

NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

E. L. PHILLIPS - COUNTY AGENT

MATHERS COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1947

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## T O P I C OF AGRICULTURE

Mathews County is in the Tidewater area of Virginia. It is nearly surrounded by salt water; being bound on the north by the Piankatank River, on the east by Chesapeake Bay and on the south by North River and Mobjack Bay. Rivers, harbors and inlets extend inland so that not a point in the county is over one mile from salt water. The land is flat, averaging between six and eight feet above sea level. Elkton is the chief soil type.

The farms in Mathews County are small. Approximately 90 per cent of the farmers earn most of their living on their farms. These farms average about 30 acres per farm. General crops are raised on these farms supplemented with potatoes and snap beans as cash crops. These larger farms are practically all located in the northwest section of the county. These farmers, also, have the few commercial poultry flocks in the county.

Approximately 70 per cent of the farms in the county are very small, ranging from three to ten acres. These producers raise a few chickens for home consumption, one to three hogs for their own pork supply and about every third family owns one or two milk cows. Corn, wheat and hay are raised to help feed their stock and poultry. These producers are producers of sea food primarily and their farm products are for their own use.

There are three small beef farms, two large general farms, one large purebred guernsey farm, three small commercial peach orchards, and several commercial flower farms in the county. These with the above mentioned farms comprise the agricultural activities in Mathews County.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Mathews County Board of Agriculture has twenty-four members consisting of twelve professional workers and twelve community committeemen. The County Board has a chairman, vice-chairman and a secretary. Each of the five communities is subdivided into neighborhoods of from ten to twenty families each with a man and woman leader for each neighborhood. The Board of Agriculture decides on agricultural policies, sets up goals and assists with the plan of work.

The Professional Workers' Council consists of the following members: Representative of U. S. Employment Service, Superintendent of Schools, Representative of Soil Conservation Service, White and Colored Vocational Agricultural Instructors, Representative of Farmers Home Administration, White and Colored Vocational Agricultural Instructors, Representative of Production and Marketing Administration, County Welfare Supervisor, Key Banker and County Agent. The Professional Workers' Council elects officers each year. They work out suggestive policies, goals, plans and methods of procedure for the consideration of the County Board of Agriculture. They also assist in administering certain programs.

Other organizations and groups in the county are contacted as necessary during the year to solicit suggestions and possible cooperation in carrying out the agricultural program in the county. The following groups were contacted during the year for these purposes: Ruritan Club, Parent-Teachers Association, Welfare Department, Garden Club, Woman's Clubs, county recreational organizations, ministerial association, other church groups, and chorus and other music groups.

## PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THIS AREA

Approximately 70 per cent of the rural people own very small farms. They receive their chief income from sea food and sources other than agriculture. They take much pride in their well kept homes and land. However, because their primary interest is not agriculture it is extremely difficult to present advanced agricultural information attractive to them.

They limit their reading of agricultural literature to that which has local interest. They do desire to produce a better crop or larger hog than their neighbors and have a tendency to publicize unusual accomplishments.

The tactics used to furnish information to producers were based on characteristics of the people and conditions as we found them.

Approximately 70 per cent of the farm families of the county were visited during the year. During these visits as many phases of agriculture as possible were discussed. Ideas and confidences were exchanged.

Producers in each community who were doing a good job or who wished to do a good job in any phase of agriculture were sought for. These producers were assisted in their efforts. They were informed as to the virtues of their improvements. They were inspired as tactfully as possible to spread the good news. This method of publicity was particularly effective in this county where there is no rural mail delivery so every family has to go to the local post office and county store for mail and provisions. At these daily gatherings any unusual efforts or results were bound to get a thorough discussing and hearing.

A regular column was written in the local weekly paper. This column was used for chatty news, personal interest stories, reports of meetings, accomplishments and at times straight information. This column was widely read.

Meetings were called only when definite problems requiring detailed information needed discussing. Personal and circular letters were kept at a minimum and carefully written to get desired results. Demonstrations were used when and where results were outstanding or better methods could be shown.

The 4-H Clubs furnished a splendid channel for furnishing information. Local clubs, schools, churches, etc., offered good opportunities and sources for promoting certain phases of the program for better rural living.

There are many indications of a satisfactory advancement in more progressive agriculture in the county. Thinking people are commenting on improvements in methods of farming and general results of programs designed for better rural living. They are recognizing the benefits of the work done through the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies which function in this area.

#### AGRONOMY

##### I. Fertilizer

There were three chief problems relative to the use of fertilizer for more economical production: First, a general lack of knowledge of effects of the available elements in commercial fertilizers; second, general misuse of fertilizers; and third, certain fertilizer elements were not available when needed.

To help solve these problems every effort was made to give information concerning the effects of the elements purchased in fertilizers. Crops which showed the lack of certain elements were compared with plants which were supplied with the elements.

Testing soils for acidity and necessary elements were encouraged. Producers were urged to increase fertilizer applications and to place the fertilizers properly. The time of fertilizing certain crops received considerable attention. In this section, it is the general practice to depend upon top-dressing grains in the spring with nitrates. No fertilizer is used at the time of seeding chiefly because of the lack of proper machinery on the small farms.

On several fields where a grain and fertilizer drill was used, fertilizer was applied at seeding time except on a small strip. In these same fields applications of nitrate of soda were applied on February 15 on part of the fields and on March 15 on the other parts. Good results were obtained where the fall fertilizing was done, but no definite results could be noted on the nitrate tests. These fields were called to the

attention to all who wished to visit them.

One of the noted effects of the results of information furnished was the increased demand for fertilizers high in potash. The need for more potash could be seen in many crops.

Much more fertilizer was used during the year on pastures and cover crops to be used as green manure.

Dealers were contacted several times during the year to urge them to purchase sufficient quantities of fertilizer with the proper analysis. Assistance was given the dealers to help secure nitrates when these were difficult to get.

Approximately 25 per cent more fertilizer was purchased from the dealers in the county than last year. Many county leaders expressed their belief that the use of fertilizer is being better understood. Dealers say more producers are asking for fertilizer by analysis instead of by corn, garden or some other crop fertilizer. Considerably more fertilizer would have been purchased if desired kinds were available.

## II. Lime

There were two chief problems relative to the use of lime. There is still a misunderstanding of the functions of lime in the soil and a prejudice by some toward ground limestone.

Fields in nearly every section of the county were used as lime-use demonstrations. Many of these fields had portions on which lime had not been applied. Some fields were completely covered with lime but the results were quite evident. The owners of these fields were trained as leaders to urge neighbors to note the results.

The two demonstrations which were to show the results of different kinds of lime (ground limestone, oyster shell lime and hydrated lime) were not carried out because the proper lime was not available at time desired.

There was approximately 25 per cent increase in lime used in the county in 1947 over 1946.

