

GILES COUNTY  
1949

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT  
VIRGINIA

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### 111. THE COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

On the county board of agriculture are twenty six men and four women. These thirty men and women bring representation to the county board from all fourteen communities in the county. They meet at the beginning of each extension year to formulate a plan of work for the extension farm agent. Committees are set up with two or more members assigned to each project activity carried on in the county. The board members are closely associated with other agricultural organizations and activities such as Farm Bureau, the feeder calf sale, the Hereford Breeders' sale, county wool pool etc. Thru these connections the men and women on the county board are kept in close touch with the entire county program.

Some members serve on committees for the Production and Marketing Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit and other agencies. In this manner they lend a great helping hand to the team work of the cooperating agencies in carrying out the entire county program. Each agency, however, has its own individual program, but a very close working relationship exists between all contributing agencies.

Because of the economic effect the county program has upon the individual farm income of individuals serving on the county board of agriculture, gives these leaders added interest in the county program. They seem to be willing to give voluntary assistance to the extension program when called upon, and the agent is striving to keep them that way. These men and women board members are not asked to travel several miles to attend a meeting only to find out such a meeting was hardly justified. A meeting is thought to be important or it isn't called.

It is the county policy to notify each member on the board two weeks in advance of the planning meeting, so that members can give some thought to the agricultural needs of the county. As a result of this policy a program was developed this year that will serve both as a short time program, or a long time program for several years to come without very much alteration from year to year.

The present county board of agriculture was revised at the beginning of this extension year. It had not had a revision in several years due to changing of county agents. Some of the old members had died or moved away, and some of the older members had become inactive. Replacements were made with younger men.

#### IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE.

The type of agriculture for Giles county was determined a long time ago by nature. Its topography, climate, and soils has made it a grass county and adapted naturally to an animal agriculture. Much industry both within and without in nearby territory since the turn of this century has made fruit and vegetable production profitable.

The soils are of three types. Predominating is a type derived from limestone but not fully developed known as Clarksville. The second type is a mixture of sandstone and limestone called Lodi. The third type is a well developed soil called Hagerstown. A small percent of the county soils are classified in the latter. These soils are very rich and productive.

One of the most scenic is Giles county. Sometimes it is referred to as the Switzerland of the Alleghanys. It is beautifully rugged, giving its farm lands an attractiveness appreciated by both the visitor and the native.

The county population is expanding rapidly due to industry locating along New River. In 1940 the county population stood at 14,635 with a rural population of 7,064. In 1949 the county population is estimated to be well over 20,000 with a farm population remaining about the same as it was in 1940. The industrial payroll is over a million dollars a month. The agricultural income is about one and one-half million dollars per year. The above figures are cited because farmers are making the necessary adjustments to fit these changing conditions. There are only a few farms left in the county that do not have a supplemental income from some source. This type of farming where part of the family can work on the farm and part work in industry appears to be most desirable because the added income has brought about a higher standard of living for almost every farm family in Giles county.

Industry has brought higher farm wages to the county. The farmer now finds that he cannot afford to pay 75¢ per hour for labor to hoe corn on a hillside, or pay the same for pitching hay with a hand fork. Therefore the agricultural trend is away from hillside cultivation to grass production. The cultivated crops are now being produced on the bottoms, and level fields where tractor farming is practical. Giles is fast approaching a semi-pastoral type of agriculture. No grains of any kind are now being grown on a few of the larger farms. The Giles farmer is finding out by experience that cud chewing animals can be produced with hay and grass roughages to the same weights as with grain supplement and much more economical. The agricultural program for Giles county in the future is better hays and better pastures for animal agriculture and soil conservation.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

In solving the problems facing agriculture in Giles county, the county board of agriculture set up a plan of work with 5 major objectives. Listed below are these objectives.

1. An Efficient Production Program
2. An Efficient Marketing Program
3. An Efficient Purchasing Program for Farm Supplies
4. A Farm and Home Improvement Program
5. Educate the Youth in These County Activities

Twelve general recommendations were given the county agent in carrying out this program. These recommendations are as follows:

1. On hillside lands, convert from soil depleting to soil building crops. Replace row crops with good hay and pasture producing grasses.
2. Reduce grain acreage to the minimum, concentrating on practices for maximum yields. Cultivate fields adapted to the practical use of modern machinery.
3. Improve pasture grasses by encouraging farmers to cut briars, bushes, weeds, filth of all kinds - Heal over galls, stop erosion, plant trees on marginal lands. Seed new pastures with grass mixtures recommended by the Experiment Station. Follow pasture recommendations in the use of lime and phosphate.
4. Follow contour and strip cropping on fields subject to erosion.
5. Keep maximum number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep. Minimum number of hogs.
6. Provide all the good quality hay needed for winter feeding of livestock.
7. Eliminate as far as possible the dead wood in our system of distribution by selling direct to consumer. Pool orders with other county cooperatives for quantity buying of farm supplies.
8. Strengthen local cooperatives by farmer participation.
9. Join a general farm organization for the purpose of farmers thinking and acting together.
10. Subscribe to one good farm magazine.
11. Make individual farm plans at beginning of each year.
12. Keep accurate farm records.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES, Continued.

a. AGRONOMY.

The trend toward a pastoral system of farming is gaining rapidly in Giles county. There are several contributing factors, such as steep fields, soil and climatic adaptation to grass, soil conservation possibilities, farmers moving to compete with industry for farm labor, and the many advantages the system offers in supporting an animal type of agriculture.

Before a pasture improvement program was attempted on a large scale, it was thought best to first concentrate on a program designed to increase the yields of corn. The governor's challenge to the governor of North Carolina to a corn war between the two states was the very thing needed to create an interest in producing higher yields of corn. A special meeting to talk corn was arranged. Eighty farmers attended this meeting. They heard our extension agronomist tell them convincingly how 100 bushels of corn could be produced on an acre of land. The necessary steps for producing 100 bushels of corn on an acre were explained in detail. Forty farmers who heard him believed that they could follow his recommendations and produce 100 bushels of corn or more on an acre. They joined the 100 bushel corn club and participated in a prize winning contest. The results of this contest was surprising to everybody in Giles county, including the farmers who participated in the contest.

Thirty six out of the forty farmers who entered the contest completed by having their corn yields estimated by disinterested parties. The four who failed to complete advised that flood conditions, or a poor stand at the beginning so reduced the yields that it was not worth the time required for measuring the acre. Twenty two of the thirty six farmers completing had yields of over 100 bushels of corn per acre. The average yield for all thirty six contestants was 107.23 bushels per acre. Yields were determined by a sampling method approved by the Agronomy Department of VPI.

The three banks serving the county show a keen interest in developing the agricultural program. Each bank sent representatives to the special corn meeting. The bankers told the group they would provide attractive prizes in a large number of farmers participated in the 100 bushel corn contest. After forty farmers signed up, the banks announced three prizes. A \$100.00 savings bond for 1st prize, a \$50.00 savings bond for 2nd prize, and a \$25.00 savings bond for 3rd prize.

