

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK

In

ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1944 - November 30, 1945

H. MARSHALL CLARK, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
H. P. WESCOTT, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT IN CHARGE OF 4-H CLUB WORK
R. H. BURTNER, COUNTY AGENT-AT-LARGE

II.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	COVER PAGE AND TITLE	1
II.	TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
	(Continued)	2a
III.	COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION	3
IV.	TYPE OF AGRICULTURE	4
V.	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	5
	A. AGRONOMY	5
	Hybrid Corn Demonstrations	5
	Soybeans	5
	Small Grains	6
	Legumes	6
	Pastures	7
	B. POULTRY	7
	C. DAIRYING	8
	D. LIVESTOCK	8
	Swine	8
	Sheep	9
	Beef Cattle	10
	E. HORTICULTURE	10
	Irish Potatoes	10
	Tomatoes	11
	Sweet Potatoes	12
	Orchards and Small Fruits	12
	Home Gardens	13
	F. FARM LABOR	14
	1945 Summary - Melfa Labor Camp	19
	1945 Summary - Mappsville Labor Camp	20
	1945 Summary - Accomack Camps Combined	21
	G. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	22
	Irrigation	22
	H. COOPERATIVES	22
	I. FORESTRY	23
	J. GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RETURNING VETERANS	23

III.

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The primary extension organization is the Accomack County Board of Agriculture, which is composed of a man chairman and woman chairman in the eight designated communities into which the county is divided, as well as representatives of all agricultural agencies, farm organizations and the key banker of the county. The County Board of Agriculture met early in the year and discussed and planned the agricultural program for the county. All agricultural agencies were represented and cooperated in formulating and carrying out the program. With the severe shortage of labor on farms and numerous activities of each member the activities of the Board of Agriculture have not been very extensive. Meetings of the board have been held to a minimum.

The full-time extension agricultural workers in the county are:

H. Marshall Clark, County Agent
H. P. Wescott, Assistant County Agent
R. H. Burtner, County Agent-at-Large
Nancy A. Kelly, Home Demonstration Agent
Lois A. Moore, Secretary
Thomas F. Johnson, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant
Jane T. Taylor, Secretary to Farm Labor Assistant

The county appropriation for agricultural extension work is made by the Accomack County Board of Supervisors annually for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The Supervisors are elected for a period of four years and for the period 1944-48 the board is composed of the following members:

J. Milton Mason, Chairman	-	Pungoteague District
William E. West	-	Lee District
Roland Somers	-	Metompkin District
Jerome Marshall	-	Atlantic District
Leroy Jester	-	Chicotague Island

IV.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Soil types and climatic conditions are ideal for the production of potatoes and vegetable crops. General farm crops such as corn, soybeans, hay and small grains are also efficiently produced. Here the level of fertility of the soil has been maintained or increased as a result of following recommended soil building and cultural practices the yields of a high quality product are good. For several years prior to the outbreak of the war there was a decided tendency to enlarge the size of the average farm operation; however, since the war this trend has been practically stopped. The average size of farm in the county according to the last census was approximately 60 acres. With relatively good prices and increased acreage production of the various crops, the net income from farming has been decidedly increased.

Normally a large portion of the land is double-cropped each year. However, farmers are learning that double- or triple-cropping tends to reduce the organic content and fertility level of their soils. For this reason, much of the land now is being single-cropped, preceded or followed by winter and early spring or summer cover crops. The necessity for producing and incorporating large amounts of organic matter in the form of cover crops in the light textured soils of this area, is being recognized by farmers; therefore, many of them are following recommended practices of seeding and turning into the land at least one cover crop each year. The amount of animal manures and pine leaves which were turned into the soil when labor was relatively cheap, has been drastically reduced during recent years of high labor costs. This in itself has made it essential that a good cover crop program be inaugurated.

Railway and truck facilities for the transportation of perishable vegetable crops are excellent for the speedy marketing of these crops. As a matter of fact, in many cases the perishable crops are harvested one day and delivered to nearby markets the next. Only a very small volume of farm produce is transported by water.

The acreage of small grains and soybeans, which was relatively large during the prewar period has been slightly reduced in 1945. However, the large acreage of soybeans which was built up in compliance with Government request for increased acreage has been only slightly reduced and with the prospective high yield per acre the total production should be near maximum. Broiler production in the county has been increased only slightly in 1945 over that of 1943-44. According to a recent survey commercial broiler producers marketed 7,086,000 broilers and approximately 75,000 turkeys during the year. These figures do not include production from non-commercial farm flocks. Hog production remains at a relatively low level, to which it was reduced in 1944. Due to a limited amount of new farm machinery and equipment and the shortage of agricultural labor, crop acreages as a whole have not been greatly increased. A slight increase in the acreage of Irish potatoes, tomatoes and snap beans was noticeable throughout the county. The production of the home food supply has increased generally as evidenced by more farm poultry flocks, more and better gardens and increased numbers of family cows and beef cattle. In other words, the live-at-home program is more generally being carried out than during any recent previous year.

V.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. AGRONOMY.

Hybrid Corn Demonstrations

The acreage of corn planted to hybrids in 1945 exceeded greatly any previous year. It is estimated that from 40 to 50 percent of the corn acreage is now grown from hybrid seed. Demonstrations and tests conducted on hybrid corn during the past few years, as well as the shortage of good seed corn from open pollinated varieties, has been responsible for the large increase in hybrid corn production. Twelve hybrid corn demonstrations, including two or more varieties, were conducted in the county in 1945. Most of the corn from these demonstrations has not been harvested to date, but that which has been harvested indicates an increase in yield of approximately 30 percent over open pollinated varieties. It is felt that the acreage planted to hybrid corn in 1945 will be significantly larger as a result of the tests which have been conducted throughout the county.

In one test, forty-eight hybrid varieties were compared with one open pollinated variety. Results of this test will be found in the appendix. In addition to the yields from the various hybrids in this test, notes were made on the husk covering of the ear, the quality of corn produced, the approximate time of maturity and the standability of the various varieties. A result demonstration meeting was held for the purpose of exhibiting the quality of corn produced from the different varieties and the supplying of information on yields. Results of the test will be publicized in local newspapers, used in meetings and distributed to farmers throughout the county.

Hybrid Seed Produced - In cooperation with the Virginia Crop Improvement Association five young farmers in the county decided to produce hybrid seed corn for sale within the county. Four of these growers were successful in the production of their hybrid seed and will have seed for sale to local growers. Two of the growers have applied for certification. Due to the extremely wet season during the tasseling period it was extremely hard for the growers to detassel before pollen was released. However, on the two plots for which certification has been applied, a good job was done and high quality seed is available.

Soybeans

The relatively large acreage of soybeans produced in the county during recent years was somewhat reduced in 1945; however, increased yields per acre are evident throughout the county this year, therefore, the total production will be equal or greater than the 1944 production. The relatively higher prices of vegetable crops and potatoes, as well as the previous year's drought, are partially responsible for the reduced acreage.

Three variety demonstrations were conducted in the county in which the Ogden variety was compared to Early Wood, Yellow and Tokyo varieties. Good weather conditions for the production of soybeans resulted in high yields from all of the plots. There was, however, no doubt that the Ogden variety is higher in oil content than most of the varieties commonly grown; therefore, with equal yields the total value of crop produced when soybeans are bought on an oil content basis may give advantage to the higher oil content varieties. From the demonstrations it became evident that the Ogden is a satisfactory variety for this area.

