

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FRANKLIN COUNTY

December 1, 1951 - November 30, 1952

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County Agent's Narrative Report  
Franklin County, Virginia

J. B. Flora, County Agent, Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952  
C. C. Tucker, Assistant County Agent, Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952  
Alice M. Altice, Secretary, Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952

III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE.

Franklin County is situated on the west side of what is commonly known as Piedmont Virginia, the county being situated on the east slope of the Blue Ridge. Western boundaries of the county being approximately the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the eastern part of the county bounded by the Piedmont area.

The counties bounding Franklin are: Floyd and Patrick to the west; Roanoke and Bedford on the north and northeast; Pittsylvania east; and Henry on the south.

Franklin County is the sixth largest county in the state with 697 square miles composed of 3122 farms containing 459,520 acres of land; of which 90,782 acres are cropland, and 161,684 acres are in woodland, waste, etc.

The county's type of agriculture is very diversified due to its geographical location, being located on the edge of the flue-cured tobacco belt. The types of agriculture vary from community to community because of the markets and soil types.

Local markets consist of the cities of Roanoke, Martinsville, Danville and Rocky Mount, the county seat. The county is very fortunate in having 119.15 miles of primary roads and 94,236 miles secondary roads. It is also transversed by the Norfolk and Western Railroad with Rocky Mount, the county seat, being the focal point.

Franklin County has a number of industries that greatly assist in the utilization of labor. The Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce is always on the alert to provide additional industries when necessary.

From the crops standpoint, tobacco ranks first as a cash crop, fruit second (apples and peaches), with corn, hay, small grains, and commercial vegetables following in importance. Tobacco and fruits are produced in different sections of the county; tobacco in the southeast side of the county and fruits on the north and west sides.

Dairying is the predominating type of livestock in the county. Poultry production, beef cattle and hog production are also important. Formerly, dairying and fruit production were confined to almost the same area of the county. In recent years, dairying has spread over the entire county. There are about 175 grade A milk producers in the county and about 650 producers of manufactured milk with several cream shippers.

The soils of the county are of a heavy type, well drained and adapted to general and livestock farming. There are some excellent types of tobacco soils, however, the soils for tobacco on most farms are limited in acreage and on many farms tobacco is not being produced on the best adapted types of soil.

IV. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Franklin County Agricultural Planning Board:

- Franklin County Fruit Growers
- Franklin County Dairy Herd Improvement Association
- Franklin County Poultry Association
- Franklin County Milk Producers
- Franklin County Artificial Breeding Association
- Franklin County Livestock Association
- Franklin County Key Banker
- Franklin County Farm Bureau
- Franklin County Mobilization Committee
- Franklin County Pasture Advisory Committee
- Franklin County's Division, Roanoke Coop. Milk Producers
- Franklin County Tobacco Committee
- Virginia Artificial Breeding Association
- Roanoke Feeder Calf Sale
- Blue Ridge Guernsey Breeder's Association
- Blue Ridge Soil Conservation District
- T.V.A. Demonstrators
- F.F.A. Federation
- County Committee of P. M. A.

Governor's Highway Safety Council  
Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce  
Farmers Home Administration  
Home Demonstration Committee  
Home Demonstration Federation Coal  
4-H Advisory Board  
4-H All Star Chapter  
4-H Honor Club  
4-H County Council  
Older Youth Organization  
4-H Leaders Organization

During the year, there were two meetings of the county agricultural Planning Board held. At these meetings, the board studied and made recommendations to the agents in regard to the county over-all agricultural program. This board consists of men and women from each of the fourteen communities in the county. The board appointed a number of special interest committees. These committees cooperated with the agricultural agencies and have met many times in making plans and discussing problems relative to the agricultural program.

The extension agents have encouraged the farm men and women to submit the problems of their particular community or special interest group. In this way, much more is accomplished because the farm men and women realize more definitely that the agricultural program is their program.

The extension agents have found it most helpful to lend hearty cooperation in the promotion of the activities that are of greatest interest to the people of the county and community. The organization of the planning board is an instrument for finding the needs of both the community and county that are nearest to the people.