### III. Crops

The sandy loam soils of Mathews County are relatively low in minerals necessary for plant growth but because of the long growing season and the normally adequate and well-distributed rainfall, high yields may be obtained by good management.

Improper preparation of soils is one of the more common errors made here. This is greatly due to the lack of proper machinery on the small farms. This is also true for cultivating practices. Producers are urged to plow deeper, disc and harrow more, and to harrow corn, soybeans and grains after they are up. Several producers have been assisted in securing and adjusting cultivating tools.

#### 1. Corn

The county agent has failed to find local open-pollinated corn which is better than adapted hybrid varieties. Producers were given results of past performance of the recommended varieties of hybrid corn. Dealers were urged to secure the recommended varieties of seed. Producers were given results of experiments concerning different amounts and kinds of fertilizer and number of plants per acre required for highest production. This information helped to guide producers in their planting and fertilizing program.

Dealers stated a 50 per cent increase in amount of hybrid corn seed sold in 1947 over 1946 sales. They also stated producers insisted on recommended varieties more than previously.

Four hybrid corn demonstrations were located in the county. These were publicized so producers could visit the fields to compare varieties. No accurate measurements of yields were made. Several small fields of hybrid corn were measured for approximate yields. These ranged from 90 bushels to 126 bushels per acre.

The county agent located good fields of hybrid corn in all sections of the county and helped to have these publicized. One outstanding field which yielded over twice as much as had been previously raised there gave a good demonstration of not only hybrid corn but the benefits of lime, green manure

crops and ample fertilizer. Previously open-pollinated corn had been raised in this field and fair quantities of fertilizer had been used. Previous to the crop this year, lime was applied, crimson clover was turned under and fertilizer was used. The farmer was thoroughly sold on better soil management as well as hybrid corn. This project was discussed completely in the local post office and store by the producer who had until this year been a leader against hybrid corn and lime.

Many producers were assisted in the county during the cultivating period. More fields were harrowed after corn was up. The county agent showed the producer the torn roots caused by improper cultivation and assisted in adjusting the cultivators in the fields.

Considerable assistance was given both dealers and producers in securing scarce nitrate fertilizer for side-dressing and top-dressing. Information was given for using these newer fertilizers with which producers were unfamiliar.

Storing corn received considerable attention. More soft and damaged corn was harvested this fall than usual. Producers were assisted in proper storage problems, also, proper use of DDT to prevent weevil damage was advised.

## 2. Small Grains

The chief problems relative to raising small grains in Mathews County are: Use of varieties not best suited to the areas; use of uncleaned and untreated seed; poor preparation of soil before planting; not using fertilizers at planting time; and top-dressing with nitrates late in spring.

Last winter was a very hard winter on grains. Varieties which have a tendency to winter kill were damaged very noticeably. This probably did more than years of recommending of better varieties would do to get producers to change to better varieties this fall.

Two methods were used to urge the planting of better varieties. The experiments at the nearest experimental plots were visited and special emphasis was made in information sent to producers by news articles and letters. In these

articles producers were invited to visit specified fields for comparison. Local dealers were urged to procure recommended varieties of seed. Even so, these varieties were not sufficient in quantity to meet the demand. Dealers stated producers had never before insisted on desired varieties as they did this year. They also examined the tags in the seed bags to check varieties, weed, seed germination, etc.

Two result demonstrations were available relative to time of applying nitrate of soda as a top-dressing. The results were not evident enough for a good demonstration.

The producers on the smaller farms have no machinery for applying fertilizer on small grain fields. Some are now mixing fertilizer with manure before spreading. Some spread by hand but others wait until a spreader can be hired from a custom worker. Considerably more fertilizer is being applied to the soil by some means. Dealers report over 25 per cent more fertilizer sold this fall with small grain seed orders than last.

Several producers agreed to purchase and seed certified Yabart wheat this fall to be planted for certification next year. Because of the small quantity of seed available, only one producer will raise certified seed. We hope by this method to have better wheat seed for local use.

### 3. Cover Crops

Cover crops used for green manure is a fairly well established practice in the county. The problems involved in this practice are: Cover crops often seeded too late for best results; cover crops often hindered because of poor preparation of soil and dry hot days after planting; producers attempt to raise crimson clover in acid soils; and producers wait too long in spring to turn under the green crops.

Seed was obtained early this year so producers could get the seed when needed for earlier seeding. Producers were urged to use better seeding practices so the small plants would not be killed by hot dry spells. The county agent advised the Production and Marketing Administration

personnel in the county to urge producers to secure lime through their program before attempting to seed crimson clover on soils which had not been limed in several years. Producers were urged to turn their green manure crop earlier in the spring so the crop would decay before the following crop was planted and so corn could be planted earlier, as late corn is not desirable in this area.

Not as much legume winter cover crops were seeded this fall as was expected chiefly because high winds and heavy rainfall tangled the corn stalks so it was nearly impossible to seed these fields.

#### 4. Hay

Poor hay predominates in Mathews County. Producers have not yet become good-hay conscious. Soybean hay is the most common. Not once in three years can soybeans be cured well in this section. Lespedeza hay is often poor and full of rag weeds. Some fair hay is obtained from small grains. Some crimson clover is cut for early hay but that often gets wet before it is stored and it never keeps its good qualities long.

Producers were urged to seed better hay mixtures, fertilize their hay crops and harvest at proper season. The agent assisted many producers to select fields where alfalfa could be grown and then gave cultural information. Four alfalfa fields were used for demonstrations of proper seeding, fertilizing, liming and cutting. Producers were urged to supply livestock with better pastures over a longer period so as to lessen the need for hay.

The dealers who were contacted reported at least 100 per cent increase in sales of seed and seed mixtures for hay. Most mixtures asked for were those recommended by the county agent personally or in the regular column written in the local paper. Dealers sold approximately 75 per cent more alfalfa seed in 1947 than 1946.

#### 5. Pasture

The subject of pasture and hay was probably mentioned

in the county agent's news column more often than any other subject except possibly poultry. Poor pastures are the rule more than the exception here. This is because of improper seeding, insufficient fertilizer and lime.

The county agent assisted in getting several good pastures established in the county. They remained remarkably green and supplied splendid pasture even through the dry spell that put a stop to the average pasture here. These pastures were the talk in many post offices and drew a number of visitors.

Dealers reported the sale of between 75 and 100 per cent more pasture seed mixtures in 1947 than 1946, also, an increase of over 75 per cent more Ladino clover seed this year than last.

Producers were urged to lime, fertilize and clip their pastures, to seed supplementary summer and late fall pastures. It looks like some progress is being made.

#### IV. Drainage

The low flat land in Mathews County presents many problems. Drain ditches throughout the county have been neglected for years. In sections of the greatest drainage problems farms are small. Some are unoccupied or occupied by people not interested in raising crops. Where ditches run through the woods the renovation job is too expensive. These wood ditches are important as they connect field drainage ditches.

