) Use high yielding varieties.

(2) Fertilize liberally.

(3) Many farmers get most of grain needs by producing oats and barley, and purchasing a portein supplement. When land and machinery are available some farmers grow soybeans as a source of protein.

(4) Produce 75 to 100 bushels of corn or 15 to 20 tons silage per acre. See recommendations under "Feed Crop."

HOW MUCH FEED DOES ONE DAIRY COW NEED?

(Producing 7,500 pounds (872 gallons) of milk a year, or an average of 24.6 pounds (2.9 gallons) daily for ten months.)

(a) 240 successive days of grazing on rich pasture.

In 1921 we used to put our milk on the train at We ville at six in the morning. We hauled it there in wagon. The dairy inspector came out from Richmo once a month. He had to take the morning train Blackstone, get his lunch, then hire a horse and bug and drive over the mud road to our farm nine mi away, drive back to Blackstone and take the eveni train back to Richmond. That was his day's work. T day we see nice milk trucks streaking all over Southsi Virginia on nice roads to haul the milk from hundre of farms where are now found some of the finest her of dairy cattle in the United States. It takes half dozen dairy inspectors to supervise the job.

In the early days it was routine to scee dairy c tle being shipped into Southside Virginia. Usually t owner and the feed they got were also "imported." T picture is very different today. Buyers of fine dai cattle come here from Florida to Connecticut. Our be bull calf trade has been from the famous Valley of V ginia for a number of years. We get orders from as f as California and the state of Washington. Those w have made an effort to grow it have proved that better alfalfa hay grows anywhere. Alfalfa hay fr Southside Virginia took the Gold Medal at the Panam Pacific Exposition at San Francisco as long ago as 191 There are no better pastures than can be seen today Southside Virginia.

Not everybody has these best of cattle, alfalfa, fine pastures but there are enough to prove that it POSSIBLE for everybody to make a big improvemen This will lower the cost of production and the labor r quired. Those things will ensure a profit in the da ahead when markets and prices will not be so goo All that has been done is just prelude. It took a lo time to get things started. It took time to prove th cattle as good as any in the world could grow on la that was considered worn out over a hundred years ag Under the old plantation system of row cropping the la became badly eroded and had to be left to grow up pines. Although the first black topsoil was mostly gon it has been found easy to restore it and to produce a crop that will grow in the Temperate Zone by usi methods that have been perfected in the last quarter ce tury. Southside Virginia is a natural grass country.

(b) 1½ to 2 tons of leafy, green legume hay*.

(c) 3 tons of silage-high-quality corn, legume grass**.

(d) 1 ton of balanced grain mixture.

*Be prepared to feed double this amount of hay silage is lacking or pasture is poor.

**One pound of hay equals three pounds of cor silage in the amount of total digestable nutrients su plied, but corn silage fed with good hay is better tha corn silage fed alone.

Two growing heifers need as much as one matur cow in full production.

WHAT TO GROW FOR TEN COWS

(a) Pasture—15 acres permanent pasture for dr cows and other use when needed. Six acres Ladi clover-orchard grass for grazing from April throug October. Ten acres small grain, rye grass, and crimso clover for November and March grazing. Three acre sweet Sudan grass and soybeans for July and Augus grazing.

(b) Hay—Five acres alfalfa. Six acres clover lespedeza hay.

(c) Grain—Six acres of corn for silage and grai Six acres of barley and oats for grain and bedding.

HOW TO FEED AND MANAGE FOR GREATE PROFIT

(a) Give each cow the feed she needs every da For each 100 pounds the cow weighs, feed her at least 1½ pounds of good legume hay, when the hay is fe with silage. Three pounds of silage, when the silage fed with hay. Two pounds of hay when no silage is fe

If a cow is fed three pounds of silage daily for eac 100 pounds she weighs, along with all the good qualit legume hay she will eat twice a day, she will have enoug feed to keep her body in good condition and also let he produce up to 16 pounds of milk if she is a Holstein, 1 pounds if she is a Guernsey, and 10 pounds if a Jersey.

(b) If the cow can produce more milk, feed h grain as follows: To Holsteins, 0.4 pounds (6½ ounc or ¾ pint) of grain for each pound of milk produce daily above 16 pounds.

To Guernseys, 0.5 pounds (8 ounces or 1 pint) grain for each pound of milk prodced daily above 1 pounds.

To Jerseys, 06 pounds (10 ounces or 1¼ pints) grain for each pound of milk produced dailyabove 1 pounds.

(c) If a cow eats plenty of good quality legum hay or rich pasturage, she should produce well on low-protein grain mixture.

(d) Balance grain mixture to make up any nutri ents lacking in roughage.

(e) Give each cow all the clean, fresh water sh will drink. Each 100 pounds of milk contains 87 pound of water. A dairy cow needs at least three pounds o water for each 1 pound of milk she produces. Automati drinking cups in the barn help make more milk, espe cially in cold weather.

MANAGE YOUR COWS SO THAT THEY WIL USE FEED, LABOR AND EQUIPMENT AT A PROFI

(a) For efficient production, guard your cows health. Keep them clean, comfortable, contented.

(b) You and your cows will work best in a clea barn, well-arranged, well-lighted, well-ventilated.

(c) Dairy cows respond to gentle but regular treat

on Raising Poultry

Mr. L. A. Lewis of the Wellville community and ... bumper corn crop.