Farmers who participated in the 100 bushel corn club were honored with a special meeting. The name of each participating farmer was read with his address and the neighborhood in which he lived was given. A certificate entitling

the holder to membership in the Virginia 100 Bushel Corn Club was presented to the twenty two farmers who produced over 100 bushels of corn to an acre. The savings bonds were awarded to the three farmers having the highest yields. The yields of 138.14 bushels captured first prize, 131.05 second prize, and 130.24 third prize. The successful winners are shown below with the county key banker and county agent. This photo appeared in the Roanoke Times.



**GILES CORN CHAMPS**—Giles County's champion corn growers are pictured above. They are, left to right, front row: Chapman C. Straley, Eagleston; Phil Z. Cook, Goodwins Ferry, and Frank G. Farrier, Newport; their respective yields being 138.14, 131.05 and 130.24 bushels per acre. County Agent T. E. Starnes is shown in the back row (left) with Rufus H. Shumate, key agricultural banker for the County. (Photo by Farrier).

The results of this corn producing demonstration will be far reaching in determining the future course in agronomy the farmers of this county will follow. The results tell the farmer that he can produce his corn needs on a very few acres of land, and that he can have those extra acres he used to plant to corn for meadow and pasture use. 500 copies of the data sheet attached was distributed to the farmers, bankers, and business men in the county.

The 100 bushel corn contest does not tell the whole corn story. In addition to the 36 farmers enrolled in the corn contest, there were approximately 200 farmers trying to help the Governor win his corn war with the Governor of North Carolina. This program was known to the farmers as the Mass Corn Demonstration Program. To increase the yield of corn 10 bushels per acre above the county average for 1948 was the goal set for this program. According to the state agricultural statistician the corn yield for Giles county was an average of 49 bushels per acre in 1948, and our best informed farmers believe that when the final figures are in, the average corn yields for this year will not be very short of 60 bushels for the county. This forecast is based upon the number of farmers planting hybrid seed, increased applications of lime and fertilizers, and better practices in cultivation.

In order to find out the best corn hybrids that are adapted to county conditions, 10 farmers were selected to demonstrate both early and late maturing varieties. Five farmers experimented with early maturing varieties and 5 farmers with late maturing varieties. The early maturing varieties were tested on upland farms. The late varieties on low or bottom lands. Each farmer was furnished sufficient seed for planting four rows each 100 feet long, and to each demonstrator a poster was furnished designating these plantings in the field. Half of these demonstrators lived on a highway, and these posters made it possible for many farmers to observe them under growing conditions.

No accurate records were kept on these hybrid corns. They were planted for the purpose of giving farmers a chance to observe them and to decide for themselves which looked the best in the field. Reports from these farmers indicate that for the early maturing varieties, Iowa 4089, Ohio C-38, and Pioneer 313D showed up best. Farmers choice among the late maturing varieties were U.S. 13, U.S. 357, and Ill. 200.

Wheat and rye follow corn in the usual 3 or 4 year rotation practiced by Giles farmers. These small grains serve as a winter cover crop. The agent's recommendations for corn fertilization will no doubt reflect higher yields of small grain this coming season. The agent has asked those farmers who used heavy applications of fertilizer to report yields of small grain in comparison with the yield last time the field was in wheat. For the selection of varieties farmers consult the Varietal Bulletin, published by the Virginia Experiment Station, which is distributed to seed dealers and county and community committees. Abruzzi is the most popular rye, Wong, the most popular barley, Vahart and VPI 131, the most popular wheat varieties. The agent sees that sufficient certified seed of these varieties are sown each year in order that every farmer who desires to sow good seed can have it in the county and at reasonable prices.

Observations of practices followed by farmers in the three and four year rotations reveal that the orphan crop is the hay crop. The corn crop receives the heaviest applications of lime and fertilizer - small grain crop next, and the hay crop that follows for one and two years get little if any fertilization. A pasture and meadow improvement program will be the major program in agronomy next year.

The alfalfa program is well advanced. A patch of alfalfa is to be found on almost every farm in the county, ranging from one to 58 acres. Stands of alfalfa have been maintained for several years with proper fertilization and management. These old stands are top-dressed in late winter or early spring with an application of 500 to 600 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer each year. Sufficient boron is added (15 to 20 lbs. per acre) to prevent yellowing of the plants after first cutting. New stands receive about 4 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent to the acre and from 800 to 1000 lbs. of a 2-12-12 fertilizer carrying boron. Farmers realize that alfalfa is a heavy user of plant food and must be fed. They also realize the importance of alfalfa in the feeding ration of animals, and in order to have it in abundance they follow extension recommendations religiously. They know that if we are to go to and maintain a pastoral system of farming that alfalfa is to be one of the major crops.

On creek bottoms and low lands permanent meadows have been maintained over a long period of years on many farms. Hays produced on such lands are usually stacked on the same fields from which it grew, and fed to animals from the stack during the winter months. The residual manures supplemented with 200 to 400 lbs. of superphosphate keeps up the fertility and heavy yields are produced from year to year.

With experience gained from fertilizing meadows and permanent pastures under the P.M.A. and Ext-TVA programs, there seems to be a desire prevailing among farmers to want to do something about improving pasture lands. The educational job has been under way now for a year preparing farmers for the pasture and meadow improvement program for 1950. This subject has been discussed at several meetings during the year. The agent has talked it up wherever he goes over the county.

During the year five farmers were asked to try out as an experiment a small acreage of ladino clover and orchard grass mixture for pasture. These five farmers seeded 28 acres. Twelve acres were plowed and seeded in the spring with two lbs. of ladino clover and 6 lbs. of orchard grass. Each acre received two tons of ground limestone and 1000 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer. During the summer it was estimated by the farmer that the vegetation on these acres had increased three times over that of a good bluegrass sod, and would pasture three times as much livestock. One farmer disked and seeded 14 acres of permanent pasture to ladino clover and meadow fescue 31. The stands was not as good as where the land was tilled and good seed bed prepared.

⊙ b. Poultry:

No special program was planned for the poultrymen this year. Poultry production is limited to farm flocks. The number of chickens kept on farms has remained unchanged the past several years. The county does not have a commercial hatchery, and there is no commercial production of poultry on a large scale. The average farmer keeps a flock of from 50 to 100 laying hens. Sufficient baby chicks are purchased during the year to maintain these flocks, and provide poultry meat for table use. •

Services the agent was able to give poultry producers the past year consisted largely in advising the farmers on flock management. When a farmer needed the services of the agent he made a request, and the request was always handled promptly. Early in the year a circular was sent out advising poultry raisers to buy early chicks, and to make such purchases from a state certified hatchery. A list of such hatcherymen was made available to 20 farmers on request.

Feeding a balanced ration is no longer a problem with Giles poultry raisers. They buy commercial feeds already mixed from their own farmer owned and controlled cooperative, and savings made is sometimes the difference between loss and profit.