Farmers were supplied with timely information and recommendations as to varieties, time of planting, use of lime and fertilizers and the advantages of row planting.

Small Grains

The acreage of small grains in the county was maintained or slightly decreased during the year. A definite trend toward the production of an adequate acreage of rye for the seeding of winter cover crops on the farm has been noted. The increased number of combines throughout the county has done much to stimulate the interest of small farmers in the production of rye for cover crop purposes. Unfortunately, heavy rains during the latter part of the harvesting season destroyed many acres of seed rye. Yields on both fall and spring oats were good, however, considerable acreage was lost due to unfavorable weather conditions at harvesting time.

Timely information on new varieties, seed treatment, lime and fertilizer requirements and time of seeding of the various small grains has been supplied to farmers through personal contact and news articles.

Legumes

Special emphasis was placed on a program to increase the acreage of winter legumes, primarily crimson clover and vetch, as winter cover crops. Unfortunately only a limited supply of legume seed was available and prices were relatively high, therefore, a significant decrease in acreage this year was in evidence. Farmers, however, as a whole are becoming more conscious of the value of winter cover crops, especially leguminous winter cover crops or mixtures of these and such non-leguminous crops as rye, oats and wheat. Information has been supplied to all farmers on the use and rate, time and method of seeding of the various winter cover crops adapted to this area.

Two growers in the county have definitely demonstrated the value of Ladino clover for pastures and hay. Where adaptable, this crop is being recommended. The alfalfa acreage is being increased rapidly throughout the county for the purpose of supplying hay to animals on the farm and amounts in excess are readily for sale. Some of the larger producers are finding alfalfa a valuable cash crop with good market demand. Equipment for the harvesting and baling of the alfalfa crop has been purchased by the larger producers who with this equipment are able to still further increase production. Emphasis has been placed upon the importance of selecting land of the proper type, and the application of adequate lime,

fertilizer and borax. Information on seeding rates, fertilizer analyses, time of seeding, soil preparation and borax application has been supplied to farmers throughout the year. The drive for increased acreages on farms which are adapted to the growing of alfalfa will be continued in 1946. Where land on a particular farm is not sufficiently high in fertility or not of the right soil type for alfalfa, such crops as soybeans, crimson clover, vetch and lespedeza are recommended to supply the hay needs of the farm.

Due to the shortage of labor for the harvesting of corn fodder, farmers are taking more interest in the production of hay to meet their home needs.

Pastures

Relatively good prices for milk, livestock and poultry have stimulated interest in better production methods. More livestock growers are utilizing pastures to supplement other feeds in livestock and poultry production. Information on recommended permanent pasture mixtures and the importance of supplying supplementary pastures has been made available to all farmers through personal contact and newspaper publicity. The importance of supplementary pastures to supply needed feed during summer months has been stressed. Also, farmers have been encouraged to plant leguminous cover crops early in the fall to supply a portion of the livestock needs during the fall, winter and early spring months when weather conditions were favorable for pasturing. Information on pasture fertilizers has been supplied and growers urged to use fertilizer on their permanent pastures as well as on supplementary pastures.

B. POULTRY

The poultry industry of Accomack County has expanded during the war years until it is one of the major industries of the county. A recent survey of the industry showed an annual output of 7,086,900 broilers. This figure represents the production of 418 commercial growers. There is a small flock of broilers and layers on practically every farm in the county. There is also an estimated production of 75,000 turkeys with five producers producing 68,500 of the total.

The main project of the industry this year has been taking steps to secure a poultry diagnostic laboratory for the Eastern Shore. A committee of broiler growers was appointed to study the conditions and take the necessary steps toward obtaining such a laboratory. The extension employees' part in this committee was to supply the above figures to the committee. These figures showed conclusively the need for the proposed laboratory.

The agent and assistant have been asked to help on problems of diseases and feeding. They have been asked to cull a few flocks from time to time. The agent devoted a great deal of his time to consulting with the growers in their efforts toward the laboratory project.

In September, R. H. Burtner was sent to the Shore to devote one-half of his time to poultry problems in Accomack and Northampton Counties and one-half of his time to 4-H work in Northampton County. Mr. Burtner collected the information on the laboratory project. He has made several calls on disease problems and has visited a total of 99 farms and homes in the county, as well as the local feed concerns.

C. DAIRYING

The total milk production in the county has decreased during the past two years as a result of labor difficulties and increased cost of production. A decrease in the amount of milk being shipped outside the county has occurred, but this is offset slightly by an increase in the number of persons producing milk for local consumption. The agent has been instrumental in the placing of four purebred dairy sires and eight purebred females throughout the year. Every dairy herd in the county is now headed by a purebred sire backed by good production records.

Throughout the year, emphasis has been placed on home production of high quality roughage, as well as a larger portion of the concentrates on the home farm. As a whole, it is estimated that the largest percentage of hogs grown feed ever produced by local dairymen was during 1945. This result was due in no small part to information and encouragement being supplied to dairymen.

The MarVa D.H.I.A. has worked very efficiently throughout the year. The association has been fortunate in securing a supervisor who has done an accurate and excellent job. There are five herds containing approximately 160 cows in the association from this county. In addition to the D.H.I.A. work several cows are on AR test.

D. LIVESTOCK

Swine

As a result of heavy marketings of breeding stock in 1944 the number of hogs produced in the county has been decidedly reduced. Hog prices, including young pigs, have been relatively good, which has stimulated farmers who had brood sows to maintain or slightly increase production. Breeders have been encouraged to keep up their hog production to enable them to supply pigs to farmers who wish to produce their family pork. The importance of retaining high quality females and purebred males has been stressed by the agent throughout the year.

Hog growers have been advised on the importance of following proper sanitation and disease and insect control recommendations. Demonstrations have been conducted on the administration of anti-hog cholera serum and virus and aid has been given to one person in the securing of a permit for the administration of the serum-virus treatment. 340 hogs

have been vaccinated this year by the assistant agent. 40 pounds of phenothiazine for the control of internal parasites in swine have been ordered for producers. The agent has encouraged farm supply stores, druggists and other handlers in the county to stock and advertise phenothiazine for the control of internal parasites. Hog growers have been informed by news articles and personal contact as to the advantages of the new drug which has been so satisfactory as an instrument of control of internal parasites in swine. The use of phenothiazine has been increased tremendously throughout the year.

Information on the importance of supplying an adequate amount of mineral mixture for hogs has been supplied to growers throughout the county. Growers have been advised of the importance of supplying adequate mineral mixtures due to the fact that soils of this area are naturally low in essential mineral elements; namely, calcium and phosphorus. Information on the symptoms of mineral deficiency has been supplied and growers encouraged to take the necessary steps to prevent loss resulting from a lack of an adequate mineral supply.

Sheep

Sheep numbers have been increased slightly in 1945. This increase in interest among farmers in production of sheep was stimulated in no small degree by relatively good lamb and wool prices. Many growers become discouraged due to the mortality rate in their flocks for which internal parasites are solely responsible. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on the importance of carrying out a rigid program of internal parasite control. Sheep growers have been advised of the suggested internal parasite control program as outlined by the agent with suggestions from the Animal Husbandry Department. This information has been made available to growers through news articles, circular letters and personal contact. The growers were advised where phenothiazine could be obtained and in many cases the material was secured for them. The importance of keeping before the flock the phenothiazine-salt mixture as one step in the control of internal parasites has been emphasized and information on the mixture distributed to sheep growers. Growers who have followed a rigid control program to eliminate internal parasites have held mortality to a minimum. Two demonstrations on the administration of phenothiazine in the form of drench and bolus were conducted. The two flocks treated contained 60 head.