(f) Care of the Growing Stock—How you handle ir pullets from eight weeks of age on, will determine e profit you make the first laying year. Teach your icks to roost early. If you put roosts in the brooder ouse when the chicks are four to five weeks of age, ey will usually learn to roost quickly. If you plan to l the males as broilers or fryers, move the pullets om the brooder house to a range as soon as they are osting and the weather permits. Keep cockerels in e brooder house and feed them growing or broiler ash. Some grain may be fed, but too much grain may ow their growth.

Move your pullets to a good pasture on clean ground ay from the old birds. Growing pullets will get from to 15 percent of their food from good pasture. Keep e pasture clipped so that it makes lot of young, tender oots.

A pasture used by other livestock is very good for owing pullets, provided a space is fenced off for the ed hoppers and shelter. The birds must have some otection from the weather, prowling animals and ieves. All they need is a weather proof roof and a amework covered with wire. The wire provides protecon and allows free movement of air. Ask your county rm or home demonstration agent for a building plan for uch a shelter.

Make it easy for your birds to find shade. If there re no trees or other good shade, plant three or four ws of corn or sun flowers on the range.

Many poultrymen lose money on their poultry proct by not feeding the pullets well. If the birds are ot fed so that they will develop and lay before they are even or eight months of age, it would be better to sell hem as fryers. Pullets fed properly should pay the ost of all feed and make a profit by November or Deember. Good feed rules are:

1. Keep growing or developer mash before the irds all the time.

2. Keep whole oats and hen-size grit in a separate opper so the birds can eat all they want.

3. Feed all the scratch grain they will eat from midfternoon to roosting time. Whole corn may be used fter the pullets are 10 to 12 weeks of age, but make he change from scratch grain to corn very gradual.

4. Keep clean, fresh water before the birds at all imes.

5. Move feed hoppers and watering vessels to new spots every week to keep the grass around them from eing killed.

(g) For Egg Production—It is important to get aying hens to eat as much total feed as possible. They will never eat too much nor get too fat. The poultryman who gets his birds to eat the most feed during the year, will, other conditions being equal, get the most eggs per bird.

About 64 pounds of feed a year are used by a hen to keep up her body. If she is to lay well, she must eat 30 to 35 more pounds than this.

The average high-producing flock of 100 hens or pullets will eat from 25 to 30 pounds of feed a day, and, as a rule, in about equal parts of mash and grain. Sometimes hens eat more mash than grain and at other times more grain than mash.

A simple rule for feeding layers is to keep laying mash, grit, oyster shell, and water before the birds all the time; then give them all the scratch grain they will eat during the hour before they go to roost at night. In winter, about ¼ of the scratch grain may be fed the first thing in the morning.

If the temperature drops suddenly and the birds appear inactive, feed a wet mash to get the hens to eat more. To make this wet mash, mix water, or, better still, milk, with the regular laying mash to make a crumbly-not sloppy-mash. Give plenty of scratch grain, too.

(h) Using Light—Artifical light stimulates the hens or pullets to lay more eggs, especially during the fall and winter months when egg prices are highest. This higher egg production in turn causes the layers to eat more feed and drink more water.

A 40-watt electric light bulb is usually suspended over the feed hopper about six feet from the floor. A good reflector makes the use of a light about twice as effective. Two such bulbs are used for a 20-by 20-foot house. Turn them on mornings, nights, or morning and night, to give a 13- to 14-hour day. All-night lights may be also used, and with equal results. For all-night lights, use a 15- or 25-watt bulb in place of each 40-watt bulb.

(i) Culling for Egg Production—Culling or taking out the unthrifty, poorly developed, and otherwise undesirable birds, should start when the chicks are hatched and be continued throughut the life of the flock. More commonly, "culling" means separating the poor from the good layers, sometime during the summer.

From July to September the difference between good and poor layers are most noticeable. These differences are charted below. Age, breed, feed, range, method of management, and rate of production are also items to be carefully considered when culling the flock. Color and shape of comb, and color of beak and shanks are good guides in culling.

Keep

1. Strong, healthy, vigorous hens.
2. Hens with worn-out tail feathers.
3. Hens that molt late and quickly.
4. Singing, happy, friendly hens.
5. The early risers and late retirers.
6. Vigorous hens with faded beaks and shanks.
7. The early-hatched, well grown, well-developed pullets.
8. Large, strong, active, quick-maturing cockerels that are bred from high-producing mothers, if you are saving breeders.

Cull

1. Poor layers and all old hens.
2. Cripples and hens with sagging or broaden-down abdomens.
3. Sick or inactive hens that spend too much time on the roost.
4. All "crow heads"—long, slim heads and beaks.
5. All late-hatched, stunted pullets, and all early-hatched pullets that are small and undersized.
6. All hens that molt at an early age.
7. The hen that insists on "sitting."
8. All cockerels not needed for breeding purposes.

Mrs. R. T. Hawkes Tells Of Her ROP Flock

Visiting the farm of Mr. R. T. Hawks, in the Woodland community your county agent and Courier-Record representative had a very pleasant chat with Mrs. Hawkes in the absence of Mr. Hawkes. Mrs. Hawkes has an ROP flock of about 140-150 barred rock hens from which a net profit in excess of $500.00 was realized during the past year. Noting the vigorous appearance of her flock, we questioned Mrs. Hawkes at length on her methods of flock handling. Her answer follows: "To begin with, we purchase only the very best grade of baby chicks, last year purchasing AAAA grade from a Richmond hatchery. Then we give them the best of care until ready for the laying houses. After housing we give them the very best grade of laying mash, plenty of grit, oyster shell, and of course they have access to fresh water at all time. The scratch grain is fed in the litter and our flock has been in continuous production since they started and having purchased ROP chicks, we have practically no egg grading to do, as nearly all of them sell at premium prices."