During the year the agent gave three culling demonstrations, and furnished three farmers with plans for building new laying houses. Two farmers were assisted in remodeling buildings.

⊙ Disease prevention and control measures are the biggest problem facing poultrymen. Losses from diseases sometimes take a toll of from 15 to 20% during the year. The agent insists on strict sanitary measures, and when birds become sick, the agent advises the use of Dr. Axe, as individual birds are seldom worth the time and trouble required for giving treatment. Flock treatments for worms are recommended, and some of the new sulfa drugs are recommended for bowel disturbances, colds, and coryza. During the year the agent made 23 farm visits to see sick chickens and make recommendations for controlling diseases.

• The care and management of the farm flock is usually left to the women. Heavy work that needs to be done in and around the poultry yard is put off too long in most of cases because the men folks are busy, and because of this neglect makes the flock much more susceptible to diseases.

Giles farmers used to produce lots of turkeys, but less than 100 farmers raise them now. The limiting factor is

cost in raising them under semi-confinement conditions. If allowed to range, diseases gets out of control, and the birds are easy prey for stray dogs and foxes, and because of so many people working in industry, dogs are plentiful.

### C. Dairying:

With county population increasing rapidly means more and more milk is needed for local consumption. Some of the beef farmers who have said they never expected to swap their bed for a lantern, have changed over to dairying in the past year or so. The agent himself who owned a beef cow herd converted to dairy three years ago, and now have facilities for producing Grade A milk.

A milk processing plant located at Narrows, Va. opened its doors for business in September 1948. Since last September the plant has purchased grade C milk for the purpose of manufacturing it into cheese. The plant is now being enlarged and equipment installed for handling Grade A milk. This plant is having tremendous influence on the expansion of dairying in Giles county.

At present four milk routes operate in the county bringing in milk to the cheese plant. Two additional routes come in from West Virginia. During the summer months at peak production, the volume of milk handled was about 16,000 lbs. daily. Production is expected to double this figure in 1950.

Farmers are getting ready to produce milk. They are buying cows. About 70 good grade cows were purchased by farmers during the past year. A carload of high grade Holsteins were brought in from Wisconsin in October, and distributed to three dairymen.

Prior to 1948 there were only one dairyman producing Grade A milk. Two Grade A producers were added last year, and two more added in 1949. Two other farmers are planning to build Grade A barns next year. New dairy barns are being constructed with these factors in mind; easy to keep clean, handles cows easily, and saves labor.

The agent is giving each farmer getting into the production of Grade A milk special attention in regard to kind of cows to keep, kind of barns to build, kind of equipment to purchase so clean milk can be easily produced. The Grade A producers are now able to cool their milk to 38 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in about one hour after milking. The agent is insisting on farmers who contemplate going into the dairy business to start in a small way, producing Grade C milk at first and gradually growing into the business.

d. Livestock:

1. Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle men several years ago made a conversion from feeder steers to cow and calf herds. This trend has continued until there are few feeder cattle to be found in the county. Beef cow herds are found on the farms with larger acreage, while the smaller farms are gradually turning to dairy cows.

Income from beef cattle largely comes from the sale of calves. Production of good and choice calves calls for a well developed plan for each individual farm. Attention is given to the quality of cows in the herd with careful selection of the herd bull. The amount of feed required to carry an animal weighing 1000 lbs. for 150 days is multiplied by the number of animal units carried on the farm. For beef cows the food requirements are 3 to 5 acres of pasture, one ton of legume hay, one ton of straw or fodder. A few farmers feed silage and about 200 lbs. of protein supplement per animal. There is no feeding problem for the calves during the winter. The cows are bred to drop their calves after January 1st, and they live on their mother's milk until grass comes. A few farmers are beginning to creep feed calves on pasture, especially those farmers who are producing calves for the feeder calf sale and have a pride in producing choice calves.

Hereford, Angus, and Shorthorn are the three main beef breeds of cattle. There are seven purebred herds of Hereford cattle with a total of 115 cows. We have three herds of Angus cattle with a total of 30 cows. These registered herds supply the new blood needed to maintain high quality grade herds for producing good and choice calves. The feeder calves produced are sold individually, on the auction market, or thru a feeder calf sale at Christiansburg.

For the Christiansburg feeder calf sale, Giles producers sent 125 head. 80% of those calves graded good and choice, the rest medium and common. Only 4 head sold as common grade. This sale is only intended to establish a price for feeder calves in three counties, Giles, Pulaski, and Montgomery. About 600 head is usually consigned to this sale. The producers with the assistance of the county agents in the three counties meet early in the season and establish a set of rules governing the sale, and determine the standard calves must meet in order to be eligible for consignment. The agents inspect calves consigned to see if they measure up to standard rules.

The standard set for the feeder calf sale is as follows: All calves must be castrated with a knife, dehorned, vaccinated against blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia, and weigh not less than 350 lbs. The herd bull must be removed from the herd by August 1st, so that there is no chance of the early heifer calves becoming bred.

Two Federal veterinarians came to the county the latter part of August to begin a periodic spot testing of cattle for Bangs disease. The agent was asked to find out how many farmers would like to have this service and to assist in working out testing schedules. A circular letter was sent out to ascertain how many farmers desired the service, and when this information came in, schedules for both men were worked out. Maps showing the road and location of each individual were drawn. This was a most helpful service to them. It enabled them to test more cattle in a days time, and also to meet the schedule. Results of testing: Number of cattle tested 1788. 17 reactors were found, and 31 suspects. The suspects have been retested, but the results from this testing is not known to the agent at this time.

These veterinarians asked the agent to find out from farmers how many dairy heifer calves they would like to have vaccinated against Bangs. Replies from a second circular letter in regard to calf vaccination show there are 26 farmers who have 94 calves that will receive immunization in early December.

## 2. Sheep.

The sheep population is still declining from year to year. This decrease is due largely to dogs, and to the price received for lambs the last few years. Farmers believe that the price for both ewes and lambs will decline sharply the following year, and they market the early ewe lambs they have been keeping for breeders. A few replacements have been made by bringing in Western Montana ewes. These ewes are crosses of Suffolk or Hampshire with rambouillets. They are not as good as our own native ewes, but better than the late ewe lambs many farmers are beginning to keep for breeding purposes.

The agent manages the county wool pool under the direction of a board of seven directors. The tonnage handled by the pool the past year was 28,592 lbs. net. An advance of 50¢ per lb. was made at the time the wool was taken up in June. The wool is marketed cooperatively thru the United Wool Growers Association, Inc. that serve this territory. 145 farmers participated in this years pool, and they practically represent the number of sheep producers in the county. Last year 185 farmers pooled 30,974 lbs.

The high percentage of clear tied wool is the result of several years training in packing the fleeces like mills would like to receive it. Farmers who tie their wool receive two cents per lb. for it above untied wool. A breakdown of the pool by grades show that 25,690 lbs. sold as clear tied, 1,145 lbs. clear untied, 604 lbs. rejects, and 39 lbs. tags.