The agent was instrumental in locating a man to shear a large number of sheep this spring. Previous years' experience had indicated that men to do this type of work were exceedingly scarce.

Beef Cattle

Due to the scarcity of meat and relatively high prices being paid for beef cattle, several growers have made inquiry to the agent as to the advisability of attempting beef production in this area. The limitations to this endeavor were pointed out to prospective growers. The agent helped one farmer to select one purebred sire and eighteen other beef cattle to begin his enterprise. Information has been supplied to beef producers on grain rations, pastures and roughage production. The increase in the production of one or more beef on the farm has been noticeable throughout the year. It is expected that this home production of beef will continue so long as meats are hard to purchase. However, an adequate supply of meat in the local stores will have a tendency to decrease farm production of beef.

It has been pointed out to some growers who have relatively large acreages of poorly drained land that the production of beef may be a sound enterprise if the greater portion of the grain concentrates and all roughages are produced on the farm.

E. HORTICULTURE: Fruits, Vegetables and Ornamentals

Irish Potatoes

The Irish potato acreage in 1945 was increased over the 1944 acreage. Good yields due to favorable weather conditions resulted in a large total production for the county. A reduction in the prospective yield was noted throughout the lower sections of the county; however, the largest yields on record were harvested in the upper part of the county. The price support program operated satisfactorily throughout the latter part of the season when the heavy yield area of the county and the adjoining northern states came into production.

In spite of a tremendous carry-over of old potatoes in the country, farmers intend to increase the acreage of Irish potatoes in 1946. They assume that the support price will be continued and this crop can be handled until harvest with a smaller amount of labor than several of the other crops.

Information on the proposed potato insurance program has been discussed with potato growers, as well as the possibility of a Federal program for the control of potato production. Growers have been encouraged to plant only that portion of their farms adapted to efficient production of Irish potatoes and to maintain or decrease acreage in 1946. Emphasis has been placed upon the necessity of selecting land adapted to Irish potato production and after the crop has been harvested to seed a cover crop of sorghum immediately. It is recommended that the sorghum be disced into the soil just prior to heading and the land be immediately seeded to a rye winter cover crop. Demonstrations on this method of maintaining and increasing organic matter and fertility have been conducted throughout the county during the past few years. The

results of this work have decidedly increased the acreage of sorghum as a summer cover crop and in turn has done much to increase the average yield of potatoes in the county. Methods of handling the sorghum cover crop have been discussed with potato growers with good results.

Information based on tests and demonstrations conducted during the past several years on fertilizer analyses, methods of planting, crop rotation, cover crops and handling of the crop, has been furnished to growers at timely intervals. A test comparing 5-10-5 and 6-8-6 fertilizer was conducted this year. Information secured from the demonstrator indicated that no great difference existed between the two analyses as far as yields were concerned. Greater differences have been reported between various brands of fertilizer than between the two analyses.

Growers are purchasing planters with side placement fertilizer attachments as fast as manufacturers can supply them. There still seems to be a tremendous demand for potato machinery which will probably continue until farm machinery dealers receive an adequate supply.

In 1945 the yields per acre where home grown seed were planted were significantly better than yields from certified seed purchased from other states. This fact has encouraged the production of home grown seed this fall. In addition to fall plantings of home grown seed the acreage of Sebago potatoes for the production of a fall crop of table stock has been increased. The demand for a high quality fall potato for table use has increased since the Sebago variety was introduced into the county in 1940 by the agent. Growers report that their entire fall production of Sebagos has been sold. The agent is still working closely with the original and new cooperators in the production of the Sebago fall crop.

Tomatoes

The tomato acreage in the county was increased approximately 25 percent in 1945 over the acreage in 1944; however, unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting season resulted in a tremendous loss to growers. It is estimated that approximately 70 percent of the total production was lost due to rotting. Even with the large increase in acreage the total production was decidedly below previous years when smaller acreages were grown.

Farmers were informed on the desirable qualities of purchased plants, insect and disease control methods and cultural practices, including analyses and amounts of fertilizers to be used. Special efforts were made to improve the quality of southern grown tomato plants primarily used in this area. These efforts resulted in a decidedly better quality of plants being shipped to the county in 1945.

Tests on methods of fertilizer application and the various new varieties were conducted at the Experiment Station. Farmers were invited to visit these plots and review the results.

Sweet Potatoes

The sweet potato acreage was maintained or very slightly increased over 1944 plantings. However, the heavy rains during the month of July made it impossible for sweet potatoes to be properly cultivated and also tended to drastically reduce yields. The average yield of No. 1 sweet potatoes per acre was approximately one-half of the normal crop. In spite of low yields and total production a market glut became evident soon after mid-season and it was necessary to request a government support program; however, favorable weather conditions allowed farmers more orderly harvesting, therefore it was necessary for the Office of Supply to purchase only forty-six carloads.

Limited storage capacity, as well as the production of a non-storage variety of sweet potatoes, makes it impractical to hold any appreciable quantity of sweet potatoes off the fresh market. Growers have been urged to produce a part of their crop from varieties that may be practically stored and to increase storage capacity where practical.

Six tests were conducted in cooperation with sweet potato growers of four new blue stem resistant varieties to check yields and observe the quality under farm conditions. Tests of outstanding new varieties were conducted at the Experiment Station and growers were invited to review these plots and make comments on whether such varieties could be practically grown in this area. One demonstration on the placement of fertilizer was conducted in the county. This test indicated that the recommended method of applying fertilizer broadcast and plowing into the soil was more economical and gave higher yields than other methods commonly employed.

A demonstration on the use of chloropicrin for the fumigation of sweet potato houses was held in cooperation with a member of a commercial concern. This demonstration was well attended and interest in this method of storage house disease control was high.

Orchards and Small Fruits

There are seven commercial peach orchards in the county which have been planted within the last few years. Two of these orchards were planted in 1945. Orchard owners were supplied information on disease and insect control and latest recommendations on cultural practices throughout the season. In cooperation with the Assistant Horticulturist of the Virginia Extension Service, demonstrations on proper methods of pruning were given. Also at the pruning demonstrations discussions were held on the proper methods of orchard fertilization, cover crop programs and other factors pertaining to the production of high quality fruit.

The relatively good price of fruit tends to encourage commercial and home orchard planting of fruit trees. The agent has discussed the practicability of the enterprise with growers and tried to advise them of the difficulties which may be encountered.

Efforts have been made to see that materials needed for the proper care of local orchards are stocked by local merchants. A great deal of difficulty has been encountered in securing recommended materials at the proper time.

The strawberry acreage harvested in 1945 was slightly in excess of the 1944 harvested acreage. However, a late killing frost reduced the total production drastically. Prices were at ceiling level during the entire season which has tended to stimulate interest and undoubtedly will be responsible for a decided increase in acreage planted in 1946. 1945 plantings were also increased but excessive rains damaged these plantings seriously throughout the summer months. Many fields have been completely smothered out by grass and weeds, therefore, the expected yield per acre in 1946 will be considerably below normal.