Producers were urged to bed their fields where this practice was advisable and to use any other practical method to get excess water off of their fields. Engineers were in the county to help work out a system of draining on a community basis but they could not suggest a program which could be worked out this year.

Arrangements are being made to, if feasible, get a drag line into the county to be used by individuals who wish it. One bull dozer was secured and used by approximately 20 producers during the year. Part of this work included renovating some of the shallower ditches. Two producers were assisted in securing small local road blades for bedding their fields and cutting shallow ditches.

## HORTICULTURE

## I. Home Gardens

Practically every farm and home in the county has a garden. The chief problems relative to good gardens are: insufficient organic matter in soils to produce good quality vegetables and to grow vegetables in dry seasons; lack of knowledge of the better adapted and disease-resistant varieties; inadequate insect and disease-control program by producers; not enough late summer and fall gardens.

Dealers were contacted early in the year and assisted in and urged to purchase adapted treated seed, also, given information relative to latest recommended spray and dusting materials needed in this section. The purpose was to have these on hand so the people who were unfamiliar with names and varieties would get better seeds and materials any way.

Producers were given information concerning the benefits of organic matter in gardens and how to supply and use organic matter in their gardens. Current information was furnished relative to varieties, planting dates, amount of seed needed, insect and disease control, amounts of fertilizer to use and analysis of fertilizer recommended for garden crops.

The community cannery program and extension program were coordinated to get more vegetables and fruits canned. The chief suppliers of locally raised plants were assisted on several occasions in order to supply better plants. Approximately 30 per cent more vegetables and fruits were canned in 1947 than 1946.

## II. Truck Crops

White potatoes gave the trucker more problems than any other truck crops. Yields were medium low, quality was fair to good and prices were uncertain. The dry spell during the earlier part of the growing season followed by excessive rains a short time before digging time caused confusion as to expected yields and preferred digging time.

Producers were informed concerning daily prices and shipments. They were also advised to ship only better quality potatoes in attractive packages. Some producers had trial plots of varieties other than cobbler which have long been the accepted potato in this area. Results of newer varieties were not conclusive as to actual economic value.

III. Fruits

Peaches are the only fruits raised commercially in this area. There are three small orchards in the county. The quality of the peaches is excellent and frosts seldom cause damage. Poor soil drainage is one of the chief problems of the fruit grower. Insects and diseases are serious problems of the home garden type of fruit producer.

Bedding the orchards has proven quite effective for growing healthier and longer living trees. Producers who wish to start small garden orchards are discouraged because of the difficulty of producing quality fruit without using a complete spray program.

One pruning demonstration was held in the county. General management of peach orchards was discussed at the same meeting. Growing peaches more extensively in the county has splendid possibilities.

IV. Small Fruit

Not enough small fruits are grown in Mathews County. Most small fruits do well here. Some excellent blackberries, boysenberries, and strawberries are raised. A few blueberries show promising results. Still very few home gardens raise these berries.

Information was furnished relative to soil management, better varieties and general cultural practice for berries. No definite increase in the amount of berries raised in the county is noted.

FORESTRY

Loblolly pine is grown extensively throughout the county. This variety grows rapidly here and can be the source of

substantially more income with proper management. It furnishes good lumber for building and boats. Thinnings make good fuel and many trees can be thinned out after they are large enough for pound poles. These poles always sell at a good profit.

Good seeding practices present one of the chief problems. Fire protection, estimating, seed trees and general management practices are not understood by the majority of the owners of woods properties and not too well by the county agent. There seems to still be considerable doubt even in the minds of specialists as to best methods of reseeding cut-over woods.

The county agent spent 11 days assisting 42 owners of timber land with problems pertaining to estimating, fire prevention, thinning, proper cutting and general management. There is need for a complete forestry program for Mathews County.

#### POULTRY

Poultry furnishes the chief source of food and cash income to the small farm families in Mathews County. These small flocks average about 50 laying hens per farm. Generally speaking the management of these small flocks is not good. Brooding facilities are poor or nonexistent, consequently, setting hens are used or chicks are purchased late in the season to avoid brooding during cold weather. Chicks run with old hens, home-made feeders are unsanitary and waste feed, parasites ravage many flocks, too much grain is fed, chicks are too often from inferior stock and producers lack the ability to cull properly.

The few producers who have larger flocks are generally good managers. Their chief problems are a lack of good cooling rooms and uncertain market outlet.

The small flock owners being primarily sea food producers do but little reading about agriculture and do not attend agricultural meetings. Information concerning poultry production was furnished producers more consistently through

the year than any other phase of agriculture. Farm visits proved the most effective method of furnishing information to the small flock producers. Working with the 4-H Club flocks also assisted in improving poultry production in some cases.

The larger flock owners were benefited through the meetings and demonstrations provided through the Tri-County Poultry organization. This organization made it possible to get able speakers and to visit farms where better methods are used.

Most of the goals set up were attained. Many small flock owners were visited at which time all phases of poultry production were discussed. More requests were received this year than during previous years concerning sources of good chicks, feeding methods, building plans, etc. There is much to be done to improve poultry production in the county.

#### DAIRYING

The approximately 600 dairy cows scattered throughout Mathews County are family cows. The breeding of these cows averages fairly high because they originated chiefly from the registered guernsey herd in the county. Fairly good bulls are located in the county to keep the breeding on a relatively high scale. Poor hay and pastures plus poor feeding practices keep production down and cause nutritional troubles.

The program during the year was aimed at better pastures and hay by seeding good mixtures, supplying supplementary pastures for summer, fall and early spring grazing and producing better quality hay. Producers were urged to feed balanced ration to get more milk per cow and to lessen nutritional disturbances. A formula for a mineral mixture was furnished producers and dealers to help prevent nutritional diseases.

Seventy-two cattle were tested in the spring for tuberculosis and bangs diseases. There were no reactors of

either disease. There have been no reactors in the past several years. Producers were informed of the danger of purchasing cattle from outside sources which may bring these and other diseases into the county.

Because of the difficulty of getting the services of a veterinarian and the high cost of veterinarian services, a plan was devised so a veterinarian would be available to all owners of livestock and pets at a minimum cost. Producers were asked to notify the county agent's office if they needed any veterinary services which could be done within a few weeks. After receiving sufficient requests, a day would be set for the veterinarian to come to the county to attend to all the needs. By this means many animals received examination and treatment. Because of these contacts it was possible to get the veterinarian for emergency calls also at a cheaper rate.

Since dealers reported approximately 100 per cent increase in the sale of pasture and hay seed mixtures and more fertilizer sales for these crops, we believe the whole dairy program is improving considerably.

One producer was assisted in a complete dairy building and dairy farm project.