The Giles sheep raiser is becoming more efficient each year in marketing his wool. By preparing his fleece for the trade so it can be inspected and graded by individual fleeces, the farmer is receiving maximum price return.

The steps required for the production of good and choice lambs are now being taken by the farmers themselves with minimum assistance from the county agent. Practices such as docking and castrating lambs, dosing for worms etc. are now being followed by the lamb producers. Using the phenothiazine treatment for worms, the farmers do not have to treat as often as they once did when using the bluestone treatment. About three or four treatments a year is all that is required with the new treatment to keep the flocks free from stomach, hook, and nodular worms.

During the year the agent gave 7 dosing demonstrations for worm treatment, five method demonstrations docking and castrating lambs, and gave instructions to two farmers on how to build lamb creeps. He also assisted 8 farmers in securing registered rams and 11 farmers in buying ewes.

### 3. Hogs.

Production of hogs is limited to home consumption largely. Very few farmers produce hogs for the market. There are only three farmers who produce hogs on a commercial scale. The agent immunized the hogs in two of these herds during the summer against cholera, giving the double treatment. In one herd 45 hogs were vaccinated, and in the other 136 head. In addition to these two herds the agent has vaccinated the smaller herds for 21 additional farmers.

A common disease among the young pigs kept for butchering purposes is rickets. Families who live just outside the corporation limits of town usually keep two or three hogs for home meat supply. They purchase these pigs in early spring, fasten them up in a closed pen, usually covered, and feed red dog, or some other feed low in protein, and carries a small amount of minerals. As a result these pigs are soon down and cannot walk due to rickets. The agent is called out dozens of times during the year to see them, and to advise treatment. These families are not on the farmers mailing list and can only be reached by newspaper publicity, or by one individual having the experience telling another about it.

Since Giles farmers are advised to keep the minimum number of hogs required for home consumption, the agent is keenly interested in the kind of hogs kept on farms. Bacon type hogs of the hampshire and berkshire breeds are strongly recommended over the lard type hogs. The agent assisted 4 farmers in securing good males, and 2 with females.

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4. Surplus Feed Potatoes to Livestock.

When the surplus feed potato program was announced the first of June, the agent decided that he would get feed potatoes for any farmer who would agree to feed them to livestock as a demonstration. The first car shipment was made up for three dairymen, and two hog raisers by agent solicitation. At this time an article appeared in the local press advising farmers who wished to participate in the program to come to the county agents office for further instructions on intent and purpose of program. The office was kept busy for the next two weeks signing up farmers to receive government surplus feed potatoes at two weeks intervals.

One hundred and forty farmers had been signed up before the program was discontinued. One hundred and twenty five farmers were receiving potatoes they had signed up for the feeding demonstration. The potatoes arrived at two central shipping stations in the county, and these two places shared equally in cars received. Farmers contracts were kept in a folder, just the number whose orders totaled 300 bags, a carload. On the back of each folder the name, address, number of bags ~~xx~~ signed up, and contract number was written in ink. Only those farmers whose names appeared on folder could get potatoes from that car when it arrived. This system avoided confusion, and there was never any misunderstanding about potatoes in any particular shipment.

From the time the program was announced until it was discontinued the agent had placed orders for 18 carloads of potatoes. 12 cars were received. These potatoes to farmers were distributed in lots of from 5 to 100 bags.

Of the 125 farmers who received potatoes for demonstration purposes, 86 sent in result reports to county agents office. These reports covered 269,500 lbs. of potatoes. Only 5,100 lbs. of the amount had not at the time been fed to livestock. Only 300 lbs. were reported rotten and unfit for feed.

A breakdown of the potatoes fed show that 55,430 lbs. were fed to dairy cattle, 16,300 lbs. to beef cattle, 191,300 lbs. to hogs, 900 lbs. to sheep, and 1,170 lbs. to poultry. Of the total fed to dairy cattle, 11,300 lbs. were fed whole and 44,130 lbs. cut. Beef cattle were fed 15,000 lbs. whole and 300 lbs. cut. Hogs were fed 57,900 lbs. whole, 9,300 lbs. cut and 124,050 lbs. cooked. The 900 lbs. fed to sheep were fed out and the 1,170 lbs. fed to poultry were fed 250 lbs. whole, and 920 lbs. cooked.

The results obtained varied from no gains to excellent gains in some instances, depending upon amounts and manner in which

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potatoes were fed. All farmers were in agreement that livestock relish potatoes, and they experienced no difficulty in getting their livestock to eat potatoes from the first feeding. The dairymen reported a degree of gains in milk production from meager to two quarts per day per animal. Farmers who fed potatoes to beef cattle claimed to have raised the best crop of calves they ever produced. The bulk of potatoes received went to hogs. One farmer who owned 136 hogs fed 37,000 lbs. of cooked potatoes. The hogs had access to all the whey they could consume and this farmer reported a gain in weight of  $3/4$  lb. per day per animal. Hogs during this feeding period got no other feed except pasture grass. Another farmer fed 5000 lbs. to hogs. One half he fed raw and the other half cooked. He was not able to see any marked difference of cooked potatoes over the potatoes fed raw. He fed his potatoes to 10 hogs. Other hog farmers said they were equal to corn as a feed. Many of the poorer farmers said they saved them considerably on the feed bill, and was equal to ground feed in putting on gains.

Few potatoes were fed to sheep and poultry. One farmer said some gains were noticeable and that the health of his flock had improved. Laying hens when fed cooked potatoes with mash added ~~xxxxxxxx~~ increased in egg production said several farmers. One farmer with 20 hens got 5 more eggs per day.

#### 5. Horticulture - Fruits - Vegetables

Apple trees have declined sharply since 1920. The older trees in home orchards have become diseased, and because of the necessity of spraying in order to have marketable fruit, the home orchards are not being maintained for producing a surplus which finds its way into the city markets. The coal fields of West Virginia, a ready market for the surplus fruit that was once produced in the home orchards, are now supplied by commercial orchards whose owners cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray, pick, pack, and grade the fruit. Giles now has 12 commercial orchards. The commercial pack is about 15,000 bushels average annually.

These 12 growers receive spray card service from the extension division. A school for packing and grading the fruit was scheduled this year for August, but because of a short crop, the meeting was not held as growers anticipated no difficulty in marketing this year's crop. Apple growers rely upon the extension division for information on every step involved in the production of apples.

The agent has tried without success to get more farmers interested in the production of small fruits, especially strawberries and raspberries, because our local towns offers a golden market for this type of fruit. Most of the farm operators are old men, the average age of farm operators 56 for the

county. The young people who live with dad on the farm work at industry as the rule, and nobody is left to do the tedious work required for producing small fruits like strawberries. A few farmers with small fruits are making good. One cripple has a four acre grape vineyard, and he makes a good living from his grapes.