Mrs. Hawkes started selling eggs from her flock to a hatchery, but as the hatchery closed down for a period, most of the eggs have been sold commercially.

Mr. Hawkes has a dairy herd and goes in for supplemental pasture and strip cropping and was awarded the Blackstone Chamber of Commerce certificate for 1947 for outstanding improvement to his farm.

Mrs. Hawkes does not think much of tobacco as a money crop, but advises every farmer to have a paying flock of standard bred poultry and a garden plot to produce additional revenue for the farm.

"A fancy poultry plant is not necessary, but adequate housing is, and most any farm building can be turned into a practical poultry plant at little expense by consulting your county agent," said Mrs. Hawkes.

By careful planning with extension workers, Mrs. Hawkes raised the rating of her flock from 65% to 87% with little additional cost, a change here, a little something there and presto her rating went up from 65% to 87% which goes to show that additional farm income can and is being produced by those who seek advice and will apply common sense methods in their usage.

This is Keith Fowler in a field of Ladino Clover Alfalfa. Most of what you see is Ladino which seeded in the spring of 1947. Keith says, "I am roughly sold on Ladino and Orchard grass for pas- and plan to increase my seedings. I'm using 1000 nds per acre of 0-12-12 or 2-12-12 at seeding and dressing annually with the same amount."

(4) Fertilization—Fertilization is one of the most rtant factors in the production of large yields of quality flue-cured tobacco. High yields require large tities of the right kind of available plant food. On ge tobacco soils, 900 to 1,500 pounds of 3-9-6 fer- per acre should be used. On heavier tobacco soils, e plants tend to grow too large and leaves ripen y, 1,100 pounds per acre of 2-10-6 will probably better results.

Over a five-year period, experiments at Chatham shown that 2½ pounds of borax per acre applied the fertilizer increased the value of tobacco $27.12 acre. In 1945 and 1946, 100 pounds per acre of 6 plus 2½ pounds of borax used as a side dressing n 20 days after transplanting, increased the aver- acre value of tobacco $111 when used after 900 ds of 3-9-6 fertilizer, and $28 when used after 1,200 ds of 3-9-6, with plants spaced 20 inches apart in 4 feet apart.

(5) Spacing, Topping, and Harvesting—Proper ing and topping will not only increase the yield, but ed with proper curing, will make the milder, bright- ed tobacco now in demand. Plants should be spaced 24 inches apart in rows about 4 feet apart and d so as to leave 16 to 24 leaves to the plant. In and 1946 at the Chatham station, tobacco not topped not suckered produced on the average 251 pounds $124 less per acre than that topped to 20 leaves per . Topped plants produced 1,572 pounds and $816 cre average for two years.

Start Planting Early Says Henry T. Coleman

Knowing that tobacco acreage would be cut in 1948 approximately 35%, means naturally will be sought to make those acres left in production produce to the limit in order that revenues may be held up. Henry T. Coleman, of the Greenhill section was interviewed and his methods looked into. We asked Mr. Coleman what he thought was the most important thing in getting a good start with his tobacco crop and he promptly replied, "controlling blue mold and getting the plants growing as soon as possible. I use Fermate, and I sprayed the first year, but have dusted for the past two years and like that method best. The materials cost more to dust, but I like it best." Mr. Coleman feels that by controlling blue mold he can take advantage of the season and get his plants started early. He thinks that two weeks gained in getting his plants in the field improved his yield about 400 pounds per acre. Mr. Coleman's average yield on bright tobacco was 1468 lbs. per acre on 10 acres and on dark-fired 1400 lbs. per acre on 6½ acres. On his bright he used 1500 pounds of 3-9-6 with borax per acre and side dressed with 100 pounds of 5-5-20.

R. Noel Norton Says Stir Fertilizer In Row

Mr. R. Noel Norton, of the Jennings Ordnary section of the county of Nottoway grew some mighty fine bright tobacco last year and we wondered how he did it, so we visited him and asked a lot of questions.

Mr. Norton produced an average of 1800 pounds per acre of bright tobacco, some two acres going better than 2000 lbs. per acre. Mr. Norton used 1400 lbs. 3-9-6 per acre and 100 lbs. 5-5-20 per acre as a side dressing on the second cultivation. When questioned further about the rather heavy application of fertilizer in the row, Mr. Morton said, "I learned a good many years ago that it paid well to stir the fertilizer in the row before listing. This is especially important if the fertlizer is put down with a machine. By mixing the fertilizer in the row the tobacco not only plows better, but the job of replanting is practically eliminated and I have a much more uniform crop." "Good plants, ready at the right time are a necessity, and they must be ready so you can take advantage of the season," said Mr. Norton. He uses Fermate to control blue mold and while he sprayed his plants last year, he had previously dusted them, in fact the first time he dusted he used the spray Fermate full strength and saw no harmfull results. He used Yellow Special A seed and his leaf quality was very good. He got his plants out around May 15 and replanted only one time and then only a few plants were needed.

A thirty cow dairy barn is also in use on the Norton farm with a milking herd of 26 cows. Mr. Norton started selling ungraded milk, but is now producing Grade A.