#### LIVESTOCK

##### I. Swine

Swine problems in the county require more of the agent's time than the number of swine would seem to warrant. This is due to the fact the agent does most of the vaccinating for cholera in the county.

There are three reasons the county agent does the vaccinating: First, there is no veterinarian available to do this job; second, it is very difficult to get a producer who owns only two or three hogs to learn to vaccinate his and his neighbor's hogs; third, when the agent is called to vaccinate, he has the opportunity to discuss many other phases of agriculture with producers who would otherwise seldom consult with a county agent.

Feeding practices, parasite control and general management of swine present many problems. Corn and mill feed are widely used as the only hog ration fed during the year. Hogs are kept in small, filthy pens. Worms are prevalent. Poor stock are purchased by many as there are very few quality brood sows in the county.

All producers were furnished charts showing comparative cost of producing swine on corn and mill feed and a balanced ration. Producers were given information concerning the use of phenothiazine and sodium fluoride to eradicate worms. The agent urged producers to feed green feed daily.

We believe some method should be worked out to demonstrate the results of feeding just corn as compared to feeding a balanced ration. This may be done next year.

## II. Horses, Beef and Sheep

Horses, beef and sheep received only routine attention during the year. Emphasis was placed on better hay and pastures. One producer was assisted with plans for a hay drier for a beef barn. Several sick horses were treated by the county agent.

## 4-H CLUB WORK

There were six 4-H Clubs in Mathews County with a total membership of 86 boys and 71 girls enrolled at the beginning of the year. It was necessary to drop 28 members during the year because of unsatisfactory project work. This left a total of 69 boys and 70 girls enrolled at the end of the year.

Poor project work and lack of working leaders present the two chief problems in 4-H Club work in the county. Boys who can take a skiff out in the water and make as much in a few days crabbing or helping their fathers oyster and fish as they can with a farm project all season find farm projects pretty unattractive. To get a person interested in the general welfare of young people is not too difficult but a 4-H Club leader should be pretty definitely interested in agriculture as a worthy vocation. In all of Mathews County there is to the best of my knowledge, only one native man who has taken advanced scholastic work in agriculture during the past 12 years. I state this as an indicator of the

general attitude our people have toward agriculture. Because of this very attitude and because a very large proportion of the families in the county own farm land, the necessity of good 4-H Club work is possibly greater than in other sections. Securing acceptable leaders under these conditions seems almost impossible.

Two methods were used during the year to get better project work done. Two project leaders were selected from the members of each club to assist in getting better work done and keeping records up to date. A portion of each meeting was allocated to this phase of the program. The results were far from perfect but the interest in project work was much greater than during the past few years and the 68 per cent completions of projects was much higher than in recent years.

The second method used was to drop from the club any members who were not carrying out acceptable project work. The decision as to which members to drop was made by the county agent, the project leaders and members concerned. The advisability of dropping certain members was not always too easy to decide because some of these members were receiving some training which would help them in later life.

The December meeting of each club was devoted to discussing ways and means of developing a better club, suggesting goals and itemizing the phases of club work to be emphasized in the monthly meetings.

The goals decided upon were as follows: 1. To have nine regular business and instructional meetings during the school year. 2. To have a program committee for each club who would be responsible for the recreational period of approximately 15 minutes per meeting. 3. To require each member to have a project and record of that project kept up to date. 4. 70 per cent completion of projects. 5. Select two junior project leaders for each club whose

duty would be to check on progress of the projects and records and to encourage better project work. 6. To sponsor a 4-H Club Sunday. 7. To have a high percentage of members participating in contests. 8. To have as many members as were eligible to attend summer camp and short course. 9. To help sponsor a fair and achievement program. 10. To have the best club year to date.

Practically all of the goals were reached. All of the junior project leaders were selected. They functioned rather well. Sixty-eight and two-tenths per cent of the members completed their projects. Several others completed their work but failed to keep acceptable records. Approximately 165 members and friends attended the 4-H Club Sunday program. Forty-six members participated in the contests. Eighteen members, two leaders, and the county agent attended 4-H Camp. No achievement program has as yet been held because of certain circumstances. Plans are being made to have such a program though it will now necessarily be in the 1948 program year.

We feel that in several phases of the program we have progressed in 4-H Club work. We had less members than usual but this was chiefly due to higher standards which eliminated some members and would-be members. There were several more members eligible for contest prizes than in recent years.

There is much to be done in Mathews County to improve 4-H Club work. No doubt much can be done through the clubs to promote more economical production, general agricultural consciousness and improved recreational, social and spiritual standards.

#### COOPERATING WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Relatively few veterans required assistance in agriculture in Mathews County during the year. Nine veterans received assistance relative to agricultural training, purchasing farms, securing necessary equipment and building materials and general farm management problems. Most returning veterans continued in their previous sea food production jobs.

The only members of the U.S. D. A. Council residing in the county are the Chairman of the Production and Marketing Administration and teachers of agriculture and Home Economics. These agencies assisted in county plans and suggestion policies and goals for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. Members residing out of the county had full schedules which prevented their cooperation to a large extent.

The Farmers Home Administration representative used the county agent's office as a meeting place. The county agent assisted at meetings, advised relative to officers and loans. Producers were also assisted in making loans. Very few producers in the county found the assistance of this organization necessary in their business during recent years.

The cooperative efforts of Production and Marketing Administration and the Extension Service in the county have been excellent and have done much for agriculture in Mathews County.

The county agent was present and assisted in all but one of the county committee meetings and all of the community committee meetings and planning meetings held in the county. Producers were advised concerning the benefits derived from Production and Marketing Administration program and assisted with problems relative to P.M.A. services. The P. M. A. program in the county made certain desirable plans for the county possible. For instance lime spread in the field cost farmers \$7.00 per ton in the county. On the other hand the soil is quite acid here and lime is very necessary for economical production. Through the P. M. A. it was possible for farmers to get their lime at a reasonable cost. The story would be similar for several other practices.

#### FARM LABOR

Laborers for farm work have been very hard to get and the wages were too high for economical production. Sea food production has been quite profitable so available laborers were obtained for this type of work at wages too high for farm production. The small producers were able to hire most

of their heavy tillage jobs done by tractors and tractor equipment. Potato and snap beans pickers were mostly brought in by trucks from neighboring counties. By these methods most of the farm jobs were accomplished.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### I. Labor-Saving Show

The State Extension Service and Emergency Farm Labor Program, County Extension workers and interested cooperators displayed over 100 farm and home labor-saving equipment and ideas on October 1, 1947. The 687 people who attended this display got a lot of good ideas about ways of saving steps around the farm and home. They also learned much about better planning and managing. One of the greater values of this display was the better understanding the people got of the almost innumerable ways Extension Service and other agencies are equipped and ready to serve them. A total of 1140 requests were made for literature relative to almost all phases of agriculture practiced in the county.