Under the supervision of Kenneth Loope, Supervisor for T.V.A., the twelve new demonstrators and the three old demonstrators have cooperated whole heartedly with the program. The home and farm agents are working with these demonstrators to develop an all-round home and farm program as suggested by the county agricultural planning board. Requisitions for 79,100 pounds of fertilizer have been sent to Mr. Loope.

We are very fortunate to have our county organizations. We feel that it will enable us, as agents, to channel our problems through the organizations where we will get grass root angles from farm people.

V. MAJOR PROJECT, 1952

PASTURE

A. Situation.

The type of soil and topography blends well to pasture in Franklin County. Farmers and business people are working hard and hard through the Franklin County Pasture Improvement Program to increase the number of acres of pasture and improve, by top dressing, the present pastures. Many acres are being renovated from waste land to pasture fields. Farmers are very much interested and enthused; and in all sections of the county are making tremendous progress.

Farmers and business people are eager for additional information to further the pasture and livestock programs in the county.

B. Goals.

Establish five demonstrations on the use of Ladino clover and Orchard grass as a pasture crop.

Twelve T.V.A. unit demonstrators and two commercial demonstrators to show the value of and method of securing good pastures.

Three or more supplemental pasture demonstrations to show the value of lengthening the pasture season and supplementing in the dry summer months.

C. Methods.

There continues to be a continuous flow of farmers for information on the pasture situation. There were many inquiries and considerable enthusiasm in increasing the pasture acreage on most of the farms with livestock. Farms without livestock constantly contacted the agent's office on both additional livestock and increased pasture.

At a professional workers meeting, it was unanimously agreed by all the agricultural agencies operating in the county to take as their major project for 1952 the Pasture Improvement Program as recommended by the Extension Agronomy Department at VPI.

At all of our farmers meetings, the agricultural agencies discussed the pasture development program; leaving farmers conscious of the value and importance of improved pasture conditions on their farms and in their communities.

In every community of the county, there were a number of demonstrations of improved pasture seedings. The most outstanding was the seeding of Ladino clover and Orchard grass. It was instilled into the farmers from every angle that it was necessary to use certified seed and sufficient amount of plant food in order to produce as recommended.

A number of these demonstrations were never used other than in the community. There were twenty-five pastures that were used on a county-wide basis. These demonstrations were used by all agencies, especially the extension, veterans, vocational teachers, 4-H club leaders, and soil conservation people.

T.V.A. Demonstrators have cooperated in carrying out the recommendations and suggestions of the extension agents who explained the T.V.A. program as set up by Kenneth Loops, Supervisor. These demonstrations are very educational and the demonstrators are cooperating one hundred percent.

There were two new 4-H pasture demonstrators added this year. These demonstrations are in the Taylor's and Sage communities. It was interesting to have farmers come into the office inviting us to come and see how much better their pastures were than the demonstrations.

Early in the spring, at a meeting called by the extension agents, all agricultural agencies of the county came together at a meeting discussing the ways and means of increasing the demonstrations and getting more people to attend these demonstrations. All agencies cooperatively agreed to participate in this program and the machinery was set up as follows. The county was divided into nineteen different communities. One or two farmer demonstrators were selected in each community and a professional worker was assigned to a particular community. On the morning of June 11th, twenty agricultural workers held thirty demonstrations between 9:30 and 11:30 in nineteen communities.

At twelve o'clock all agricultural workers encouraged the farmers to go to Sontag School where the county Home Demonstration Clubs united together supplying a delicious meal for approximately four hundred people.

After lunch Dr. H. L. Dunton, Extension Agronomist, led the group on a tour of P. S. Woody's farm adjoining the school. This was a very interesting and profitable tour. Dr. Dunton answered a number of questions for the farmers. He was followed by an interesting address by Park C. Brinkley, State Commissioner of Agriculture. We were honored at this meeting also by Jesse W. Dillon, Treasurer of Virginia.

The meeting was conducted by the Chairman of the Franklin County Pasture Improvement Program, M. D. Hutcherson. E. W. Carson, District Agent, gave us some interesting and timely suggestions and introduced the speakers.