In 1942 the agent was able to secure a yellows-free strain of Blakemore plants which produced abundantly of good quality fruit and showed decided resistance to the yellows disease. The demand for these plants has been tremendous but the plants are no longer available from the same source. Some time was spent in trying to secure a reliable source of plant supply similar to the strain which has been successfully used.

Several tests of plants from various sources are being conducted by growers; however, the unfavorable weather conditions of the past year have not been conducive to fair tests. These tests have been visited but no outstanding strain was noted.

Information of interest to strawberry growers has been publicized at timely intervals. This information included recommendations on kinds and amounts of fertilizer, time of application, insect and disease control and marketing. A variety test is being conducted which includes several new varieties in comparison to the standard variety, Blakemore. To date these tests do not indicate that any of the new varieties are superior to the Blakemore variety.

Home Gardens

The importance of every farmer having a garden for the production of fresh vegetables for the home and a sufficient quantity for storage and canning was stressed. A Victory garden program was again launched in cooperation with other agencies in the county. The assistant agent continued as chairman of the Victory Garden Committee for the county and was instrumental in supplying information to all gardeners. Whereas the interest in home gardens has been increasingly great during the war years the heavy rainfall did much to decrease enthusiasm and many of the gardens did not produce as abundantly as in past years. Information in the form of news articles, garden letters and other information has been supplied to farm families throughout the county.

FARM LABOR

The Emergency Farm Labor Program began its active operation in Accomack County for 1945 with a survey in March in an effort to determine the labor needs for the harvesting of the various essential food crops throughout the year--namely strawberries, early snap beans, white potatoes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, Fall snap beans, corn and fodder. Various communities throughout the county were visited by a representative of the Extension Service on definitely appointed days and specific requests from farmers were recorded on appropriate application forms. The survey showed about the same demand and need of foreign and migratory workers as that recorded in 1944. One hundred seventy-four farmers signed requests for 1915 laborers needed for the harvesting of the Spring and early Summer crops, and 839 workers needed for the Fall harvest. The first group of 163 workers were requested for the harvesting of the strawberry crop, around May 15th. The other Spring requests were broken down as follows: early snap beans, 294 workers; white potatoes, 579; tomatoes, 629; cucumbers, 41; peas and lima beans, 9. The Fall requests were broken down as follows: Fall snap beans, 441 workers; sweet potatoes, 348; corn, 20; lima beans, 20; tomatoes, 5; and white potatoes, 5.

The Farm Labor Advisory Committee of ten members was re-organized with the same members as in 1944. Five of the members were appointed on the Farm Wage Board.

Shortly after the survey, a meeting was called of representatives from the Labor Office of the War Food Administration, and representatives of the State Extension Service, to meet with the County Farm Labor Advisory Committee. The War Food Administration was requested to reopen the two labor camps in Accomack County on the same sites as those used in 1944. Assurance was given by the representatives of the War Food Administration that they would endeavor to operate the camps on the same basis as in the preceding year. It was decided also at the meeting to exert every effort to bring more migrant workers into the county.

The Wage Board held a meeting in April for the purpose of determining the prevailing wages for the harvesting of the various crops in 1945.

Contracts were signed in April for Bahamian workers expected to be needed for the harvesting of the strawberry crop

around May 15th. Just prior to the scheduled arrival of this group of workers, a severe killing frost hit the county and killed at least 50% of the berry crop. Only the berries that had already formed and those that blossomed after the frost were harvested. Cancellation was requested and granted on the Bahamian contracts. Local labor and the few migratory workers that arrived proved sufficient to harvest that crop.

Bahamian contracts were signed on May 23rd by 100 farmers, who contracted for 491 workers needed in the Mappsville area on June 15th; 229 workers needed at Melfa on June 11th; and an additional 127 to be distributed between the two camps on July 15th.

The outlook for securing Bahamian workers in the quantity requested above appeared very dark. Efforts were bent toward recruiting migratory labor in the southern states to supplement any Bahamians that might become available. Reports coming from the south indicated that there were more migrants on their way northward than in previous years. Around May 25th some of the groups began to arrive.

The Melfa Labor Center was opened on June 10th with 169 Bahamians. Contract extensions and new contracts necessitated a slight increase in the population of the Melfa Camp for the period July 15th to August 15th; the peak population being 200, including 7 cooks, around the last of July. Extensions for 112 workers at Melfa became effective on August 16th, which necessitated that camp being kept open through the normally light harvest season in that area. A large acreage of snap beans justified this demand. New contracts which became effective on September 17th raised the camp population to 175. This camp was officially closed on October 20th.

The percentage of man-days-worked at Melfa shows only 66.38%. Most of the days lost can be attributed, either directly or indirectly, to the weather, to the workers' failure to report for work when the Farm Placement Supervisor checked the workers out, and to sickness. Daily rains over a two week period in July caused the chief loss in man-days-lost in September, which on the Summary Sheet are charged to "Employer Did Not Come". Continuous rains in July interrupted the planting of snap beans which normally should have been harvested around the middle of September. However, it was not deemed advisable to close the camp for a week to ten days when there would be an ample acreage of beans to utilize all of the workers during the latter part of September and through

October. The acreage of early beans planted prior to the July rains had offered steady employment during early September.

An unusually warm Fall matured the crops more quickly than expected, so it was necessary to close the Melfa Camp ten days earlier than originally anticipated. The Melfa closing was timed almost perfectly with the completion of the harvesting process in lower Accomack.

The first Bahamians did not arrive at Mappsville until June 28th. Many early snap beans went unharvested in upper Accomack County, due to the eleven day delay in the arrival of the workers. The camp opened with 162 workers, but the population was increased to 280, including cooks, on June 28th. Contracts expiring on July 11th were extended for all the workers through August 11th with contracts for 180 workers extending through August 16th. The long rainy period in July prevented farmers planting their early Fall beans, retarded the growth of the sweet potatoes, and shortened the tomato crop in this area so greatly that at the end of the August 16th contract period there was insufficient demand to justify the continued operation of the Mappsville Labor Center through the month period that is normally a light harvesting season. The camp was officially closed to contracting farmers on August 16th, but since the next two weeks was a slack period throughout the country, the workers remained at Mappsville through September 1st. Farmers utilized them 233 man-days during the period August 17th to September 1st which are not shown on the Summary Sheet, since the workers were not under contract.

The unusually large number of contractors at the Mappsville Camp--64 for the peak period--justified the hiring of two Farm Placement Supervisors for a short period.

Farmers in upper Accomack contracted on August 16th for 404 workers to be needed at the Mappsville Labor Center starting around September 15th-20th through October 15th-30th. The farmers were given very little encouragement regarding Bahamian workers being available on September 15th, but were led to believe some Bahamians would become available for them around October 1st. On September 28th, definite information was received by the farmers that the Mappsville Camp would not be reopened for Bahamians in 1945. Hopelessly left with insufficient labor to harvest their Fall crops, and having already lost many of their snap beans from September 15th-28th, they made direct appeals to Washington on September 29th. The result was that the Mappsville Camp reopened on October 3rd.

with 77 workers. This flumber was built up to 117, including 5 cooks; on October 4th. This number proved sufficient to complete the harvesting of the remaining bean crops, many of which had matured early, sweet potatoes and other crops.