##### II. Social and Economic Work

This report would not be complete without it including the work the county agent has done relative to social and religious activities. During the year the agent has organized three church choruses and one vocal quartet. The double quartet organized last year is still meeting every other week to practice. These music groups assisted in programs throughout the county with many programs conducted by church groups, P. T. A's., schools and clubs.

The county agent organized a county-wide program to promote the education of the people of the county relative to alcoholic liquors.

The county agent assisted in the organization designed for getting certain waterways deepened. Should this project be completed it is estimated the sea food production in these areas would be at least double the present amount.

It is extremely difficult to evaluate these phases of our work. We feel it has helped to improve the social, spiritual and economic conditions in the county. It certainly has helped to gain the confidence of the people in our efforts toward better rural living.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance and cooperation given by the entire County Board of Agriculture, the County Board of Supervisors, the County Superintendent of Schools, the principals of schools, the 4-H Club leaders, Representatives of other Federal Agencies, Ministerial Association, the local paper, the local clubs and many friends of the Extension Service is acknowledged at this time. Without the friendly understanding and cooperative spirit of these organizations and friends the work of the Extension Service in the county could not be successful.

## RAMBLINGS OF A COUNTY AGENT

By E. L. Phillips

Do you remember that beautiful plate of onions showed by Mrs. Leonard Handy that took first prize at the fair last year? They looked like they came out of a store show window. I called on Mr. and Mrs. Handy a few days ago to see how their onions were keeping and to get some first hand information about growing and keeping onions. One of the benefits of a fair is the opportunity of learning from each other's experiences.

Mr. Handy took me up into the attic where the onions were stored. He had them laid out on a net stretched from four upright pieces. Those onions certainly were a delight to look at. We found three or four soft and about the same number of sprouts. The rest were as solid as could be. I took a couple to bring to the office for people to see.

Of course I had to know all about those onions, so I began to ask questions. Mr. Handy took the back seat and Mrs. Handy took over the wheel for a while. She got out a note book about the size of a medium large diary. There was no guess work from then on. She had the place and time she ordered her different seeds; also, the varieties of vegetables and addresses of the seed dealers. She could tell me when they planted and harvested.

That looks like a splendid record for any one to keep. It would take a lot of guess work out of gardening. Anyway, these onions were the Espanola variety. They were raised from seed planted March 13. The small plants were thinned to the proper distance. The plants which were pulled were transplanted. They said they could not keep those raised from sets. The garden received a heavy application of barnyard manure and plowed early. Hen manure was applied very lightly but often. When the tops fell over, the onions were pulled and they were left in the sun the rest of the day. Then they were kept in a shed until completely dry after which they were stored in the attic. Mr. and Mrs. Handy said they had fair success with other varieties when planted from seed but preferred the Espanola.

Mr. Handy showed me the pantry where I saw a splendid array of canned vegetables, fruits, and meats. Then he said he had something in the garden to show me.

I do not remember of having seen any larger celery anywhere than they had. This celery had been banked with a plow but was not covered enough to keep them from freezing so the outside stalks were pithy. The hearts were still delicious.

I have been wondering how celery would do in the county. Until now I had not seen any real nice plants. Mrs. Handy said she sowed the celery seed on April 3rd. The plants were transplanted in the garden when they were large enough. It looks like we can raise good celery in the county where there is lots of humus to supply plant food and hold moisture.

One other thing which interested me at the Handy's ranch was their nicely arranged house. Mr. and Mrs. Handy had designed their own house. When Mr. Handy invited me upstairs to see the onions. It looked like we would have to put a ladder to a window from the outside because I certainly saw no stairway inside. Mr. Handy reached up and pulled open a trap door and down came a stairs as slick as you please. That's a good trick to save space and heat.

I enjoyed the visit I had with our neighbors and became inspired to do a little better job of gardening than I had before. I hope the information I can pass on will be of as much help to others as it will be to me.

Tri-County Poultry Meeting: In my opinion the all-day Tri-County Poultry meeting which will be held at the Botetourt High school on February 20 should be the best held in this area for many a year. Some of the best authorities in the eastern part of the United States will be present to help us discuss our problems. There will be a free dinner too. We can not afford to miss this meeting.

## NEWS ARTICLE

## RAMBLINGS

## OF A COUNTY AGENT

By E. L. Phillips

Poultry producers from Gloucester, Mathews and Middlesex Counties had a very interesting and instructive meeting at Mr. Henry Hutcheson's farm, Gloucester, Va., Thursday, August 7.

Mr. L. M. Walker, Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, gave a very enlightening talk concerning, "Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories." His figures relative to the work done during 1946 at the laboratories at Richmond and Harrisonburg revealed the good done for procedures in the State.

Mr. Walker favored establishing similar but smaller laboratories throughout the state thereby making it possible for more producers to have the advantages of correct diagnosis of diseases in time to act effectively. He, also, advised producers to follow more closely the good management practices they already know so as to market better quality products and get more economical production.

Mr. Marshall E. Coe, Assistant Poultry Husbandman, of Blacksburg, spoke briefly on quality products. He emphasized healthy birds, gathering eggs often, clean eggs, graded eggs, neat packages and general good management.

Mr. Robert Hutcheson demonstrated fowl pox vaccinating. He used the needle method showing how to hold the bird, kind of needle to use and advantages of cleanliness and speed while vaccinating.

Mr. Coe demonstrated proper culling. He called attention to the necessity of constantly culling out of non-producers. His demonstration covered the points necessary to observe for selecting the birds producing at the present time, and selecting birds which have produced over different periods of time and intensity of production.

The group then went over the poultry plant where they saw well arranged laying houses with deep litter, pullets on range with range houses, an egg cooling cellar and a pit for disposing of dead birds. I was particularly interested in the whole plant because everything was home made and within the means of anyone who wants to raise poultry.

After the talks and the walk around the poultry farm, you can imagine what we did to watermelons which were meted out in generous portions before we left for home. This is the type of meeting which any producer can attend profitably. We get new ideas and an opportunity to ask any questions which have been puzzling to us.

**Fall Gardens:** The weather is just right for preparing for good fall gardens. Following is a list of vegetables to be planted soon and the amount per 100 feet in the row: snap beans, 1½ pounds; beets, 2 oz.; broccoli, 65 plants; cabbage, 60 plants, carrots, 1 oz.; celery 130 plants; radishes 1 oz.; rutabagas, 1 oz.; spinach 1½ oz.; Chinese Cabbage, ¼ oz.; collards, 1 oz.; possibly sweet corn, 1/3 lb.; lettuce, ¼ oz.; try peas, 1½ pound; turnips, 1 oz.; and turnip salad, 1 oz.

Get the bugs before they get the plants. Rotenone ¼ per cent dust or 5 per cent for spraying is best for Mexican bean beetle and many other insects. A 3 per cent Nicotine dust or Black Leaf 40 spray gets the plant lice. Sabodilla dust 20 per cent will kill the Harlequin cabbage bug and squash bugs which are so hard to kill and do so much damage.