Since the farmers and business people joined together to accomplish this objective, it is no common scene for the agents to notice where there was once broom sage and gullies preparations are being made for seeding pasture.

Early in the fall, with pasture improvement still on the increase, a number of business and professional people got together and organized the Franklin County Farm Improvement Corporation, a non-profit organization solely for the purpose of encouraging farmers to change their waste land to green pastures. C. J. Davis, Chairman of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, was a most enthusiastic supporter of this program.

Through the influence of this organization, W. W. Naff, Soil Conservation District Supervisor, was able to secure equipment to aid in the pasture development program. This project has proved profitable to many farmers in the county.

For the past few years, rainfall and weather conditions have been unfavorable for summer pastures. Therefore, many farmers are becoming more conscious of supplemental pastures. This past season a number of farmers followed this practice with profitable results. I am sure many more farmers will do likewise in the future.

During the year, there have been a number of meetings of the Franklin County Governor's Pasture Improvement Association that was started in 1961. Interest has continued. Agricultural workers, business and professional people have worked together in the promotion of this project. It is gratifying to notice the attitude of the business people toward this program.

Officers of this association are: Chairman, M. D. Hutcherson, Route 3, Rocky Mount; Vice-chairman, J. E. Flora, Boones Mill; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Jamison, R-1, Rocky Mount; and J. B. Flora, County Agent, serving in an advisory capacity.

The Pasture Committee has conducted two county-wide meetings that were well attended by farmers from all sections of the county.

Things the extension agents did to encourage the program are:

- Held community meetings.
- Held meetings of the county Pasture Advisory Committee.
- Held county meetings of the Pasture Improvement program.
- Selected keenly interested demonstrators to carry out the demonstrations.
- Supplied the demonstrators with recommendations from the Extension Agency Department.
- Checked to see that the demonstrators were carrying out the recommended practices.
- Furnished demonstrators with special care instructions that must be given Madine clover mixtures.
- Held field meeting and tour.
- Continued demonstrations as set up.
- Used signs to designate demonstrations.
- Encouraged the use of proper fertilizer applications.
- Encouraged farmers to have soil tested and apply lime and fertilizer as needed.

D. Results.

Hundreds of farmers in the county seeded additional pasture varying from one to many acres. There is evidence in every community of the county of this. Farmers and business people indicate that this is just the beginning. We feel that progress in this direction will continue to increase in the future.

The change of brown fields to green has greatly added to its scenic value, increased its productivity and is grazed by more healthy and thrifty livestock. Most of all, it seems to have instilled into farm men and women increased pride. Instead of talking of their prize livestock, they are now conversing in terms of prize livestock and green pastures.

VI. MINOR PROJECTS.

TOBACCO

A. Situation.

Tobacco farmers are becoming very much discouraged over the increased losses from tobacco diseases. They are seeking information on ways and means to assist them in reducing this loss.

B. Goal.

Increase yield per acre and quality of tobacco.

C. Methods.

Early in the spring, four educational meetings were held in tobacco sections to encourage tobacco farmers to follow more closely the recommended practices. These practices consist of adapted varieties of seed, proper fertilization, cultivation and handling.

As the tobacco season progressed, a number of farmers were distressed about the condition of the plants in the field. For this, we secured technical information from V.P.I. in the persons of S. B. Fenne and C. R. Mathews. Several farms were visited that were having trouble with diseases. In many cases, they found infestations of Granville Wilt, Blackshank, and Root Rot. Many farmers have already been to the office for help in getting tobacco seed that would be resistant to these diseases.

S. B. Fenne and C. R. Mathews conducted a tour on three different farms of the county. Farmers were amazed at the conditions that existed on other farms, especially in the improvement of quality of improved varieties recommended by the tobacco specialists from VPI. This caused many farmers to forget the old idea of holding on to the one variety that had been used for so long and to look for the better types of tobacco.

The Franklin County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$600.00 for the county's portion to secure a tobacco specialist to work one-third time in Franklin County and two-thirds time in Pittsylvania County.