FARM BETTER TODAY

Courier

ESTABLISHED 1890

VOL. LVIII—NO. 9 Hub of This Congressional Area BLACKSTONE-CREWE,

How Will The Tobacco
The Situation In

The Situation in Southside Virginia—With a reduction of 28 per cent in flue-cured tobacco and a reduction of 35 per cent in fire-cured tobacco, growers of these two types of tobacco will receive approximately 15 to 16 million dollars less income in 1948 than they have been receiving annually for the past few years. To put it another way—the average farm will receive $500 less in 1948 from the sale of tobacco, or $300 less per man and boy over 14 years of age.

How will Nottoway County be affected by this reduction in tobacco acreage? With normal weather conditions and a price equal to the 1947 average, our flue-cured growers will receive approximately $200,000 less for their 1948 crop. Under similar circumstances our dark tobacco growers will receive about $80,000 less income in 1948 than in 1947. Adding the two together we have a total reduction of $280,000 for 1948.

Unless immediate action is taken to off-set this anticipated loss of income, every segment of society in Southside Virginia will be adversely affected. This is a situation that should command the serious consideration of every farmer and every business and professional man in our tobacco counties.

What are some of the things Nottoway County farmers can do in 1948 to off-set some of this anticipated loss of income?

1. Crops—The demand for feed crops should be good for 1948 and 1949. The fact that we need to produce more feed crops is substantiated by the following figures showing livestock and livestock products sold and feed purchased.

	Livestock and Livestock Products Hold	Feed Purchased
1940	$293,593	$ 80,029
1945	631,626	254,514
1946 (Est.)	972,000	

Therefore we recommend an increase in feed crop acreage on some farms and an increase in yield per acre on most farms.

(a) Corn—Average yield past years
1940—20 bushels
1945—26.5 bushels
1946—28.5 bushels

Many of our farmers would think they had a crop failure if they made less than 50 bushels per acre. Seventy-five to eighty bushel yields are not uncommon. Nottoway farmers are growing 8,000 acres of corn annually. An increase of 10 bushels per acre would mean an additional 80,000 bushels—with a value of at least $100,000. That would mean an average corn yield of 38.5 bushels in 1948. With normal weather conditions we can get this increase by:

(1) Planting a good hybrid
(2) Plowing land early
(3) Planting early—prepare good seed bed
(4) Have 12-14000 plants per acre on good land (75-100 bushels) 3½ ft. x 10 ins. equals 14,000 plants—3½ ft. x 12 ins. equals 12,000 plants
(5) Have less stalks on thinner land.
(6) Fertilization—Apply 400 to 500 pounds per acre of 3-12-6 or 2-12-12 before planting. Broadcast and plow or disc it in or apply with grain drill. Use an additional 300 to 400 pounds of the same analysis in the row at planting.
(7) Cultivate shallow to avoid cutting off roots.
(8) Apply 50 to 80 pounds of nitrogen as a side dressing when corn is knee high.

This picture shows results obtained from a nitrate of soda demonstration on the farm of J. E. Robertson in the St. Marks Community in 1946. The pile on the right received 64 pounds of nitrogen per acre (400 nitrate of soda), and produced 610 pounds of corn, the center pile received 32 pounds of nitrogen (200 pounds of nitrate of soda) and produced 492 pounds of corn. The pile on the left received no soda and produced 226 pounds of corn. When the soda was used the corn stayed green throughout the season.

**We are happy to coope
Agriculture and Local Ex
ing recommendations for
ty. Last week we visited
talked with farm operator
were "paying-off." Their
tention is first invited to
what the reduction in tob
the county and Southside V**

*Statement from R. T. Wh
On Growing Hybrid Cor*

**This is R. T. White of the Greenhill neighborh
Mr. White says, "Ungraded milk will produce
clear revenue than tobacco."**

Mr. R. T. White, of the Greenhill neighborhoo
one of the first of this section to grow hy-brid
and stay with it had the following to say one day re
when he was visited by a representative of Co
Record in company with G. R. Mathews, County A
"If hy-brid corn was $11.00 a bushel I would still
it again as my hy-brid corn ran 60 to 75 bushels an
of course being governed somewhat by the gr
season." Mr. White usually plants in April, pla
rather heavy, about 12 inches in the rows, and
rows at about three and one-half feet. He uses 60
pounds of fertilizer to the acre and manures very
and usually side dresses with soda. His acreag
year was about four and he rotates with oats, w
red clover and lespedeza.

Mr. White grows some dark tobacco, but
it with wheat and clover. He also has about
acres of alfalfa.

Mr. White feeds two horses, four cows and
heifers and calves but raises no hogs. He also has
25 or 30 hens.

From the four above milking cows, Mr. Whi
ceived in milk checks and from cattle sold in exc
$1200.00. About $200.00 is about all the supplem
feed he bought during the year and regardless o
tobacco acreage cut, Mr. White's plan seems to
carry out the theory that other crops can repla
bacco as money crops in this section.

"The ungraded milk pickup in my section is
profitable and will produce more clear revenue th
bacco," said Mr. White in closing his argument f
versified farming.

Oats—Much additional feed can be produced
by seeding oats on land that is now idle and on la
which good stands of wheat and barley were not o
ed. Oats are very nutritious and make good horse
and poultry feed.

(1) Seed winter varieties in February or
March. Varieties recommended are Lee Coldproo
toria and Stanton.

(2) If seeding cannot be made prior to 30
before the last killing frost in the spring, use a s
oat variety suc has Clinton, Benton or Fulghum.