**Small Grains:** Time to seed fall grains is not far off. The wise farmer selects his grain seed as carefully as he selects seed corn or livestock. Now is the time to contact your dealer or other source of supply so you may be sure of the seed you really want instead of the kind he may have on hand. Your County Agent has a list of recommended varieties and strains. Those who have visited demonstrations of grain varieties realize the value of adapted seed.

**Hybrid Corn:** Interest is again on its way up concerning comparisons of hybrid varieties and open pollinated varieties. Only by close observation can a farmer choose the kind of corn which will come

nearest giving him best results. Stalk strength, disease, insect injury, keeping quality, palatability as well as average yield must enter into the final decision. The County Agent would appreciate it if producers would notify him of any interesting comparisons in their fields or cribs. That is the way we help get facts and opinions to improve our industry and welfare.

## NEWS ARTICLE

## 4-H Club Sunday Observed in Mathews

MATHEWS — The theme of a program presented by members of Mathews County 4-H Clubs at Mathews Baptist Church recently was "Jesus, Our Guide For Abundant Living".

The program opened with an organ prelude by Miss Allen. The call to worship, "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man", set the tempo for the rest of the program.

The hymn, "Stand Up, Stand Up For Jesus", was followed by a statement of the purpose of the meeting by the County Agent. The first talk by a club member, "My Head To Clearer Thinking", made by Mary Phillips, pointed out the tremendous problems facing youth today and how we must develop clear thinking if we are to serve our country, the whole world, and our God by helping all to live more abundantly.

Willis Ward gave a talk: "My Heart to Greater Loyalty", reminding that homes, schools, churches, social institutions and government were the fruits of Christ's teaching. These institutions have given us much and we must be loyal to them and develop ourselves into better leaders for a great world.

Lou Anne Ebling read the poem, "Thou Hast Made The World So Beautiful". This poem tells how God not only gave birds wings to soar but also gave them song. Bowers of green filled with beautiful roses were not enough. God gave them perfume. God gave men souls and ability to enjoy all nature, but that was not enough. He gave them love.

Gloria Kemp told of some of the ways Jesus used his hands. How he fed the multitudes, calmed the tempestuous waves, blessed the children and healed the sick. She told how we should follow the example of Jesus by training ourselves to serve others and guide them into deeper spiritual life.

Selma Jean Mitchem and Joyce Jenkins sang that beautiful old hymn, "Have Thine Own Way, Lord." This hymn fitted into the whole theme and enriched the program.

Stanley Brownley pointed out the difference between strong, healthy, well kept projects compared to flowers, crops, and livestock which were sick from diseases and insects. He showed us how by keeping ourselves strong we can promote happiness to others not only in the present but in the future.

Rev. John H. Allen developed the theme by telling what we must do to live abundantly.

## RAMBLINGS

OF A COUNTY AGENT

By E. L. Phillips

Sometimes I wonder if we pay enough attention to varieties when we plant our crops. A few days ago some of us went to the Williamsburg Experimental Station to look over the experiments on small grains, clovers, alfalfa and lime. The different varieties of small grains were of considerable interest to us.

We walked along a path beside the grain tests. They had 22 varieties of wheat, 16 varieties of winter oats, 19 varieties of spring oats and 12 varieties of barley test. They planted these different varieties in a series of small plots, each variety being planted in separate plots. This made it easy to compare the different varieties.

We could easily see the difference in height, lodging, smut, rust, mildew, winter kill, size and number of heads, etc. Of course the station will give the facts concerning all of these things at the time they are harvested. When we have a field of wheat, it may look good or bad but we do not know how another variety might have done under the same conditions.

Most of the farmers in Mathews plant redhart wheat. This year our redhart wheat looks none too good. All of the wheat varieties have had a hard time this season but redhart seems extra poor. At the test plots, redhart wheat looked like ours. Perhaps they would get a yield of 8 to 10 bushels per acre, while bahart a rather new variety looked like it may produce from 20 to 22 bushels per acre. Looking back over the past two years, I find that vahart averaged eleven bushels more per acre than redhard under the same conditions. That is enough extra wheat to pay for raising the wheat. Seems like we should get a lesson from this.

Similar differences were seen in oats and barley. They have a selection of alfalfa which is very promising for this section. Other alfalfa varieties showed weaknesses such as winter kill, poor seed germination and other things which make them poor bets for this section. The new strain looks like it may be just what we will want. Seed is not available yet, however, but it does give a good picture of the value of using seed adapted to our section.

It looks now like summer pasture may be pretty scarce for bossy. An acre of sweet sudan grass planted at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre should see her through the dry spell. Sudan grass should be planted as soon as possible. Sweet sudan grass gives more grazing, is more palatable and less subject to disease than common sudan. If you want to mix soybean and sudan, it is better to plant soybeans first then narrow in the sudan seed after the beans are well up or about 10 days after planting the soybeans. Either or both of these may be used for hay if they are not needed for pasture.

I can not help but believe we have not given DDT the proper chance to show its stuff around our buildings and livestock. Many people have told me DDT is no good for flies and mosquitoes but I have had others tell me of the splendid results they have

gotten. I am of the opinion DDT will just about get all the flies that bother the livestock and get into the house if it is used as it should be. Mix a 5 per cent DDT water suspension spray for buildings and wet the surface thoroughly. It takes about 1 gallon to spray 1000 square feet. Use a 2½ per cent solution on animals. Wet the animals through to the skin. This takes about a quart of spray per cow which is much more than we are inclined to use. Where a complete spray program has been tried out, animals needed spraying about every three weeks while the buildings need not over three applications per year.

People who handle a lot of cut flowers tell me if you cut flowers late in the afternoon and place them in a vase in a cool place for a few hours they will keep much better than if they are cut in the morning. Flowers should be cut with a sharp knife. Make a long slanting cut. Take all the leaves off that touch the water as they decay in the water.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Mathews, Virginia  
September 6, 1947



Dear Friend:

How would you like to go to a show where you can see all those gadgets, gimcracks and geegaws that you can make around the barn, chicken house and home that are so handy and will save you hundreds of steps each day?

There is going to be just such a show of over a hundred ideas, some in natural size some in miniature, all set up for you to see at the Mathews High School all day on Wednesday, October 1.

I saw this show at Blacksburg a few weeks ago and I wanted to get out my saw, hammer and screw driver and start making things for all over the place. But by the time I got home I could not think how to make many of them. At this show you can get drawings or blue prints to show you how to do the job so you will not forget.

I saw an old wash stand made up so it would help with several jobs. Now I wish I had not junked my old stand. They had a table on wheels that could be used as a writing table or you could pull out just like magic such things as dust cloths, furniture polish and what have you for house cleaning. After you made these things disappear, you could load it up with lunch, wheel it out on the cool back porch, pull out some side boards and presto lunch is served on it. It was handy all right.