During the year the agent gave 6 pruning demonstrations. 2 grape, 1 pear, 1 peach, 1 apple, and 1 plum.

The family garden is emphasized in the extension program. Long ago we adopted a slogan "Grow Your Own Groceries" and every farmer has a garden. Most of the twons people have small gardens. During the war, business men closed on Wednesday so that the labor could go home and work the garden. This practice still continues.

All gardeners are reached in some way by the extension program. Either by visits, by community committeemen, by agent, news articles, radio, or circular letter. The agent gave one talk to a garden club last year. The invitation was not to talk flowers and shrubs, but talk vegetables. The agent has a second invitation to come back early and talk to the same club prior to planting time.

Insect and disease control make up the bulk of service the agent gives the vegetable gardener. During the year the agent distributed 80 bulletins on diseases and insects, and that many leaflets on specific fungus diseases, such as tomato blight. The agent also gave two spraying demonstrations. One on controlling flea beetles, the other on potato beetle control.

West Virginia law prohibits the sale of fruits and vegetables, unless the farmer has an affidavit from the county agent saying that he is a farmer engaged in the production of farm products for sale. The agent issued 34 such affidavits the past year.

#### 6. Extension-TVA Demonstration Program.

Sponsors for this program is the County Board of Agriculture, and the Extension-TVA committee.

The present agent has been agent in Giles since May 1948, and during his tenure of work has not received a shipment of demonstration fertilizer. However he was agent prior to 1941, and thoroughly acquainted with all demonstrators and the program.

During the past year a change of rules eliminated 10 of the old demonstrators, leaving only 8 active ones at present. Present demonstrators will have to bear one-half the cost of fertilizer which is now \$27.60 per ton plus the freight charge

from Mucle Shoals, Ala. New demonstrators are required to pay only the freight for the first application of fertilizer, one half the cost of material for second application, and all cost the third application. One demonstrator is allowed for each community, and 6 new demonstrators will be added this coming year. Requisition for demonstration fertilizer will be made in early January or February.

Each demonstrator is required to keep accurate farm records. All of the demonstrators were given record books at the beginning of the new year. None have turned in record books for this year, but all are keeping records.

During the year one tour was arranged. This was a tour arranged chiefly for the old demonstrators who were going off the program. Five of their farms were selected to be visited to see what had been accomplished during the time they had been demonstrators. The changes brought about were phenomenal. On one farm a new Grade A dairy barn and milk house had been constructed with a feed room and milking parlor. A new silo built, and a herd of 25 good grade cows had been added. The outstanding accomplishment on another of the farms visited was a 58 acre field of alfalfa, and 22 acres of orchard grass and ladino clover. Another was a corn hybrid demonstration, and on another a pasture improvement program. Sixteen of the demonstrators took part in the tour.

#### 7. Cooperatives.

The Giles County Farm Bureau has maintained a service store since 1943. The present agent set it up with an operating capital of \$3000.00. Certificates of Indebtedness bearing 3% interest were issued. It has been a going concern ever since its first years operation. It has a membership of about 300 customers and the annual volume is about \$125,000.00 a year. It operates on a cost margin of 6% total sales. We have an excellent manager and the farmers are mighty well pleased with its services. Farmers often tell me that it is the greatest thing the farmers have in the county - that it really saves them money.

It is farmer owned and controlled by a board of 12 directors. Four of the directors are farm women. The board of directors plan to build a new warehouse this coming year, and in it provide facilities for the home demonstration market.

#### 8. Forestry.

The agent is getting ready to begin a forestry program next year. Two high schools are cooperating. These school boys will set out trees on a farm that will be fenced so livestock cannot disturb the trees set. This start will be under the direction of the state forestry department and extension division cooperating. This effort will be a school forestry demonstration project.

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VI. 4-H CLUB WORK.

Boys 4-H Club work has not made the progress the agent had anticipated at the beginning of the year, due to a program that required practically all of the agents time in adult work, plus extra work that had to be done but not planned, namely the surplus potato program, and the testing of cattle for Bangs disease. This extra work came at a time when the agent should have been visiting club projects. Not having an assistant and the changing conditions in agriculture for more efficient operation on farms, and the agents share of responsibility for keeping a balanced economy with industry has loaded the agent down with so much work that he has not been able to take one half of the accumulated annual leave.

The project work is the weakest thing in club work. 4-H clubs were organized in 6 schools with a total membership of 187. Of the 187 enrolled the agent is only able to report 43 completions. This record will be improved next year, or club work will have to be cut down to numbers comparable to the time the agent can devote to it.

Finding volunteer leaders is a big problem. Those who are competent say they are already loaded down with more than they are able to bear now. Young women who were once all stars and live in the county are married and now have the responsibility of a home and family. These young married women have been approached on taking over the leadership of 4-H club work in their communities. Their reasons for not accepting is plausible. Finding able and competent leadership is disappointing and discouraging. The young men who were once all stars, or who were once enrolled in club work, are working at industry and doesn't seem to have an agricultural interest. The agent must be a poor salesman, or else he has not been able to locate leaders with a sympathetic understanding of the need.

During the summer a 4-H club camp was held at Camp Summers, near Hinton West Virginia for Giles and adjoining counties. Giles led the other four counties in attendance with 34 members and 4 leaders. Two of the leaders were men. The agent is able to meet his clubs during the school session at regular monthly intervals. Is able to get the clubs to play and hold picnics and social meetings, but is not successful in getting the project work done.

The schools are not favorable to students eligible for vocational agriculture to carry club projects. In some of the schools club enrollment is limited to the 5th, 6th, and 7th grade boys. We lose the 7th grade when they are promoted to the 8th grade and take vocational agriculture, for the state policy is not to allow a boy to carry both a vocational agricultural project and 4-H club project. The agent has taken this matter up with the county school authorities, and a meeting of the principals, the Vocational Agricultural Instructors the Home Economics teachers and home and county agent will have a meeting soon to work on this problem.

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# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Giles

### REPORT OF

Mr. J. B. Adams From Dec. 1, 1948 to Nov. 30, 1949  
Home Demonstration Agent.

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.  
From August 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1949  
4-H Club Agent.