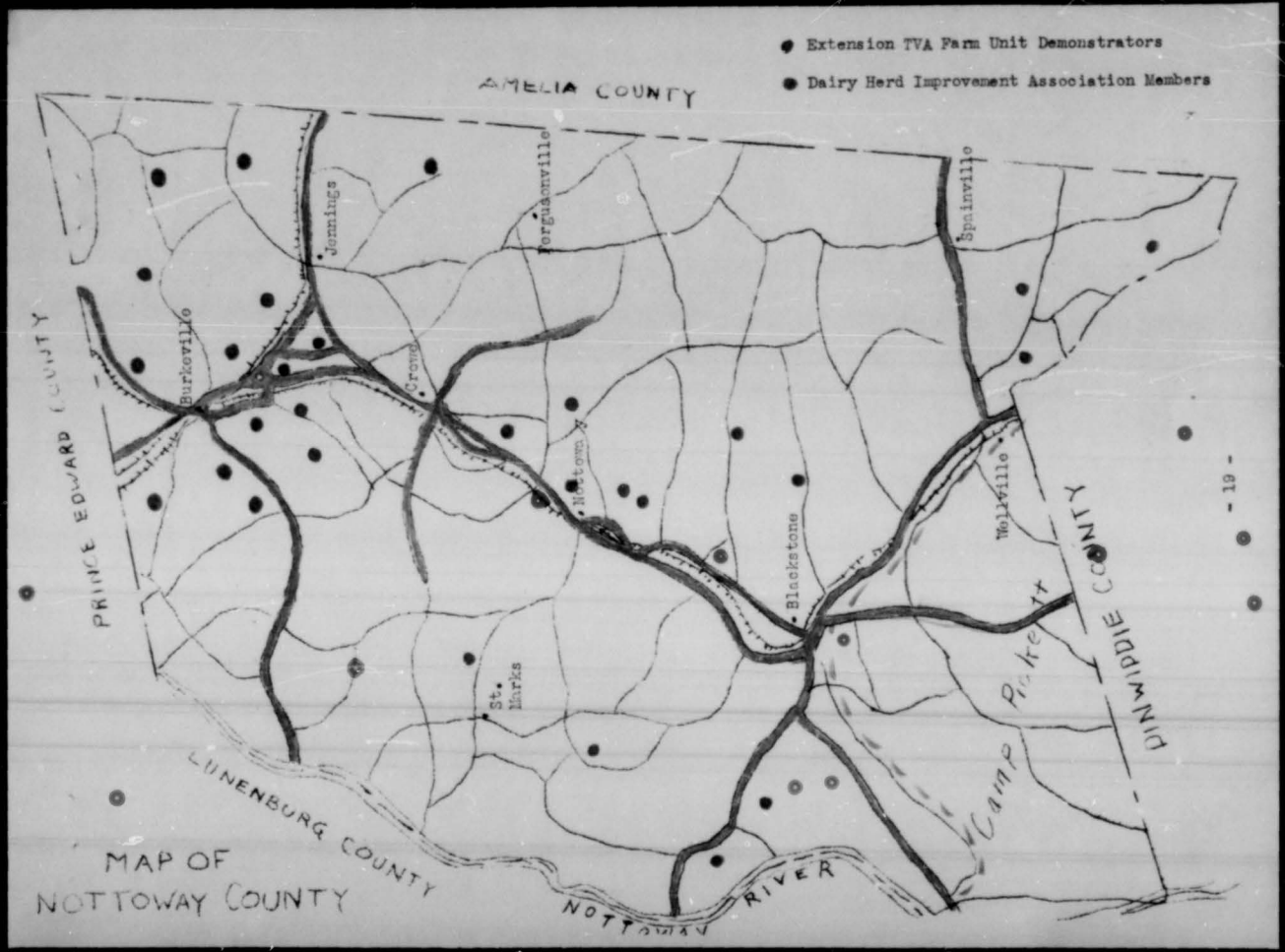
(3) Fertilization—Use 500-600 pounds per a
3-12-6, 4-12-4, or 2-12-12, and 20-30 pounds of nit
per acre at seeding.