You would be surprised what you can do with broom handles, coat hangers, etc. Home made automatic waterers and feeders for chickens and pigs, handy gates, tricky doors; I can not name them all but they are all there and they all will save you steps. Best of all you can make most of them yourself.

Draw a big red circle around Wednesday, October 1, on your calendar so you will have that day free to see this show. Watch the paper for more details. This can be the best, most profitable day you have spent in many a year and all free for nothing.

Yours very truly,

*E. L. Phillips*

E. L. Phillips  
County Agent

ELP:AH



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF VIRGINIA

EXTENSION SERVICE

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Mathews, Va.  
September 19, 1947



You??

"Now let me see, why in the world did I tie that string on my finger? Somebody told me to be sure to remember something. I should have tied a tag on it with full instructions. I guess I had better go back home and ask the Missus. No, I guess not. She is liable to put another crease in my hat.

I'm so all-fired busy I can't even remember anything any more. Busy, Busy! Busy!! That's it! I'm supposed to go to that show where they have all those ideas about saving time and steps and making hard jobs easy.

Let me see, Oh Yes! at the Mathews  
High School Auditorium on Wednesday,  
October 1, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

It's a good thing I had that memorandum in my pocket.

You know I'm going to that show. I bet I'll get some ideas I can use so I won't be so everlasting busy. The Missus and Jack said they were going and I'm going to see if neighbor Tom wants to go along with us."



Well, that's the way it goes sometimes neighbor.

*E. S. Phillips*, County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mathews, Va.  
August 15, 1947

EXTENSION SERVICE  
COUNTY AGENT WORK

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Dear Friend:

Several problems look us in the face each fall with question mark expressions. Some of these problems seem to delight in our confusion to solve them to our best advantage.

One of these problems is, which small grain to sow and which variety of grain. Soil which will produce 24 bushels of wheat per acre should produce 50 bushels of oats or 30 bushels of barley; or in pounds that means 1440 pounds of wheat, 1600 pounds of oats and 1440 pounds of barley. Which to sow depends on your needs, which grain your soil is best adapted to and the time you may be able to get your grains seeded.

I have in my office some pretty good data concerning varieties of grain best adapted to this area. I think we should pay more attention to varieties so as to get less smut, stronger straws and of course greater yields.

Soon we will hear all manner of arguments about different hybrid corn varieties and comparisons of these with our old fashioned corn. It is not easy to draw entirely correct conclusions. Different planting dates, amount of fertilizer, weak stalks, shelled corn per acre and insect and disease injury all add to our confusion. If you have any interesting comparisons to your place, I will be glad to look at them with you.

The crimson clover problem has more sides to look at than we sometimes realize. I like crimson clover as a winter cover crop better than any other providing conditions are right for crimson clover. Conditions: 1. Has the land grown really good crimson clover in recent years? 2. Has the land been limed within 3 years? Is the land reasonably well drained? Can I prepare the land for seeding before October 15? I like to seed crimson clover on land which has been broken up with a disc, harrow or diamond tooth cultivator as near the first of September as possible providing there is an abundance of moisture.

August and September are good months to get rid of lazy hens. August and September moulters are high and feed prices are too high to afford lazy hens. Eat them or ship them.

On October 1 there will be a large display at the High School auditorium of all manner of labor saving machinery, equipment, gadgets and what have you for the farm and in the home. Most of these will be prepared at Blacksburg but if you have a handy gadget you made yourself or your neighbor made, let's look it over together, maybe it will help make a good show and do some more neighbors some good in helping to cut down on foot work and the labor bill. By all means be prepared to visit the show. More of this later.

Many other problems are kicking around. They say two heads are better than one. Give me a call. That's what I'm for.

Yours very truly,

E. L. Phillips  
County Agent

ELP:AH

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural Colleges  
Cooperating

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

## 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 Mathews

### REPORT OF

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

4-H Club Agent. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

J. S. Phillips From Dec. 1, 1946 to December 1, 1947

Agricultural Agent. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_



### READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12	XXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults			240	XXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth			46	XXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office			110	XXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field			176	XXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work			859	859
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited			673	673
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		938	938
		(2) Telephone		690	690
9.	Number of news articles or stories published			46	46
10.	Number of bulletins distributed			274	274
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance of:				
	(1) Adult work				
	(b) Men leaders				
	(c) Women leaders				
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance of:				
	(1) Adult work				
	(b) Leaders				
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)				
	(a) Number			25	25
	(b) Total attendance			136	136
	(1) Adult work				
	(b) Total attendance				
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			2	2
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations				
	(1) Number			2	2
	(2) Total attendance			12	12
	(a) Number			1	1
	(b) Total attendance			24	24
16.	Tours conducted				
	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
17.	Achievement days held				
	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				

1. Include 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 7 and 8 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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES - Continued

17. Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
	(1) Farm women	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) 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				
		(b) Total attendance				
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.  
<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnic, 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)	961
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	692
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	66
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	57
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	114
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	19
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	707
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	76

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-II 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	(2) No. of members
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <i>Board of Agriculture</i>	(2) No. of members <i>24</i>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	(2) No. of members
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <i>County Council</i>	(2) No. of members <i>31</i>
(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	<i>128</i>	(b) Home demonstration		(c) 4-H Club	<i>31</i>	(d) Older youth	
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35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) *5*

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. *5*

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. *0*

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. *0*

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) *6* (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) *0*

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system. Men *54* Women *60*

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>63</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men <i>3</i>	(3) Older club boys	<i>0</i>
	(2) Women <i>65</i>		(2) Women <i>2</i>	(4) Older club girls	<i>0</i>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men <i>54</i>	(2) Women <i>60</i>	(3) Youth <i>0</i>
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men <i>9</i>	(2) Women <i>3</i>	

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) *5*

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men *63* (b) Women *65* (c) Youth *0*

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

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (c)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (d)	Total <sup>1</sup> (e)
47. Days devoted to line of work:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>38</i>
(4) State extension workers			<i>0</i>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County <i>7</i>		
	(2) Community <i>0</i>		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year. <i>67</i>			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen. <i>318</i>			

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstrationagents.										
(2) 4-H Club agents.										
(3) Agricultural agents.	2.5	10.7	4.5	19.8	14.8			17.8	11.2	1.0
(4) State extension workers.	.5			.5	.5				2.0	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	27	7	3	13	4			7	2	1
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.	8.7	31	16	76	43			33	15	2
(2) The use of lime.	3.3	9	6	74	39			30	29	3
(3) The use of fertilizers.	3.7	24	9	21	48			45	20	3
(4) Controlling plant diseases.	11	14	2	2	0			21	20	1
(5) Controlling injurious insects.	1.7	1.8	3	1	0			3.2	4.9	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.	9	6	0	13	16			9	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.	8	6	0	5	0			3	0	0