In two communities of the tobacco area, twenty-nine moth light test traps were placed. This large number of traps resulted from the four traps that were installed in 1951. The tobacco farmers are given an opportunity to purchase these traps direct from Gardner Manufacturing Company for test purposes.

There were many favorable comments by the farmers that used the traps and they expressed themselves in the hope that these traps would be of great benefit in helping to control the hornworm problem.

The extension agents made no recommendations and are studying the results of the previous years and expect to watch it in the coming year as to whether or not it will be practical on the average farm.

Upon the suggestion of E. M. Matthews, Associate Extension Agronomist from VPI, a number of tobacco farmers treated a small portion of their tobacco with mineral oil for the control of suckers. Mr. Matthews has not recommended this practice, but was anxious for a number of farmers to participate in order to get the necessary information.

From reports received from the farmers that used the oil treatment, indications are that if properly applied it will save the tobacco farmers considerable labor.

Two farmers in the tobacco area, with the help of G. D. Kite, Associate Extension Agricultural Engineer from VPI, constructed ventilators on the tobacco houses. A number of farmers have visited these demonstrations. To our knowledge, six or eight additional improvements were made. Tobacco farmers are interested in this project and I am sure more improvements will be made in the near future.

Blackshank being the most destructive disease, agents have induced local seed concerns to stock resistant varieties. The agents identified this disease on many farms and when there was any question, specimens were sent to the laboratory at VPI.

There was an increase in soil samples from tobacco fields tested for proper lime and fertilizer recommendations. Agents, cooperating with the Soil Conservation Technician, assisted many farmers in surveying and laying out terraces in tobacco fields.

The American Tobacco Company sponsored one demonstration on the farm of O. H. Atkins for the second year. This consisted of six different varieties of tobacco to be grown under similar conditions and delivered to the sponsor at the average price that tobacco was selling on that day. This tobacco to be delivered to Neal's Warehouse in Danville on November 12th.

The local newspaper published a special tobacco edition the week before the tobacco market opened. This special tobacco section is one of the highlights in publicity. This gave extension agents and specialists an opportunity to supply the major part of the printed material on the production of tobacco, crops and livestock in the county.

The agricultural agents cooperated with the tobacco committee of the county Farm Bureau in the interest of the tobacco program in the county, state and nation. Carried the educational data to the tobacco farmers that was necessary for the promotion of the Stabilization and Commodity Credit Corporations. These greatly increased the income to the farmers. This included work on the warehouse floors explaining to the farmers how

the Stabilization Corporation works. This activity was necessary to offset certain erroneous information that was being circulated on the warehouse floors by parties who do not favor state and government participation in any farm program.

Agents accompanied farmers to regional meetings in the interest of securing additional scientific research for the development of better strains of resistant tobacco.

#### D. Results.

The farmers who selected approved varieties, did a thorough job of spraying for Blue Mold, improved their plant bed practices, and included D.D.T. for the control of the flea beetle, had strong healthy plants to set in the fields.

Prospects for a good crop was greatly reduced by dry weather during July and August. Following the heavy rains the latter part of August, agricultural workers and tobacco farmers were amazed at the tremendous growth the tobacco made. We will have a larger crop in the county this year than last.

Tobacco farmers who did not heed the recommendations of the agents and specialists on planting Vesta varieties in Blackshank infested soils suffered considerable loss. These farmers have learned their lesson and are seeking resistant strains another year.

A number of farmers exhibited their tobacco in the county and state fair.

### DAIRYING

#### A. Situation.

The predominating livestock program in the county is dairying. Cow numbers and heifer replacements continue to increase. At the beginning of the year, there were 175 grade A producers and approximately 650 producing manufactured milk.

Fifty-seven dairymen are participating in the Dairy Herd Improvement program under the supervision of three supervisors.

There are 325 farmers participating in the artificial breeding association. During the year 2097 cows were artificially bred. Farmers were interested in participating in both the DHIA and artificial breeding programs.

C. Methods.

Dr. H. L. Dunton, Dr. H. M. Love, E. W. Carson, James Howe, Keith Houston, and Glen R. Pursley conducted a two-day dairy feed and management school in the basement of the Rocky Mount Methodist Church with good attendance.