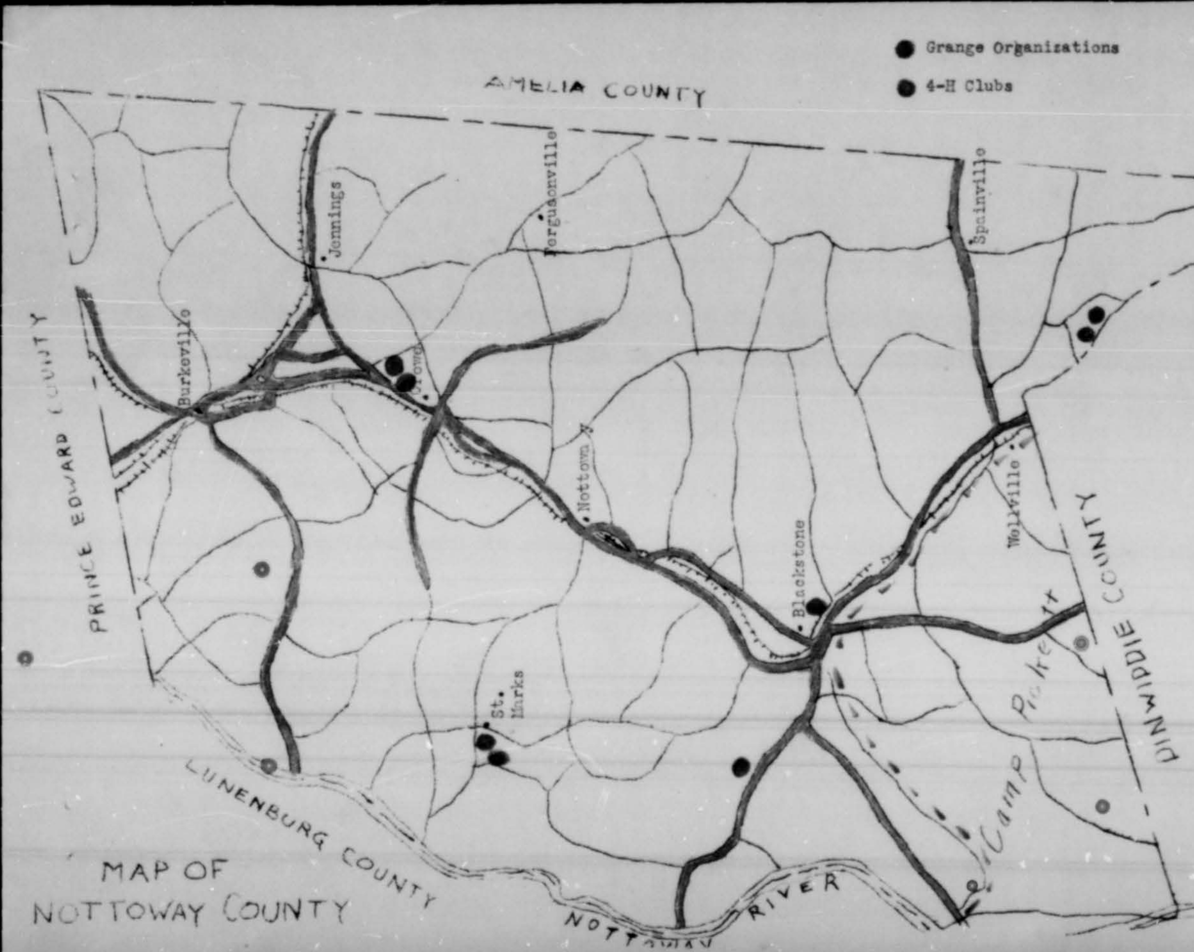
Suggestions for increasing production of othe
crops—

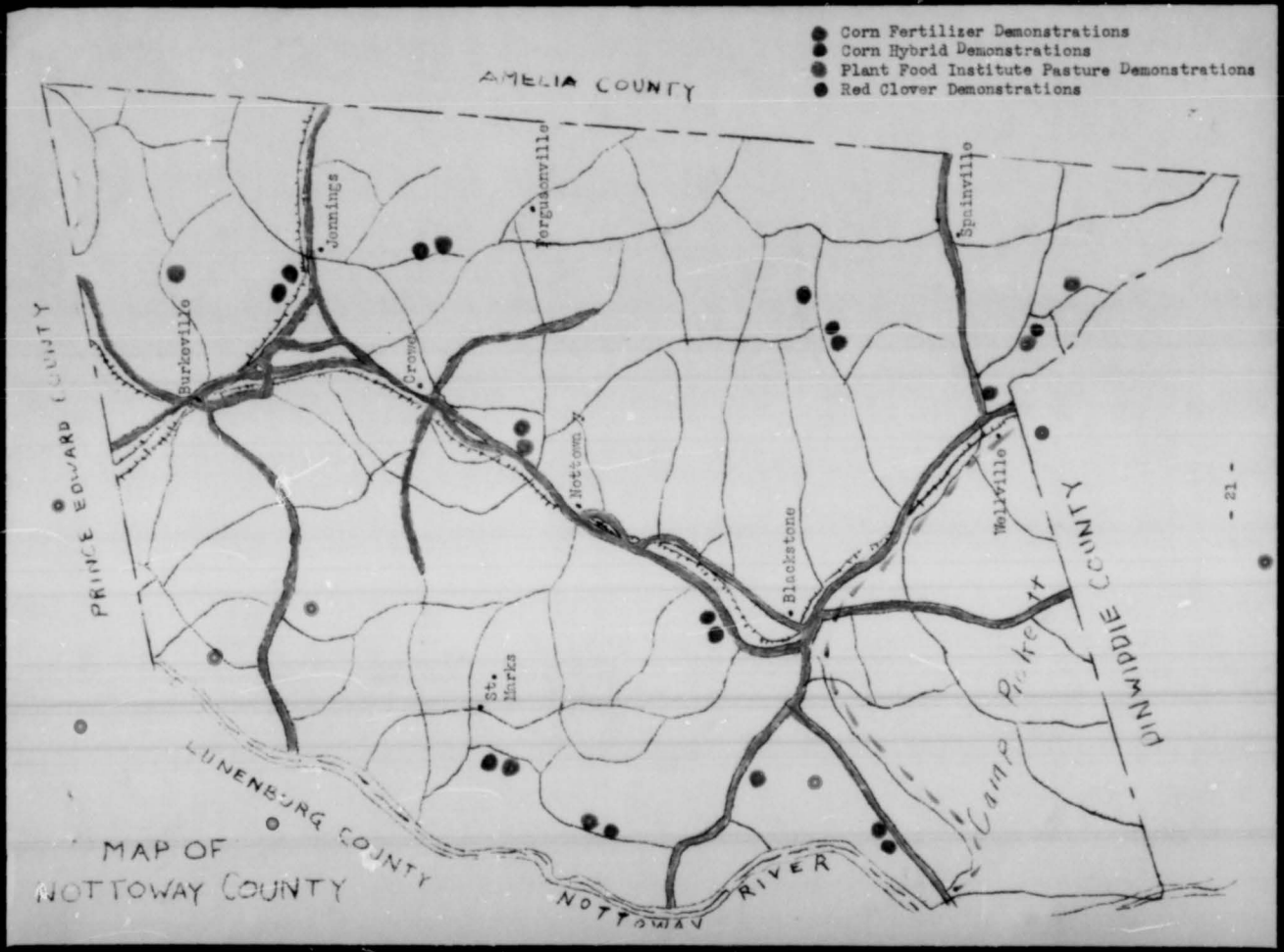
(a) Small Grain—Top dress small grains
20-40 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, if lodging is not exp