A representative was sent into New Jersey in August to contact migratory labor leaders in an effort to have their groups stop in Accomack County on their way south. The response was very favorable and many orders received from local growers appeared amply filled. Rains in New Jersey delayed the harvesting of the crops in that state, and when the labor need became acute here much of the labor failed to arrive.

The Mappsville Camp was opened for domestic labor on September 23rd. Notices to that effect were sent to many of the labor leaders in northern states. Fifty-three domestics enrolled at Mappsville on September 23rd and about 50 others were put in private housing. Other small groups stopped by for short periods. The domestics helped the situation considerably, but were insufficient to meet the need for Fall labor.

A much larger flow of migrant labor than usual had come into the county in June for the potato harvest. Efforts were exerted at that time to encourage them to stop on their return south, but with only mediocre success.

Labor needed for the harvesting of the tomato and Fall crops are the most acute labor problems facing Accomack County in future years. If the migrant flow continues to increase as it has in the past two years, the harvesting of the white potato crops will probably take care of itself. Foreign labor, if available, will be needed to help harvest the tomato, sweet potato, and Fall bean crops, since there is a definite trend for the migratory workers to move northward after the completion of the white potato harvest and by the time the work in the northern states is completed; it is too late for the workers to be of much benefit in this area, even if they could be enticed to stop. There is a strong tendency for them to return directly to their homes in the southern states when they finish in the north.

Bahamian workers have contributed both directly and indirectly in the harvesting of the crops. It is felt by the farmers again this year that the foreign labor has stimulated local labor to greater efforts and that the foreign labor has benefited the county just as much, perhaps more, indirectly as directly. Three hundred-eighty-eight farmers have used

workers from the two camps and for the most part there have been few complaints.

It is felt that the farmers in Accomack County will need some type of labor program similar to that of 1945 in 1946. Most of the farmers, since they are small operators, still definitely prefer Bahamian labor over the large migratory groups. Small family migrant groups traveling in privately owned automobiles rather than by large truck loads may help relieve the situation.

A summary taken from the Farm Placement Supervisors' Daily Reports from the Melfa and Mappsville Labor Centers is listed on the following pages.

1945 SUMMARY - MELFA LABOR CAMP

	Man Days Worked	S	N	R	W	M	E	O	Total Man Days
JUNE									
Man Days	2450	33			333	165	40	11	3036
%	80.70	1.09			10.97	5.43	1.45	.36	100%
JULY									
Man Days	2633	140		35	961	419	276	40	4504
%	58.46	3.11		.78	21.33	9.30	6.13	.89	100%
AUGUST									
Man Days	2020	256	56	41	109	264	912	267	3925
%	51.46	6.52	1.43	1.04	2.78	6.73	23.24	6.80	100%
SEPTEMBER									
Man Days	2354	83	122	115	223	159	581		3636
%	64.74	2.28	3.36	3.16	6.13	4.35	15.98		100%
OCTOBER									
Man Days	2237	96				168	12	36	2516
%	88.81	3.83				5.09	.48	1.43	100%
TOTAL									
Man Days	11694	608	178	198	1626	1134	1825	394	17617
%	66.38	3.45	1.01	1.12	9.23	6.44	10.36	2.01	100%

Code used in Summary:

- S - Sick
- N - No work available
- R - Refused to work
- W - Weather
- M - Missing
- E - Employer did not come
- O - Other miscellaneous reasons
- % - Percentage man days

1949 SUMMARY - MAPPSVILLE LABOR CAMP (BOHEMIAN)

	Man Days Worked	S	R	W	M	F	S	Total Man Days
JUNE								
Man Days	288		11	390	210	38	4	1146
%	42.4		96	34.03	18.22	3.32	.35	100%
JULY								
Man Days	2053	225	84	1724	664	141	9	6835
%	59.2	3.2	2.4	25.22	9.72	2.06	.13	100%
AUGUST								
Man Days	1112			112	252	486	14	3097
%	38.5			3.62	8.13	15.69	.45	100%
SEPTEMBER	No reports under contract August 17 through September 1. Camp closed September 2 through October 2.							
OCTOBER								
Man Days	722			35	561	147	4	2525
%	68.2			1.39	22.25	5.82	.16	100%
TOTAL								
Man Days	8389		28	2261	1687	712	51	13603
%	61.55		.35	16.62	12.40	5.97	.33	100%

1945 SUMMARY - MAPPSVILLE LABOR CAMP (DOMESTIC)

	Man Days Worked	S	R	W	M	F	S	Total Man Days
SEPTEMBER								
Man Days	297				5			302
%	100				1.66			100%
OCTOBER								
Man Days	338			34	22		2	841
%	100			4.05	2.62		.24	100%
NOVEMBER								
Man Days	81							81
%	100							100%
TOTAL								
Man Days	1068			34	22		2	1224
%	87.0			10.95	1.80		.16	100%

1943 SUMMARY ACCOMACK LABOR CAMPS COMBINED

	<u>Man Days</u> <u>Worked</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Man Days</u>
Man Days	22132	3009	275	246	4021	8843	2637	389	32444
%	5.28	0.93	0.85	0.76	12.39	27.76	8.13	1.19	100%

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

For a greater part of the year farm building was limited by restrictions of the War Production Board, however, in recent months these restrictions have been released and farm building has been increased as much as supplies and labor would allow. Farmers have been advised to limit their building activities to repair and maintenance of old buildings and to construct only essential new buildings, as the high cost of labor and scarcity of materials will make their investments higher than practicable.

Upon request, farmers have been supplied with plans for farm buildings and the agent has offered all possible assistance in suggesting the best type of building and equipment to suit individual needs. Information on the care of farm machinery and equipment has been made available to farmers throughout the year as it continued to be extremely important that old machinery be utilized as long as possible due to the very limited supply of new machinery available.

Irrigation

In spite of the heavy rainfall of the past year, irrigation equipment already installed was utilized during short, dry periods to great advantage to the growers. Information on irrigation, types of water supply, cost and practicability of establishing irrigation systems, etc., has been discussed with several growers. Information on the type of irrigation, as well as source of water supply, is very limited, however, the agent has tried to collect information from successful systems and use this as a basis for making helpful suggestions to farmers who are interested in irrigation. Several farmers are making water reservoirs by damming low places, excavating for ponds and conducting other tests on supplying water for irrigation purposes. In most cases the water supply appears to be the limiting factor in irrigation expansion. A large majority of farmers who have taken interest in the organization of the proposed Soil Conservation District are hoping for help from this source in their irrigation problems. Their need for technical help in establishing irrigation systems in this area has become increasingly evident.

H. COOPERATIVES

The Accomack County Cooperative Farm Bureau has continued in operation throughout the year. The agent has cooperated and acted in an advisory capacity to the organization. The question of a farm supply store was considered by the membership and investigation of the possibility of establishing such a store was made with the help of the agent. However, after much discussion it appeared that the membership did not agree that one store could be placed in a strategic part of the county that would serve the majority of the membership. Also the board of directors did not believe that there was sufficient interest among the membership for such an enterprise at the present

time. Action on the matter was delayed until a later date. Whereas, the farm bureau organization is much more active than during the more recent past it does not appear that farmers are as much interested in farm organizations when income is at a relatively high level as during periods of low farm income.