The three DHIA supervisors cooperated with the agents in the Franklin County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Regular monthly meetings were held with the supervisors, dairy fieldmen and agents. Each member of the association was treated as a demonstration for better feeding methods, managed milking and herd management. The association held an annual meeting at which time Glen R. Pursley discussed the value of DHIA work and gave to the individual members analysis of their herds.

The Franklin County Milk Producers Association continued to hold its bi-monthly meetings. The Program Committee arranged interesting and instructive programs. They assisted the agents with the two-day dairy and crops school.

The agents have cooperated with the producers on different markets in helping to make adjustments in price, quality of milk shipped, etc.

The extension office has kept records of all DHIA tested cows in the county and forwarded the information to VPI. This information has proved helpful in the office as a check for dairymen and as a source of information for the extension agents.

Agents, with the cooperation of G. D. Kite, have assisted a number of farmers in different sections of the county on remodeling old buildings and with the selection of sites for dairy barns.

Agents receive many inquiries on the practicability of trench silos. Information was given out to the best of their ability. A number of these trench silos have been installed this year. To date, results are good. Many farmers indicate that it is a little more trouble; but that it is much more economical.

Agents have attended three Board of Directors meetings of the Virginia Artificial Breeding Association, have cooperated with the manager of the breeding center located in the county, assisted with the selection of bulls, and many other ways.

Agents have discussed at meetings and helped individuals with the importance of feeding home grown grains in supplying the mixtures necessary for proper production of dairy cows.

Franklin County was host to the Virginia Holstein Field Day which was held at the artificial breeding center. The local Holstein breeders supplied lunch for the group.

Many dairymen attended the National Holstein-Friesian Convention held in Roanoke in June. Breeders from the county consigned two animals and purchased four at the National Sale.

The agents attended the Virginia Artificial Breeding Inseminators' conference at the breeding center in July.

Four Guernsey breeders purchased and consigned calves to the Blue Ridge Guernsey Breeders' Sale. Agents have assisted a number of dairymen in purchasing foundation animals in a number of sales, private treaties, etc.

Agents have instructed 4-H dairy judging teams, F.F.A. dairy judging teams, and the veterans judging team. Agents served as official judge for the F.F.A. and veteran district judging contests.

Agents have received considerable help from the dairy fieldmen of the various companies receiving milk from the county and cooperated with them in helping to promote the dairy industry. They assisted us in the dairy shows and other dairy events in the county.

Conducted demonstrations in four communities of the county on cattle insects and disease control. Used this information at 4-H club programs and other meetings.

D. Results.

Our farmers were well pleased with the two-day dairy feed and management school. This is an annual event and is participated in by all the agricultural agencies of the county.

The artificially bred heifers coming into milk in the herds have really sold the artificial breeding program. These heifers are outstanding producers. The general situation over the county is considerable improvement of the type and quality of dairy cattle.

Agents have participated in and assisted in all the dairy activities of the various dairy organizations of the county. This includes the artificial breeding association, the dairy breed associations, meetings held pertaining to the dairy industries such as the Franklin County Milk Producers Association and working with the Franklin division of

the Roanoke Milk Producers Association. Private visitation, newspaper articles, pamphlets, and other means have been used by agents to reach people of the county.

The junior dairy show was well attended. The young boys and girls showing forty-one animals, are to be commended on their activities. Local business people have contributed liberally and cooperated wholeheartedly with the development of the dairy program. Each year they are growing more conscious of the value of the industry to the county as a whole.

#### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT CONTEST

The agents first attended the area meeting called by the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce in interest of the Community Improvement project. At this meeting, the project was explained to us and suggestions given. From this, we attempted to set up two community improvement projects in the county.

We were successful in establishing one in the Sontag community. First, the leaders of the community were contacted and the general meeting of the community was called. At this time, they decided to go ahead with the project. Officers were elected as follows: Jeffrey Woody, Chairman; J. W. Helms, Vice-chairman, and Mrs. Randolph Woody, Secretary. This project was sponsored by Pellwood Farm, J. D. Pell, Rocky Mount, owner and manager. Since that time, they have held regular monthly meetings.