CONCLUSION

During the year the agent has had excellent cooperation from the Local Board of Supervisors; the two county papers; local radio stations, W.S.V.S. and W.K.L.V.; local Grange organizations; County Board of Agriculture and farmers in general. The agent is indebted to the Extension specialists and other agency representatives for technical and other advice and help.


Extension TVA Farm Unit Demonstrators
Dairy Herd Improvement Association Members
AMELIA COUNTY
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
Burkeville
Jennings
Crewe
Ferguson
Spainville
Nottoway
Blackstone
Wellville
St. Marks
DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Camp Pickett
LUNENBURG COUNTY
NOTTOWAY RIVER
MAP OF
NOTTOWAY COUNTY


Grange Organizations
4-H Clubs
AMELIA COUNTY
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
Jennings
Fergusonville
Spainville
Burkeville
Nottown
Blackstone
Wellville
St. Marks
Camp Pickett
DINWIDDIE COUNTY
LUNENBURG COUNTY
RIVER
MAP OF NOTTOWAY COUNTY


Corn Fertilizer Demonstrations
Corn Hybrid Demonstrations
Plant Food Institute Pasture Demonstrations
Red Clover Demonstrations
AMELIA COUNTY
Jennings
Fergusonville
Spainville
Burkeville
Crowe
Nottoway
Blackstone
Wellville
St. Marks
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
LUNENBURG COUNTY
DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Camp Pickett
NOTTOWAY RIVER
MAP OF
NOTTOWAY COUNTY

Form ES-21
(Revised April 1945)

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 Nottoway

REPORT OF

Maybelle Ligon (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1947, to May 1, 1948
Emma M. Mattley ~~Assistant~~ Home Demonstration Agent.	From Sept 13, 1948, to Dec 1, 1948
G. T. Jones County Agent ~~4-H Club Agent.~~	From Sept. 1, 1948, to Dec. 1, 1948
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From 194 , to 194
G. R. Mathews Agricultural Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1947, to July 31, 1948
G. T. Jones Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From Jan. 1, 1948, to Sept. 1, 1948

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.

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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)			8 (~~[illegible]~~)	7	12	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]			119	75	241	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth [3]			64½	88½	42½	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office [3]			63½	50	88½	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field [3]			120	113½	195	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]			298	391	809	1498
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			223	127	195	545
8. Number of calls relating to extension work		(1) Office	140	107	928	1175
		(2) Telephone	368	64	1057	1489
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]			32	17	99	148
10. Number of bulletins distributed			633	173	667	1473
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			17	8	37	76
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	7	2	5	14
		Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders		30	11	41
		(c) Women leaders	43	4	3	50
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	2	6	4	12
		Total attendance of: (b) Leaders	4	96	30	130
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	59	1	10	70
		(b) Total attendance	745	32	270	1147
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	24	4	4	32
		(b) Total attendance	321	82	98	501
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			9		1	10
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(1) Number			1	1
		(2) Total attendance			150	150
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			2	2
		(b) Total attendance			352	352
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			1	1
		(b) Total attendance			150	150

[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.

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) [3]	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		3	2	5
		(b) Total boys attending		31	12	43
		(c) Total girls attending				
		(d) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	17	7	58	82
		(b) Total attendance	1071	69	1651	2791
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	2	9	15	26
		(b) Total attendance	32	354	427	813
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	31			31
		(b) Total attendance	410			410
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	6			6
		(b) Total attendance	83			83

[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)	1234
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	700
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	65
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	35
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	250
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	50
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	140
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	40
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	45
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	10
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1035
32.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	185

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name County Board of Agriculture	(2) No. of members	41
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name Special Committee of Board	(2) No. of members	30
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name County Home Demonstration Comm.	(2) No. of members	23
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name 4-H Club Council	(2) No. of members	17
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees): (a) Agricultural 45 (b) Home demonstration 23 (c) 4-H Club 12 (d) Older youth 8

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 4

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 4

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 11

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 220

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) (a) 4 (b) 1 XXXXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system ..... Men ..... Women .....

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men 25	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men 2	(3) Older club boys	2
	(2) Women 78		(2) Women 11	(4) Older club girls	2

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 41 (2) Women ..... (3) Youth 4
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 2 (2) Women .....