Agent in charge of Club Work.  
From Dec. 1, 1948 to Nov. 30, 1949

J. C. Adams From Dec. 1, 1948 to Nov. 30, 1949  
Agricultural Agent.  
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



### READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12		12	XXXX XXXX	
2.	Days devoted to work with adults <sup>1</sup>	157½		240½	XXXXXXXXXX	
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) <sup>2</sup>	120		55½	XXXXXXXXXX	
4.	Days in office <sup>3</sup>	103		146½	XXXXXXXXXX	
5.	Days in field <sup>4</sup>	174½		148½	XXXXXXXXXX	
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work	302		702	1004	
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	171		445	624	
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	435	919	1354	
		(2) Telephone	821	723	1544	
9.	Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup>	59		65	123	
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	2831		3882	6813	
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	18		4	22	
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Number	9	6	15	
		Total attendance		109	109	
		(b) Men (c) Women	254		254	
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3	1	4		
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	10	12	22		
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	146	4	150
			(b) Total attendance	2258	175	2433
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	107		107
			(b) Total attendance	1820		1820
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	35		206	241	
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	18	6	24	
		(2) Total attendance	204	441	645	
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1	1	2
			(b) Total attendance	225	16	241
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	0	1
			(b) Total attendance	60		60
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
			(b) Total attendance	225		225
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	0	0	0
			(b) Total attendance			

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (d)	4-H Club agents (e)	Agricultural agents (f)	County total (g)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>1</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0
	(b) Total members attending				552
	(c) Total others attending				1
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	10	20
	(b) Total boys attending			10	10
	(c) Total girls attending	24			24
	(d) Total others attending			6	6
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	25	50	75
	(b) Total attendance	3028		2249	5277
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	50	52
	(b) Total attendance	100		1160	1260
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	26	1	27
	(b) Total attendance	562		7	569
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	11	0	11
	(b) Total attendance	180			180

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.  
<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 18.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	851	1174
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	423	1174
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	205	0
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	142	370
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	122	195
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	22	54
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	520	259
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	10	104
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		160
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		164
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		1174
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		823

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 30  
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name Farm Bureau, Ext. Agr. Soil Conservation (2) No. of members 300  
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 28  
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Council (2) No. of members 42  
 (e) Young men and women (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 144 (b) Home demonstration \_\_\_\_\_ (c) 4-H Club 270 (d) Young men and women (older youth) \_\_\_\_\_

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 14

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 14

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 273

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

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.  
 (a) Adult work (1) Men 87 (2) Women 186 (b) 4-H Club and work with young (1) Men 40 (2) Women 10 (3) Older club boys \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Older club girls 18

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:  
 (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 26 (2) Women 4 (3) Youth \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 9 (2) Women \_\_\_\_\_

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 14

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 19 (b) Women 4 (c) Youth \_\_\_\_\_

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

47. Days devoted to line of work by:	Extension organization and planning:		County agricultural planning:	Total:
	(a)	(b)		
(1) Home demonstration agents	35			35
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	10		12	22
(4) State extension workers				
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County	4	2	6
	(2) Community	2		2
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year:	30		38	68
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen:	75		76	151

<sup>1</sup> Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in column (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 young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents								10		
(2) 4-H Club agents				1 1/2	10 1/2	10		4	7	
(3) Agricultural agents	45	4			1	32			1	
(4) State extension workers	5									
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14		14	14			14	5	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	23	3		2	11			2	5	
54. Work of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	330	146		88	38			200		
(2) The use of lime	41	22		7	9					
(3) The use of fertilizers	525	380		12	105			550	11	
(4) Controlling plant diseases								14	15	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	6	13		0	0			30	15	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	3				2			3	0	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	2				1			1	15	

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents						3	
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	27	43	19 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	10	
(4) State extension workers	42	56	14	7	5	14	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	14	14	14	14	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	14	15	8	4	1	6	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	9	4	5	2			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade males							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	20	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	45	12	25	9	3	60	
(5) Controlling external parasites	11	6	0	10	0	14	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	48	140	145	22	5	31	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						7	

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

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CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	1	8	3	1
(2) 4-H Club agents	4			
(3) Agricultural agents	11	4	1	
(4) State extension workers				
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4	1	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2	1	
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	18	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)		
(b) In the use of crop rotations	30	(b) In making improved thinnings, weeding or pruning of forest trees		9
(c) With strip cropping	2	(c) With selection cutting		8
(d) In constructing terraces	1	(d) With production of naval stores		
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	4	(e) With production of maple-sirup products		4
(f) With contour farming of cropland	2	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal		1
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires		10
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	11			
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	1	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(j) In summer-fallowing		(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish		4
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests		(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock		18
(l) With drainage	1	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders		24
(m) With irrigation		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas		2
(n) With land clearing	2			
66. Number of farmers—				
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	18			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	9			
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	0			

Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(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	0 8 12 1	4 1	3 5 2	5 1/2 2 1/2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	8	3	14
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		10	4	3	7
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	1 1 1			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	18 18 11			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	6 3 8 2			
			75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
			(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		2
			(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		7
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		1
			(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		4
			(f) With farm-labor problems		2
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		6

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Price and trade policies (prices, interregional trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land 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	1/2	2	1	14
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4	5	3	1
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		1	2	1	3
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					3
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					4
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					4
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					4

79. 78. 81. 82. Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with PMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 5 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

83. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home prod- ucts and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home sup- plies and equipment <sup>3</sup>
	(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 (4) State extension workers				5	7	10				25	10 15
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	17 1/2	9 1/2	3 1/2	3					5 1/2
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		20	6							8	14
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year		10	14	9	11	11				2	12
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year		7	20	5	4	3					
88. Number of members <sup>2</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			1								1
89. Question discontinued			145								300
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year <b>H. D. Market</b>	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
91. Question discontinued		6	11	42	18	30					30
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											5
93. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											1
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>3</sup> participated in or conducted this year											2
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>3</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											7
99. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											1
100. Number of programs <sup>3</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											1
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>3</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)				The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102.	Days devoted to line of work by—						
	(1) Home demonstration agents		28				1
	(2) 4-H Club agents						
	(3) Agricultural agents			142	1142		3
	(4) State extension workers						
103.	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		14	2	7		4
104.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		22	1	3		2
<b>The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued</b>				<b>Rural Electrification—Continued</b>			
105.	Number of families assisted this year in—			106.	Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members).		
	(a) Constructing dwellings	10		107.	Number of families assisted this year in—		30
	(b) Remodeling dwellings	118			(a) Obtaining electricity		32
	(c) Installing sewage systems	6			(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		185
	(d) Installing water systems	12			(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		4
	(e) Installing heating systems	4					10
	(f) Providing needed storage space	45			<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>		
	(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	165		108.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—		1
	(A) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	135			(a) The construction of farm buildings		7
	(B) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	375			(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		1
	(C) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	363			(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		2
	(d) Improving housekeeping methods	218					14
	(e) Laundry arrangement	15			<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>		
	(f) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	0		109.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—		3
	(g) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	57			(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		2
	(h) Improving home grounds	273			(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		10
	(i) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	0		110.	Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
				111.	Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF EXTENSION  
NUTRITION AND HEALTH

	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	15	15	22	5
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14			14
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	17	10		27
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				535
(b) With food preparation				460
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				175
(2) Of fruits				175
(3) Of meats				275
(4) Of milk				275
(5) Of poultry and eggs				25
(6) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				850
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				235
(e) With butter or cheese making				5
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				135
(2) Freezing				48
(3) Drying				10
(4) Storing				118
(5) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				283
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				75
(h) In canning according to a budget				35
(i) With child-feeding problems				12
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				0
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				385
(l) With first aid or home nursing				5
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	28	20		2
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				0

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

114. Number of communities of reported work by—	Home management—family economies (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117. (1) Home demonstration agents		32		14
118. Days devoted to line of work by—		30		16
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14			74
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	28			28
<b>Home Management—Family Economies—Continued</b>		<b>Clothing and Textiles—Continued</b>		
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems		(a) Clothing-construction problems	335	
(b) With home accounts		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	273	
(c) With financial planning		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	62	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	7	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		<b>Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued</b>		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):		128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food	0	(a) With child-development and guidance problems	5	
(b) Clothing	0	(b) In improving family relationships	8	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	0	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	25	
(d) General household supplies	0	130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	25	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations* or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women	38	
(a) Food	65	<b>Recreation and Community Life—Continued</b>		
(b) Clothing	135	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	273	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	85	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	14	
(d) General household supplies	125	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	5	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	385	135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	1	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	172	(a) Club or community base	14	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	315	(b) Permanent camp	0	
		(c) Community rest rooms	0	
		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	2	
		137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	4	

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

\* 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.

\* Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved completed projects (e)
138. Corn	2		1		1 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		0		Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits	1		0		Acres
147. Home gardens	53		6		Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	46		3		Birds
151. Dairy cattle	117		2		Animals
152. Beef cattle	5		0		Animals
153. Sheep	2		2		Animals
154. Swine	37		7		Animals
155. Horses and mules	1		0		Animals
155a. Rabbits	5		1		Animals
156. Other livestock	5		1		Animals
157. Bees	1		0		Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		5		5	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					Articles made
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	20	196		165	3280 Meals planned 1690 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	22	46		32	1089 Quarts canned 150 Quarts frozen
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					80 Pounds frozen
165a. Child care					Garments made
166. Clothing					Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)		70		58	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		26		23	Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others <i>Better Electrical Methods</i>	22	175	21	175	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	187	518	43	426	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

\* Enter frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

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

175. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not include the same club more than once)	10
176. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	182
(a) Boys	187
(b) Girls	175
177. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	43
(a) Boys	43
(b) Girls	162
178. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	187
(a) Boys	187
(b) Girls	175
179. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	0
(a) Boys	0
(b) Girls	0
180. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	88
(a) Boys	88
(b) Girls	85
181. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	94
(a) Boys	94
(b) Girls	90

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

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	55	94	10 and under	5	0
2d year	65	97	11	21	67
3d year	37	30	12	49	41
4th year	15	4	13	52	52
5th year	8		14	31	12
6th year	3		15	16	3
7th year			16	8	
8th year			17		
9th year			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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

## A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during year..... 0
186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men ..... 0  
(b) Number of different young women ..... 0
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.  
(The sum of (1) a+b+c—the sum of d+e+f=186 (a). Also the sum of (2) a+b+c—the sum of d+e+f=186 (b).)

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men		NONE				
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held..... 0
189. Total attendance at such meetings..... 0

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year..... 0
191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men ..... 0  
(b) Different young women ..... 0

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men ..... 0  
(b) Young women ..... 0

## D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men ..... 0  
(b) Young women ..... 0

194. Question discontinued.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Base (4)	General/feeder insects (5)	All other work (6)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			10 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	3 1/2		3 1/2
(4) State extension workers	2		
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4		14
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			24
198. Question discontinued.			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Extension to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Council (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmer Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											U. S. TREAS. - SALE OF BONDS
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓						✓		✓		
(2) 4-H Club agents	4 1/2		1		1 1/2	2					1 1/2 ERV
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1		2			3	2	10	4	10	14
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2		2			1					
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	1		1			2					

Include grasshoppers, army worms, cutworms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

16-7087-4-1

15  
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### TERMINOLOGY

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

#### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 

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

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

The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstrational meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. *Extension work with young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)

CHECK SHEET FOR ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FORM ES-21

Exhibit 5

County Giles

Year 1949

Type: White () Negro ( ) Combined ()

Home Demonstration agents		L-H Club agents		Agricultural agents	
2(a) <u>157 1/2</u>	4(a) <u>103</u>	2(b) _____	4(b) _____	2(c) <u>240 1/2</u>	4(c) _____
3(a) <u>120 1/2</u>	5(a) <u>174 1/2</u>	3(b) _____	5(b) _____	3(c) <u>55 1/2</u>	5(c) _____
Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* <u>296</u>	Total* _____
47c(1) _____	35 ✓	47c(2) _____	47c(3) _____	22 ✓	
51(1) _____	10 ✓	51(2) _____	51(3) _____	72 ✓	
55(1) _____	9 ✓	55(2) _____	55(3) _____	113 1/2 ✓	
62(1) _____	0 ✓	62(2) _____	62(3) _____	5 ✓	
70(1) _____	8 ✓	70(2) _____	70(3) _____	12 ✓	
76(1) _____	14 ✓	76(2) _____	76(3) _____	3 1/2 ✓	
83(1) _____	57 ✓	83(2) _____	83(3) _____	42 ✓	
102(1) _____	28 ✓	102(2) _____	102(3) _____	16 ✓	
112(1) _____	57 ✓	112(2) _____	112(3) _____	1 ✓	
118(1) _____	46 ✓	118(2) _____	118(3) _____	0 ✓	
195(1) _____	10 1/2 ✓	195(2) _____	195(3) _____	3 1/2 ✓	
Total* _____	<u>277 1/2</u>	Total* _____	Total* _____	<u>296</u>	

\*The above three totals must be identical.

\*The above three totals must be identical.

\*The above three totals must be identical.

L-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Boys

176a <u>187</u>	176a <u>88</u>	Sum of 180a <u>187</u>	equals 174a <u>187</u>
177a <u>0</u>	179c <u>99</u>		
174a <u>187</u>	174a <u>187</u>	Sum of 181a <u>187</u>	equals 174a <u>187</u>

(\* Above four totals should be identical)

L-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Girls

176b <u>175</u>	178b <u>85</u>	Sum of 180b <u>175</u>	equals 174b <u>175</u>
177b <u>0</u>	179b <u>90</u>		
174b <u>175</u>	174b <u>175</u>	Sum of 181b <u>175</u>	equals 174b <u>175</u>

(\* Above four totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young men

187(1)a _____	187(1)d _____	186a _____	
187(1)b _____	187(1)e _____	191a _____	
187(1)c _____	187(1)f _____	192a _____	
186a _____	*186a _____	Total _____	equals or is greater than
		193a _____	

(\* Above two totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young women

187(2)a _____	187(2)d _____	186b _____	
187(2)b _____	187(2)e _____	191b _____	
187(2)c _____	187(2)f _____	192b _____	
186b _____	*186b _____	Total _____	equals or is greater than
		193b _____	

(\* The above two totals should be identical)

CONSISTENCY OF REPORT

If correct (-)