The agent has cooperated insofar as possible with the REA, the Union Growers Cooperative, Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative, and all other cooperatives operating in the area.

I. FORESTRY

Woodland owners have been encouraged to practice selective cutting and thinning on their woodlots; however, due primarily to a scarcity of labor and the manner in which most timber dealers purchase, recommendations on selective cutting and thinning are not generally followed. Most woodland, including timber and pulpwood, is sold on an acre basis. This timber being harvested by commercial sawmill owners and pulpwood crews in the area. Prices have been relatively high, and when timber is sold by the acre usually the entire crop is harvested at one time. Trees that are too small for harvest are usually so badly damaged that hardwood and undesirable varieties of trees and shrubs make it nearly impossible for the loblolly pine to become established.

In recent years much attention has been focused on forest fire control. The organization of fire fighting crews throughout the county, as well as the heavy rainfalls, has practically eliminated any great loss from fires.

The agent has supplied information to persons indicating interest in reforestation and has ordered several thousand loblolly pine seedlings which were planted in the spring. One grower alone planted five acres and expects to expand his plantings in the near future.

Growers interested in selling pulpwood have been advised of the loading or receiving points established by the Chesapeake Corporation and have been directed to the area representative for detailed instructions.

I. GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RETURNING VETERANS

The Accomack County Veterans Advisory Committee has been organized but to date has not had sufficient requests for aid to indicate a necessity for such activity. Several returning veterans have come to the agent for information on where to secure priority for farm machinery and equipment. This information has been supplied and other advice offered. No returning veterans have come to the committee seeking employment in an agricultural occupation or endeavor. It appears at present that most of the returning veterans are seeking employment in industry. A few have returned to their former positions as farm operators or tenants. The Veterans Advisory Committee and all members are ready and willing to serve when the opportunity arises.

VI.

4-H CLUB WORK

During the past year the Assistant County Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent carried on the 4-H club work in the county. There were 9 4-H clubs with 127 members enrolled. Club meetings were held in the various schools monthly.

Club work was started this year with a great amount of emphasis being placed upon the quality of the project and making the project truly a demonstration. However, some of the project work was curtailed rather sharply by the heavy rainfall during the summer.

Project Work

The garden and field crop projects suffered most from the heavy rains, however, the other projects were carried on in the usual manner.

Six boys carried on hybrid corn projects and the results were very interesting. Of course, the heavy rains did considerable damage but some interesting facts were obtained from the demonstrations. The results are as follows:

	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Percent Increase over Open Polli- nated</u>
1. U.S. 13	26.4 Bu.	66%
Open Pollinated	15.8 "	--
Illinois 448	24.7 "	56%
2. U.S. 13	58.2 Bu.	30%
Open Pollinated	44.6 "	--
Illinois 448	50.9 "	14%
3. U.S. 13	26.0 Bu.	30%
Open Pollinated	19.0 "	--
Illinois 448	31.0 "	55%
4. U.S. 13	16.8 Bu.	45%
Open Pollinated	11.6 "	--
Illinois 448	15.8 "	37%
5. U.S. 13	27.0 Bu.	42%
Open Pollinated	19.0 "	--
Illinois 448	25.1 "	32%
6. U.S. 13	54.6 Bu.	39%
Open Pollinated	39.2 "	--
Illinois 448	42.8 "	9%

Numbers 1, 3 and 5 were damaged about 25 to 30 percent by water while number 4 was damaged about 50 percent.

Five of the demonstrations were fertilized, while one had neither fertilizer nor lime. Two of the plots had an application of lime in connection with fertilizer.

Two 4-H clubs participated in a reforestation project. The land for the project was secured by one of the clubs and the club agent ordered the trees. The work of setting out the trees was done with the assistance of members of the two clubs.

Achievements

The Eastern section of the State was allowed to attend the 4-H camp at Jamestown in July. There were 99 members from this county attending camp and these members represented four of the nine clubs in the county.

The State Short Course was not held this year causing a great disappointment to the 4-H members who were eligible to attend. The Eastern Shore Agricultural Fair was held as usual. The exhibits of 4-H members at the fair were welcomed and they made a creditable showing. The prizes were raised quite a bit to help stimulate interest in the exhibits but adverse weather conditions prevented the exhibits from being as good as they would have been. The exhibits consisted of field corn, sweet corn, swine, poultry, eggs, garden products, breadmaking, clothing, and various individual vegetables. Again the Gulfstream Nursery of Wachapreague gave a \$25 War Bond to the best exhibitor of Accomac County. This was won by Stuart Colonna of Mappsburg who had a high score of 50 points.

Three picnics were held this year by 4-H club members. The clubs having these picnics were New Church, Temperanceville and Painter. All picnics were held on the school grounds just before the school term ended.

VII.

USDA WAR BOARD

The Accomack County USDA War Board carried on an active program throughout the year. The board is composed of Ben P. Paradise, Chairman, representing AAAA; H. Marshall Clark, Secretary, representing the Extension Service; John G. Rogers, representing FSA; W. N. Colonna, representing REA; and A. Meade Reames, representing FCA.

The board reviewed production goals and made recommendations as to their variations within the county, as well as cooperated in every way possible with the secretary who held meetings throughout the county to explain and discuss production goals for crops, livestock and poultry.

The War Board met fifteen times during the year and considered many agricultural problems, as well as cases referred to them by the two Selective Service Boards in the county. 106 selective service cases were referred to the board and investigated by the Extension Service. After investigation the cases were brought before the board and agricultural deferment was requested only when it was definitely shown that the registrant came under jurisdiction of the Tydings' amendment. As a whole, both Selective Service Boards cooperated closely with the War Board. The close cooperation was responsible for the proper classification of agricultural registrants. It is the opinion of the agent that the work performed by the County USDA War Board was a decided contribution to the war effort.

The War Board took an active part in the RACC loan program and regular reports on the activities and progress of the program were made by the RACC representative. It is felt that the RACC loan program was utilized to advantage by farmers in the county and to the agricultural program as a whole.

VIII.

COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The 1945 Triple A program has been administered in the county in a similar manner as in previous years. The program and business of the association are conducted under the advice and leadership of the County AAA Committee. The County Agent is an ex officio member of the County AAA Committee, therefore, acts in an advisory capacity only. The association retains the services of a Chief Clerk and three office assistants who take care of all detail and clerical work pertaining to the program. The county organization is made up of sixteen communities, each of which elects and is represented by a community committee. These committees are made up of five members and are elected each program year by eligible farmers in the immediate communities. The complete county organization is composed of eighty community committeemen and three county committeemen in addition to the office personnel.

The County Triple A office is adjacent to the County Agent's office and is well equipped with good office facilities. Space is provided by the County Board of Supervisors.

As in previous years the 1945 Triple A program was adopted with few exceptions to the approved practice specifications. The changes involved were mostly increased credit rates for approved soil conservation practices over the 1944 program. The special crop payment phase was again eliminated as in 1944. Farmer-operators have been supplied with approximately 1700 tons of Triple A ground limestone which was delivered in lieu of 1945 soil building payments. As crimson clover and vetch seed were not available under the 1945 purchase order plan 8200 pounds of government owned ryegrass seed have been distributed to farmers for fall seeding under the service fee plan. Approximately 97% of the farmland in the county is participating in some phase of the Triple A program. Some 2800 farmers in the county operate approximately 3300 tracts of land and received in 1944 Triple A payments approximating \$101,000.00. This figure does not include conservation materials or service furnished during that period.