This has been a most enthusiastic project for the people in the Sontag community. They have cooperated together to make many improvements in the home, on the farm and the entire community.

One of their major projects has been building the Sontag community house. This was started in late spring and completed in about two months. This project has been a means of developing community spirit and interest. Many people all over the county have visited this community and marveled at the results.

Since the Sontag community won both the Enlightenment prize and first place prize for the Roanoke Area Community Improvement project, we feel surer than ever that more communities will want to enter the community project. We are proud of the Sontag community's achievements.

AGRONOMY

A. Situation.

There is a tendency to increase the number of hay driers, silos, and pick-up balers. The corn growers are seeking ways and means of reducing their acreage and increase their average yield per acre. Increase the production of local adapted varieties of seed to better meet the needs of the farmers.

B. Goals.

Conduct demonstrations on proper seeding and fertilization.

Produce more home-grown clover, orchard grass, timothy, and lespedeza seed.

Increase yields of corn and small grains per acre.

Increase production and quality of forage for livestock.

C. Methods.

Due to the extreme dry weather in mid-summer, the one hundred bushel corn club was abandoned for this year.

The agents secured six hundred pounds of certified Essex potato seed for demonstration purposes in the county. Most of the potatoes were distributed to the veteran teachers and various agricultural agencies had an opportunity to view the results.

Two new varieties of corn, VPI 802 and VPI 645, were introduced into the county and three demonstrations conducted.

Twelve demonstrations were conducted with Andrew oat seeds that proved very successful.

New varieties such as Birdsfoot trefoil, reseeding red clover, etc. have come to the attention of the agents. Small seedings have been put in by farmers in different sections of the county and no suggestions or recommendations are being given until we have had an opportunity to observe results.

Demonstrations were conducted on small grains, but seed was not certified. An increased amount of high quality seed is being grown by farmers in the county and sold to local farmers.

Announce at meetings, in circular letters, in news articles, and over the radio for farmers to produce their own adapted seed such as orchard grass, red clover and lespedeza.

Encouraged, through educational programs, increased seedings of alfalfa. There were five or more demonstrations on the use of proper top dressing with fertilizer and boron.

There were demonstrations held on the farms emphasizing the value and importance of hay driers. Agents received assistance from the agricultural engineers of Appalachian Electric Power Company.

#### D. Results.

Approximately forty-five new trench silos were dug in 1952 and five demonstrations were held. Contacts were made with the farmers as to just how well they liked the trench silo. They indicated they were encouraged with the results and thought it was more economical to produce silage.

The certified small grain seed growers were disappointed in that their grain did not pass qualifications of germination for certifying seed. In general, the farmers are checking more on the seed that they purchase to get the best recommended varieties.

Farmers saved an abundance of orchard grass seed, but are short in lespedeza and timothy seed.

### POULTRY

#### A. Situation.

Both layers and broilers are increasing as a principal cash crop. Many farmers are using both for supplementing cash crop.

#### B. Goal.

Increase layer and broiler production.

**C. Methods.**

In cooperation with the poultry producers, the business people made three tours of processing plants in other sections of the state in the interest of establishing a plant in Franklin County. The business people and poultrymen realized the importance of this project and are working in that direction. However, they realize that before accomplishing their goals, it is necessary for the farmers in Franklin County to produce many more chickens than they are at the present time. We are working in that direction and believe that in the future the poultry industry will greatly increase in the county.

Conducted a number of poultry culling demonstrations and assisted with poultry diseases and management.

Agents conducted a number of poultry culling demonstrations in connection with the regular A-H club program in all communities of the county.

During the year, agents sponsored and assisted with training the A-H poultry judging team.

**D. Results.**

Published a number of articles in the paper in regard to the important position poultry plays in the economy of the county.

Interest shown by business people and poultrymen for a poultry processing plant in Franklin County.

**LIVESTOCK**

**A. Situation.**

Increased pasture and hay production has created a demand for additional livestock, therefore, it is necessary for local farmers to get additional livestock in other areas. The livestock people are responding to additional information from newspapers, radio and meetings.