- Page 3. Items 6 through 20, column d is not greater than the sum of column (a) plus column (b) plus column (c) and is not less than column (a), or column (b) or column (c). . . . . (-)
- Item 7, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) is not greater than Item 6, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) . . . . . ( )
- Page 4. Item 22 is not greater than item 21 . . . . . ( )
- Item 23 is not greater than item 22 . . . . . ( )
- Item 26 is not greater than item 25 . . . . . ( )
- Item 28 is not greater than item 27 . . . . . ( )
- Item 22 plus item 25 plus item 29 equals or is greater than item 31 ( )
- Item 24 plus item 27 plus item 30 equals or is greater than item 32 ( )
- Page 5. The sum of item 34 is not greater than the sum of item 41 . . . . . ( )
- The number of leaders reported for any project does not exceed item 41 . . . . . ( )
- The total number of leaders reported for all projects is not less than item 41 . . . . . ( )
- Item 36 does not exceed item 35, nor does the number of communities reported for any item exceed item 35 . . . . . ( )
- Item 38 is filled in if item 37 is filled in. . . . . ( )
- Pages 6-12 If days devoted are shown, number of communities should be shown. ( )
- Page 9 Item 88 is filled in if item 86 or item 87 is filled in . . . . . ( )
- Page 12 Item 123 is filled in if item 124 is filled in. . . . . ( )
- Page 13 Column (c) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (a) . . . . . ( )
- Column (d) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (b) . . . . . ( )
- When column (c) or column (d) shows boys or girls completing a project, column (e) should be filled in for that project except for xxx . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (a) equals or is greater than item 174(a) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (b) equals or is greater than item 174(b) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (c) equals or is greater than item 175(a) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (d) equals or is greater than item 175(b) . . . . . ( )
- Page 14 Item 182 - None of the subheads (a) through (k) is greater than the sum of items 174(a) plus 174(b) - (number of members enrolled) ( )
- Item 183 is not greater than item 174(a) plus 174(b) . . . . . ( )
- Item 184 is not greater than item 173 . . . . . ( )

We hereby certify that we have checked the items on this sheet with the items in Form ES-21.

H. E. Stamer  
County Agent

Irvin B. Schrader  
Home Demonstration Agent

Attach one signed copy of this check sheet to ES-21, Statistical Report.

CHECK SHEET FOR ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FORM ES-21

Exhibit B

County Giles

Year 1949

Type: White (✓) Negro ( ) Combined ( )

Home Demonstration agents ✓		4-H Club agents		Agricultural agents ✓	
2(a) <u>75</u>	4(a) <u>103</u>	2(b) _____	4(b) _____	2(c) <u>240 1/2</u>	4(c) _____
3(a) <u>120</u>	5(a) <u>174 1/2</u>	3(b) _____	5(b) _____	3(c) <u>55 1/2</u>	5(c) _____
Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* <u>296</u>	Total* _____
47a(1) <u>35</u>	47c(2) _____	47c(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
51(1) <u>10</u>	51(2) _____	51(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
55(1) <u>3</u>	55(2) _____	55(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
62(1) <u>9</u>	62(2) _____	62(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
70(1) <u>8</u>	70(2) _____	70(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
76(1) <u>14</u>	76(2) _____	76(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
83(1) <u>57</u>	83(2) _____	83(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
102(1) <u>28</u>	102(2) _____	102(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
112(1) <u>57</u>	112(2) _____	112(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
118(1) <u>46</u>	118(2) _____	118(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
195(1) <u>10 1/2</u>	195(2) _____	195(3) _____	_____	_____	_____
Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____	Total* _____

\*The above three totals must be identical      \* The above three totals must be identical      \*The above three totals must be identical

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Boys

176a <u>187</u>	178a <u>88</u>	Sum of 180a <u>187</u>	equals 174a <u>187</u>
177a <u>0</u>	179a <u>99</u>	Sum of 181a <u>187</u>	equals 174a <u>187</u>
174a <u>187</u>	* 174a <u>187</u>		

(\* Above four totals should be identical)

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Girls

176b <u>175</u>	178b <u>95</u>	Sum of 180b <u>175</u>	equals 174b <u>175</u>
177b <u>0</u>	179b <u>90</u>	Sum of 181b <u>175</u>	equals 174b <u>175</u>
174b <u>175</u>	* 174b <u>175</u>		

(\* Above four totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young men

187(1)a _____	187(1)d _____	186a _____
187(1)b _____	187(1)e _____	191a _____
187(1)c _____	187(1)f _____	192a _____
186a _____	* 186a _____	Total _____
		193a _____

(\* Above two totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young women

187(2)a _____	187(2)d _____	186b _____
187(2)b <u>NONE</u>	187(2)e _____	191b _____
187(2)c _____	187(2)f _____	192b _____
186b _____	* 186b _____	Total _____
		193b _____

(\* The above two totals should be identical)

CONSISTENCY OF REPORT

If correct ( )

- Page 3. Items 6 through 20, column d is not greater than the sum of column (a) plus column (b) plus column (c) and is not less than column (a), or column (b) or column (c). . . . . ( )
- Item 7, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) is not greater than Item 6, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) . . . . . ( )
- Page 4. Item 22 is not greater than item 21 . . . . . ( )
- Item 23 is not greater than item 22 . . . . . ( )
- Item 26 is not greater than item 25 . . . . . ( )
- Item 28 is not greater than item 27 . . . . . ( )
- Item 22 plus item 25 plus item 29 equals or is greater than item 31
- Item 24 plus item 27 plus item 30 equals or is greater than item 32
- Page 5. The sum of item 34 is not greater than the sum of item 41 . . . . . ( )
- The number of leaders reported for any project does not exceed item 41 . . . . . ( )
- The total number of leaders reported for all projects is not less than item 41 . . . . . ( )
- Item 36 does not exceed item 35, nor does the number of communities reported for any item exceed item 35 . . . . . ( )
- Item 33 is filled in if item 37 is filled in. . . . . ( )
- Pages 6-12 If days devoted are shown, number of communities should be shown. ( )
- Page 9 Item 88 is filled in if item 86 or item 87 is filled in . . . . . ( )
- Page 12 Item 123 is filled in if item 124 is filled in. . . . . ( )
- Page 13 Column (c) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (a) . . . . . ( )
- Column (d) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (b) . . . . . ( )
- When column (c) or column (d) shows boys or girls completing a project, column (e) should be filled in for that project except for xxx . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (a) equals or is greater than item 174(a) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (b) equals or is greater than item 174(b) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (c) equals or is greater than item 175(a) . . . . . ( )
- Item 172 column (d) equals or is greater than item 175(b) . . . . . ( )
- Page 14. Item 182 - None of the subheads (a) through (k) is greater than the sum of items 174(a) plus 174(b) - (number of members enrolled)
- Item 183 is not greater than item 174(a) plus 174(b) . . . . . ( )
- Item 184 is not greater than item 173 . . . . . ( )

We hereby certify that we have checked the items on this sheet with the items in Form ES-21.

H. E. Stamos  
County Agent

Gene B. Schrader  
Home Demonstration Agent

Attach one signed copy of this check sheet to ES-21, Statistical Report.