The educational phases of the program are still the responsibility of the County Agent.

County and community meetings were held throughout the county for the purpose of informing committeemen and farm operators of the benefits, both cash and material, that could be obtained and to inform them of the regulations and instruction procedure set up for 1945. An active part was taken by committeemen in contacting farmers in their respective communities relative to the program and aiding these farmers in filling out farm plan data sheets and other necessary forms. In addition to the above responsibility the AAA County Committee rendered an invaluable service to farmers in the county in the field of various rationing programs during the first half of the program year.

320

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES
INCLUDING FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

Close cooperation with the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan, Production Credit, Farm Security and Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation programs has been maintained by the agent throughout the year. As a member of the Board the agent has aided in the consideration of RACC loan applications of farmers.

All loan and credit agencies jointly have supplied adequate farm credit for the production of essential crops. The agent feels that closer coordination of loaning agencies would be of tremendous advantage in the handling of Government loans. It is the general feeling that all loaning agencies should be consolidated and operated from a central office within the county. A great deal of confusion has resulted with so many loaning agencies and offices supplying credit to farmers.

Information on the various types of credit offered by the various agencies has been supplied to farmers as an aid to them in solving their credit problems. Sufficient and adequate sources and amounts of credit for crop production are available to all eligible farmers.

The agent has cooperated closely with local loaning agencies, the key banks and private interests in connection with loans to farmers for agricultural purposes. As a whole the banks in the county are willing to supply adequate credit to farmers but regulations imposed upon them do not allow sufficient credit to the average and large producers. According to these regulations no farmer can be loaned more than \$7,000 regardless of security offered. This amount of money is not sufficient for crop production on a large portion of the aforesaid farms. Local banks would supply a greater portion of farm credit if restrictions under which they operate were modified. The need for loan credit through Government agencies would be reduced accordingly.

OPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Meetings were held throughout the county at which the Soil Conservation Program was explained in detail. In addition, a county-wide meeting was held and further details of the program discussed. Men nominated by members of the county board of agriculture to act as Soil Conservation District supervisors qualified for the position and were elected. The three elected members and two additional members appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee make up the district board of supervisors. This board will meet in the near future to make plans for the operation of the district.

STATISTICAL DATA

Days in Office	375
Days in Field	420½
Miles Traveled	30,005
Carm Visits	1217
Office Calls	2580
Telephone Calls	2925
News Articles	282
Bulletins	2773
Meetings Attended	209
Attendance	5356
Hogs Vaccinated	940

RESULTS OF HYBRID CORN VARIETY TEST AT E.S. EXPERIMENT STATION, ONLEY, VA., - 1945

Sample No.	Variety	Yield in Bu. per Acre No. 1 Corn	Total Yield in Bu. per Acre	Indicated Grade
11.	U.S. 279 (Yellow)	102.6	108.4	Good
21.	Pett's E-1 (Yellow)	102.4	108.5	Good
33.	Funk's G-722 (Yellow)	101.2	109.5	Good
46.	DeKalb 1082 (Yellow)	99.1	104.7	Fair +
40.	U.S. 357 (Yellow)	97.9	103.1	Good
9.	U.S. 263 (Yellow)	97.2	100.2	Good
14.	U.S. 262 (Yellow)	97.2	103.1	Good
13.	U.S. 99 (Yellow)	96.9	103.8	Good
22.	Kentucky 203 (White)	96.7	98.8	Good
8.	U.S. 189 (White)	96.5	105.5	Fair
5.	U.S. 264 (Yellow)	95.7	100.0	Good
3.	U.S. 197 (White)	95.5	100.7	Fair
4.	U.S. 282 (Yellow)	95.3	98.1	Good
37.	Funk's G-711 RF (Yellow)	95.1	103.8	Fair
7.	U.S. 191 (White)	92.0	96.0	Good
1.	U.S. 192 (White)	90.0	100.5	Fair
10.	U.S. 168 (White)	90.3	102.4	Fair
6.	U.S. 384 (Yellow)	88.2	93.6	Fair
39.	Ward's #2 (Yellow)	87.0	96.5	Fair +
12.	Illinois 448 (Yellow)	86.7	91.5	Fair
17.	Ward's #6 (Yellow)	86.7	92.0	Fair +
34.	Funk's G-135 RF (Yellow)	85.8	92.9	Fair
23.	N.C. 1032 (Yellow)	85.3	94.1	Fair -
32.	Funk's G-80 RF (Yellow)	85.1	89.6	Fair
41.	DeKalb 816 (Yellow)	83.9	87.7	Fair
31.	Wood's Hyb. White Prolific S-350	83.4	87.0	Fair +
2.	U.S. 388 (Yellow)	83.2	90.8	Fair
35.	Funk's G-46 RF (Yellow)	80.3	87.2	Fair
20.	Illinois 784 (Yellow)	80.1	85.8	Fair
28.	Wood's Hyb. White Dent S-120	79.6	85.6	Fair
24.	Va. 44-1 (Yellow)	79.4	85.6	Fair
27.	Wood's Hyb. Yellow Dent V-45	78.7	85.6	Fair
26.	Wood's Hyb. Golden Prolific S-210	77.5	88.2	Fair -
19.	Illinois 200 (Yellow)	77.3	83.7	Fair
49.	Illinois 201 (Yellow)	77.0	81.1	Fair +
18.	U.S. 13 (Yellow)	76.5	86.0	Fair
16.	Ward's #8 (Yellow)	75.8	83.2	Fair
36.	Funk's G-94 RF (Yellow)	75.8	81.7	Fair
38.	Funk's G-104 RF (Yellow)	75.6	83.9	Fair -
43.	DeKalb 817A (Yellow)	75.0	80.8	Fair
44.	DeKalb 847 (Yellow)	75.4	83.7	Fair
42.	DeKalb 838 (Yellow)	74.9	81.3	Fair
47.	DeKalb 628A (Yellow)	73.0	87.7	Fair
15.	Ward's #7 (Yellow)	72.3	78.2	Fair
45.	DeKalb 875 (Yellow)	67.1	75.8	Fair
48.	DeKalb 404A (Yellow)	61.4	66.8	Poor
30.	Wood's Hyb. Yellow Dent V-40	55.5	61.6	Poor
25.	Home Crown Yellow Dent	55.5	60.4	Fair -
29.	Wood's Hyb. Yellow Dent V-35	53.3	66.6	Fair -

Arranged in order of yield of No. 1 corn.

Difference Required for significance in No. 1 corn 10.3 bu. per acre.