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 4

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 30 (b) Women 11 (c) Youth 4

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			74½
	(2) 4-H Club agent			50
	(3) Agricultural agents			15
	(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			10
	(2) Community			26
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				185
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				143

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

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CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	21	3	1	4	7		7	2	1	6
(3) Agricultural agents	22	7	3	8	12		32	5	4	9
(4) State extension workers	1	1	1				1	1	1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	2		10	10		12	4	2	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	200	50	35	75	40		200	60	25	
(2) The use of lime	10	20		63	41		26	14	1	
(3) The use of fertilizers	70	22	15	80	61		47	12	1	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	33	55	45				200	140	4	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	18	39	26		25		30	70	2	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	16	2		6	1	3	1
(3) Agricultural agents	41	2	1	13	4	6	2
(4) State extension workers	10			1		2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	2	1	4	4	4	2
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5						
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	115						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males Artificial Breeding	170						
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	3						
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	18	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	50						
(5) Controlling external parasites	61						
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites			5	40			
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES [1]

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wild-life (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	1	2	2
(3) Agricultural agents	10	6	3
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	20
(b) In the use of crop rotations	16
(c) With strip cropping	4
(d) In constructing terraces	4
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	4
(f) With contour farming of cropland	7
(g) In contouring pasture or range	10
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	8
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	1
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	3
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	5
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	3
(c) With selection cutting	3
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	2
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	1
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	1
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	12

[1] Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	1	1	1	1
(3) Agricultural agents	12	9	1	4 2½
(4) State extension workers	1	1		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	1	1
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	3
(b) Enterprise			
(c) Other			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (a) Farm inventory	8	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	
(b) General farm records	8		
(c) Enterprise records		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	10
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— (a) In developing a farm plan only	7	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	9
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	1		
(c) In analyzing the farm business	7	(i) With farm-labor problems	
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	20

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (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				1
(3) Agricultural agents				3
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				4
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 as 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				2

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Hom[illegible] products and foods (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			3	3				1/2	1		
(4) State extension workers				1							
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			4	4				3	4		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year											
88. Number of members [3] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) [1]	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$

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

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

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HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth

	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	18			
(2) 4-H Club agents	1½		2	1
(3) Agricultural agents	3		6	1
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4		3	1
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	14			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	4
(b) Remodeling dwellings	21
(c) Installing sewage systems	8
(d) Installing water systems	4
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	30
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	22
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	3
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	13
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	20
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	4
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

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

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	11	10	3	3
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	7	2	3
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

115. Number of families assisted this year—

(a) In improving diets	
(b) With food preparation	20
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production [1]	30
(1) Of vegetables	30
(2) Of fruits	
(3) Of meats	
(4) Of milk	
(5) Of poultry and eggs	
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	50
(e) With butter or cheese making	1
(f) With food preservation problems [1]	
(1) Canning	40
(2) Freezing	100
(3) Drying	
(4) Storing	
(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	
(j) In canning according to a budget	
(k) With child-feeding problems	
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	10,699	15,017	2,991
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried [2,5]	356	4	
4. Cured [3,4]			28,032
5. Stored	139	6,362	926
6. Frozen [4]	1,454	1,786	5,621
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			

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

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned			
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried [2,5]			
4. Cured [3,5]			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen [4]			

(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	2
(n) With first-aid or home nursing	1
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards	
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management [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		64		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				42
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		7		1
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		40		

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 of—
- (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

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 225
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles 94
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing 35
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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

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

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

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

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

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities 2

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

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

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

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

[1] The home—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.

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	11		8		12.5	Acres
139. Other cereals wheat + barley	2		2		2.5	Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	1		1		1	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1		1		.1	Acres
144. ~~Cotton~~ watermelons + cantaloupes	~~1~~		~~0~~			Acres
145. Tobacco	3		3		1.9	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	3		5		97,000 sq. ft.	~~Acres~~
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	1		1		3	Acres
150. Poultry (including ~~turkeys~~) chicks	~~0~~		~~0~~			Birds
151. Dairy cattle	~~4~~ 19		~~8~~ 14		3	Animals
152. Beef cattle	2		1		1	Animals
153. Sheep	1		1		7	Animals
154. Swine feb pigs	~~8~~ 22		~~4~~ 15		11	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. ~~Rabbits~~ Brood Sow	~~1~~		~~1~~		12	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					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	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, ~~tractor~~ Other methods Electricity	+		+		12	Articles made
					25	Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking						Meals planned
						Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
165a. Child care					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
166. Clothing		42		38	136	Garments made
					31	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement Sewing Lamps						Rooms
					15	Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others Calf + Heifer	~~15~~		~~11~~		x x x x 2 x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	~~79~~ 71	62	~~52~~ 52	38	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP[1]

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

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys[2] 60 (b) Girls[2] 62

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys[3] 40 (b) Girls[3] 38

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys 59 (b) Girls 62

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys 1 (b) Girls

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys 47 (b) Girls 51

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.. (a) Boys 13 (b) Girls 11

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	30	38
2d	6	12
3d	8	4
4th	7	1
5th	8	4
6th	1	2
7th		
8th		
9th		
10th and over		

181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
10 and under	9	9
11	10	5
12	7	12
13	8	8
14	7	10
15	7	10
16	5	7
17	6	
18	1	1
19		
20 and over		

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

(a) Judging	4	(f) Fire and accident prevention	14
(b) Giving demonstrations	24	(g) Wildlife conservation	6
(c) Recreational leadership		(h) Keeping personal accounts	
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health		(j) Soil and water conservation	6
		(k) Forestry	6

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

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

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

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

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

[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 older youth	Bees (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	16
(3) Agricultural agents		6	37
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents										1	
(2) 4-H Club agents	1	2				1	3		2		
(3) Agricultural agents	8	6	2	1	10	2	6	1	12		
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	2	1	4	4	2	1	4		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	2			1				9		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	3	12	1		6	4	13		2		

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."

4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.

5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

   A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

   A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

   The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.

9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

11. *Farmers* (or *families*) *assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:

    (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
    (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
    (3) Participation in extension activities.
    (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
    (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.

12. A *4–H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

13. *4–H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

14. *4–H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

15. A *project leader, local leader,* or *committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.

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