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horse and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents.							
(2) 4-H Club agents.							
(3) Agricultural agents.	20.5	3.5	2.0	34.0	9.2	35.0	0.5
(4) State extension workers.	1.0			.5	.5	1.0	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	5	5	5	5	5	5	1
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	2	0	0	2	2	2	1
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.	3	2	0	4	0	0	1
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.	3	1	0	6	0	0	1
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	51	xxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding.	2.5	1.0	7	74	4.7	3.7	0
(5) Controlling external parasites.	1.6	4	2	2.6	1.6	3.8	1
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.	2.3	1	4	2.2	2.4	3.5	4
(7) Controlling predatory animals.	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0

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

10-20074-2  
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES<sup>1</sup>**

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	19.5	7.0	1.3
(4) State extension workers.....	.5	.5	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	5	5	3
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	6	2	0

**Soil and Water—Continued**

**Forestry—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use.....	45	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	1
(b) In the use of crop rotations.....	27	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees.....	6
(c) With strip cropping.....	0	(c) With selection cutting.....	7
(d) In constructing terraces.....	0	(d) With production of naval stores.....	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	0	(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	0	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	2
(g) In contouring pasture or range.....	0	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	16
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	52		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	0	(1) <b>Wildlife—Continued</b>	
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	3	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	17	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, parks, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	8
(m) With irrigation.....	0	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	1
(n) With land clearing.....	3	(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	6
66. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year.....	9		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans t's year.....	12		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plan this year.....	6		

<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	1.0	2.5	1.0	3.0
	(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	5	5	5
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		0	10	2	9
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	0			
	(b) Enterprise	0			
	(c) Other	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	3			
	(b) General farm records	2			
	(c) Enterprise records	0			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—					
(a) In developing a farm plan only		94			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan		0			
(c) In analyzing the farm business		7			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements		2			
			75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued:		
			(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		8
			(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		4
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		39
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		0
			(i) With farm-labor problems		0
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		3

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, interests, trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, rating, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				1.3
	(4) State extension workers				0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					5
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					6
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems					2
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					2

\* 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

83. Days devoted to line of work by—	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth										
	(a) General	(b) Grain and hay	(c) Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	(d) Dairy products	(e) Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	(f) Fruits and vegetables	(g) Cotton	(h) Forest products	(i) Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	(j) Home products and crafts	(k) Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	3.3	0.7		0.7	0.3	1.0		0.5			0.5
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5		5	2	5		2			3
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6										
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year	0										
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year	1										
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	650										10
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>2</sup>	\$66,000										
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		16		6	3	26		4			7
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question		\$1700		\$460	\$1200	\$6000		\$1600			\$12,000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or load-lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities in movement programs <sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											2
99. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>2</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											1
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>2</sup> conducted this year											

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

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

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

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT					
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		The house, furnishings, and grounds (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5		5	5
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		5		5	5
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		Rural Electrification—Continued			
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		Rural Electrification—Continued			
106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		Rural Electrification—Continued			
107. Number of families assisted this year in—		Rural Electrification—Continued			
108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		Farm Buildings—Continued			
109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued			
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued			
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued			

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					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		16.2	3.0	.5	1.0
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	5	2	5
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		8	4	4	9
115. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) In improving diets	15	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(b) With food preparation	6		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup> :	88	1. Quarts canned			
(1) Of vegetables	27	2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits	18	3. Pounds: Dried <sup>2,3</sup>			
(3) Of meats	17	4. Cured <sup>2,3</sup>			
(4) Of milk	12	5. Stored			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	14	6. Frozen <sup>4</sup>			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	4	7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			
(e) With butter or cheese making	6				
(f) With food preservation problems <sup>1</sup> :	45	115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
(1) Canning	18		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(2) Freezing	4	1. Quarts canned			
(3) Drying	7	2. Gallons brined			
(4) Storing	11	3. Pounds: Dried <sup>2,3</sup>			
(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	18	4. Cured <sup>2,3</sup>			
(j) In canning according to a budget	15	5. Stored			
(k) With child-feeding problems		6. Frozen <sup>4</sup>			
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases					
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					
(n) With first-aid or home nursing					
(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					

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

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

	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth				
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers			67
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.				5
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.				9

**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 <sup>1</sup> 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 (f), page 9.

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

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

<sup>1</sup> The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (b), p. 5.

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					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	1	0	1	0	1.3 Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits <i>Strawberries</i>	3	0	0	0	0 Acres
147. Home gardens	12	1	8	0	2.9 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	24	20	14	13	1441 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	3	2	2	1	6 Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine	28	4	15	3	33 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	1	43	0	38	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles made
162. Farm management					Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking					Meals planned
					Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing					Garments made
					Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					Units
					Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	70	79	40	55	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

15

115 Form (Include enrollment and completion)

111 Yr. report

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP<sup>1</sup>

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	6
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	69 (a) Boys 70 (b) Girls
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	39 (a) Boys 55 (b) Girls
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	67 (a) Boys 70 (b) Girls
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	2 (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	57 (a) Boys 62 (b) Girls
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	12 (a) Boys 8 (b) Girls

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

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	31	26	10 and under	2	5
2d year	17	23	11	7	20
3d year	12	11	12	19	18
4th year	7	6	13	9	11
5th year	6	3	14	17	14
6th year	4	1	15	8	1
7th year	2	0	16	6	1
8th year			17	1	0
9th year			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

<sup>1</sup> All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.<sup>2</sup> 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 here in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completion instead of enrollments.

## 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		Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	(a)	(b) Unmarried	(c) Married	(e)			
(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) | 20-30 percent (c) | 40 percent or more (d) |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....              |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (2) Vocational guidance.....                                      |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (3) Family life and social customs.....                           |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (4) Social and recreational activities.....                       |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (5) Community service activities.....                             |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (6) Technical agriculture.....                                    |                      |                   |                   |                        |
| (7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health..... |                      |                   |                   |                        |

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. b adults, 4-H Club members, and elder youth	Bees (a)	General-foster insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		1.0	
(4) State extension workers		1	
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2	

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm 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											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.5	7.5	1.0			1.0	
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			3	
Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12	16	4	4	49	16	4			9	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	0	3	0	0	16	2	0			3	

<sup>1</sup> Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

## TERMINOLOGY

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

### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A **community** is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A **cooperator** is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. **Days in field** should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. **Days in office** should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. **Demonstrations** as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.  
A **method demonstration** is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to 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.
6. **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.
7. A **demonstration meeting** is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
8. A **result demonstrator** is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. **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.
13. 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.
14. **4-H Club members enrolled** are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
15. **4-H Club members completing** are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. **Letters written** should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. **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.
23. 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.