" " " " " total yield 6.0 " " "

Planted - May 17, 1945

Harvested - October 18, 1945

H. Marshall Clark
County Agent
Accomac, Virginia

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Accomack

REPORT OF

Eleanor W. Funch
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

Nancy A. Kelly
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From Aug. 20 to Nov. 30, 1945

H. P. Wescott
4-H Club Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1944 to Nov. 30, 1945

R. Marshall Clark
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Dec. 1, 1944 to Nov. 30, 1945

R. H. Brotnan
Agricultural Agent.

From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1945

R. H. Brotnan
Assistant Agricultural Agent.
Co. Agent at Large



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-5014-1

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)	10 mo. 1 day	17	13 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX	
2.	Days devoted to work with adults	147	158	321 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX	
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth	103	124		XXXXXXXXXX	
4.	Days in office	74 1/2	57	48	XXXXXXXXXX	
5.	Days in field	170 1/2	217	203 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX	
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work	287	455	762	1504	
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	276	199	595	1070	
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	410	80	2500	7611
		(2) Telephone	100	175	2800	3075
9.	Number of news articles or stories published	156	10	777	439	
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	165	50	2558	2773	
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	8	0		9	
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Number	7		7	
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Men leaders	42		42	
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(a) Number	1		1	
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Leaders	7		7	
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number	1	7	44	
		(b) Total attendance	276	8	301	
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number	73		73	
		(b) Total attendance	735		735	
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	13		37	
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	10		7	
17.	Achievement days held	(a) Number	15		40	
		(b) Total attendance				

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

GENERAL VALUABLE COM...

16-5014-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			1		1
	(b) Total boys attending			7		7
	(c) Total girls attending			7		7
	(d) Total others attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	48	44	93	185
		(b) Total attendance	555	1669	7743	4940
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	48	70		118
		(b) Total attendance	595	940		1515
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				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	7183
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1800
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	100
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	500
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1000
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	750
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1000
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	950
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	88
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	40
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	7000
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	1000

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name *Co. Board of Agriculture* (2) No. of members *135*
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name *Maria L. B. S. A.* (2) No. of members *5*
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name *Home Demonstration Committee* (2) No. of members *25*
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name *4-H Club Council* (2) No. of members *50*
- (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 *135* (b) Home demonstration *75* (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) *8*

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. *8*

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. *4*

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. *71*

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) (a) *9* XXXXXXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood leader system *135* Men *68* Women *67*

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>68</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men _____	(3) Older club boys _____
	(2) Women <i>84</i>		(2) Women <i>9</i>	(4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

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

- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men *71* (2) Women *13* (3) Youth _____
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) *8*

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men *68* (b) Women *67* (c) Youth _____

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<i>194</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<i>70</i>
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>60</i>
(4) State extension workers			<i>15</i>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County _____ (2) Community _____		<i>7</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>163</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders of committeemen			<i>520</i>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	20							17	4	
(3) Agricultural agents	24	1	5	7	4			37	17	
(4) State extension workers	1							1	1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	7	8	8	8			8	5	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	55	5	20	500	75			40	15	
(2) The use of lime	75	3	150	500	75			700		
(3) The use of fertilizers	300	3	100	750	75			1000	750	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		10	100					1000	750	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	100	5	10	15				1000	750	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					75					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals									10	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	4					5	
(3) Agricultural agents	7	4	6	36		50	
(4) State extension workers				10		4	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	4	8	8		8	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year							
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	5						
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	4	1	1	7		1	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	4	1		27			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatchling eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	15	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	75	3	50	100		1000	
(5) Controlling external parasites	75	1	6	700		500	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	10		65	600		1000	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						50	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents		4	
(2) 4-H Club agents	7		
(3) Agricultural agents	8	3	1
(4) State extension workers	1		
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

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	575	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	3
(b) In the use of crop rotations	500	(b) In making improved thinnings, windings or pruning of forest trees	5
(c) With strip cropping		(c) With selection cutting	5
(d) In constructing terraces		(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	1	(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) With contour farming of cropland		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	1
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers operating this year in prevention of forest fires	7800
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	1000		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	500		
(j) In summer-fallowing	50		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests			
(l) With drainage	100		
(m) With irrigation	30		
(n) With land clearing	1		
66. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm conservation plans this year	10		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10		

Include nature study.

16-28074-8

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers			
		33	4	1
		47		
		15		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	8	4
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other			
				15
		500		
		75		150
		75		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records			
				100
		50		
		1		5
		10		1000
				50
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating			15
	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)			150
	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments			100
	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes			5
	(i) With farm-labor problems			1000
	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income			50

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, 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 (4) State extension workers			
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton ²	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by:											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	1		4	1	1	6					7
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8		8	8	8	8					8
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										1	
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	50	10	150	10	25	50					50
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$5,000	\$	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											6
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											3
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											7
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											1
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

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

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	20			
(2) 4-H Club agents			4	
(3) Agricultural agents	1			5
(4) State extension workers	7			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8		8	8
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	36
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	10
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	7
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	1

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	25
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	50
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	1

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	50
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	75
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	700
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	9	4	12	
(2) 4-H Club agents	8			
(3) Agricultural agents	7			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			5	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
115. Number of families assisted this year	15(g)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(a) In improving diets				
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:				
(1) Of vegetables				
(2) Of fruits		1500	1000 lbs.	
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs			1800 lbs.	1500 lbs.
(d) With home butchering, meat curing or curing				110
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems:	15(h)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(1) Canning	30			
(2) Freezing	33			
(3) Drying	50			
(4) Storing				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	108			
(h) In canning according to a budget	85			
(i) With child feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first-aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				85
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

117. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management— family economics	Clothing and textiles	Family relationships—child development	Recreation and community life
	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	2	10	6
	(2) 4-H Club agents			2
	(3) Agricultural agents			
	(4) State extension workers			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		1	4	4
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committee men assisting this year		3		

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	10
(b) With home accounts	
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as 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 ¹ 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	51
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	51

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing construction problems	101
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	14
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	35
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	1

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	
(b) In improving family relationships	20

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	1
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	

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

12

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	6		5		14 1/2	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1		1		1/2	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	11		9		1/2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops <i>Tomatoes</i>			1		1/2	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)					76	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	8		7			Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, our animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						{ Articles made
162. Farm management						{ Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation						{ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
164. Food preservation						{ Meals planned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						{ Meals served
166. Clothing						{ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
167. Home management						{ 17 Garments made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						{ 77 Garments remodeled
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						{ Units
170. Junior leadership						{ Rooms
171. All others						{ 40 Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	34	92	13	13		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

13

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

- 173. Number of 4-H Clubs..... 9
- 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 394 (b) Girls: 93
- 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 63 (b) Girls: 29
- 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 34 (b) Girls: 93
- 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: (b) Girls:
- 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 13 (b) Girls: 75
- 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 51 (b) Girls: 18

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	13	67	10 and under	10	24
2d	8	8	11	9	16
3d	8	5	12	3	17
4th	3	13	13	3	7
5th	4	7	14	3	14
6th		3	15	5	7
7th			16	1	6
8th			17		
9th			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.....
 - (b) Giving demonstrations..... (g) Wildlife conservation.....
 - (c) Recreational leadership..... (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 71
 - (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Soil and water conservation.....
 - (e) Health..... (k) Forestry..... 23
- 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.....

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

- 185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....
- 186. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-34 years (e)	35 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

- 188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
- 189. Total attendance at such meetings.....
- 190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....
- 191. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
- 192. Number of older rural youth not in extension other youth groups assisted..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
- 193. Total number of different young people contacts through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications)..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work w. h adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (e)	General-flier insects	All other work (e)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				6
(2) 4-H Club agents				100
(3) Agricultural agents				1.5
(4) State extension workers				3
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				8
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				50

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 (e)	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)				50
(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.

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										1
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	30			17	70	8	1	4		
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8			8	8	8	8			1
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4			3						
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	15			13		4	1	1		1

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

15

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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