**B. Goal.**

More economic production. Better breeding stock for the county.

**C. Methods.**

Organized the Franklin County Livestock Association with the following officers: John Ferguson, Chairman; W. R. Angle, Vice-chairman; J. D. Bell, Secretary-Treasurer; and P. S. Woody and J. D. Webster, Directors. This group plan to hold bi-monthly meetings.

A Beef Cattle Field Day was held at Wolfe Stock Farm on June 29th with K. C. Williamson, C. C. Mast and Hugh Henderson from the Extension Animal Husbandry Department at VPI conducting the meeting.

The Franklin County beef producers attended a joint meeting with Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Henry to set up the rules and regulations for the Feeder Calf Sale in 1952.

The sale was held in Roanoke on October 7th. Franklin County had approximately one hundred seventy-five entries. Farmers were very much pleased with the way of disposing of their calves and the greatest value came from the education received in their association with other producers and in seeing other calves.

The agents assisted the local committee in the selection of the calves. This project has meant much in getting calves dehorned, castrated and vaccinated at the proper time.

Agents assisted farmers in the selection of herd sires and females. Encouraged all livestock producers to participate in the pasture improvement program. Held demonstrations on beef cattle farms. Prepared news articles, radio talks and distributed appropriate material.

In meetings and farm visits, agents stressed the importance of quality and quantity hay for economical hay production. Gave demonstrations on the control of parasites, vaccination for diseases.

Held sheep shearing demonstration May 14th at John Ferguson's farm with Hugh Henderson and George Allen conducting the meeting.

Participated in the Bedford wool pool program and recommended increase in sheep production.

Agents supervised two purebred breeding pig projects (explained under the A-B section of this report). Increased the number of hog pastures of ladino clover.

**D. Results.**

Franklin County beef cattle producers participated in the Roanoke Feeder Calf Sale where six hundred and eighty-eight animals were sold. One hundred and seventy-five calves were consigned by eighteen farmers in Franklin County.

The county treasurer for 1952 is John Ferguson. Sales committee consists of J. C. Bernard and L. B. Wray. Selection committee consists of John Ferguson, P. S. Woody, J. D. Webster, R. T. Webster and D. R. Altice.

Agents have assisted a number of farmers in the selection of bred ewes. The interest in the production of sheep in the county is increasing.

In every way possible, the agents have tried to inform the swine breeders of the extreme losses from lack of minerals, internal parasites, etc. There is much to be done and we will continue to inform the people every way possible.

A number of farmers attended the purebred swine sale held at the purebred livestock pavilion in Roanoke county and several bred sows and one boar were brought to the county.

#### HORTICULTURE

##### A. Situation.

Commercial orchards in the county consist of 2,594 acres. Small orchards and home orchards continue to decline. The Franklin County Fruit Growers Association continues to work with the commercial fruit growers.

In a number of small orchards, the older trees are being pulled out and this land used for other types of agriculture.

At the beginning of the year, there were a number of requests for information regarding plantings of small fruits, especially in the north and northeast sections.

Market and home gardens continue to be a valuable source of income for a number of farmers.

##### B. Goals.

Continue the eight demonstrations; six on pruning and two on tree management.

Promote better quality fruit and eradication of field mice. Show recommended methods and long-time economical factors.

Produce enough vegetables for home consumption.

### C. Methods.

The Fruit Growers Association held fourteen meetings during the year. Two community meetings were conducted on tree fruits. There were ten pruning demonstrations in different sections of the county at different intervals. At these demonstrations, there were many questions that led into a number of other fields; such as eradication of mice, the location of new plantings, application of fertilizer, cultivation of orchards and many other problems that were of interest to the group.

The fruit growers of Franklin County attended, in a body, the State Horticultural meeting held at Blacksburg during the Institute of Rural Affairs.

The local association held regular meetings the fourth Monday night of each month. This program was arranged by the program committee and the meetings conducted by the officers of the association. The agents attended as many as possible, but when they were unable to attend, the fruit growers meetings went on just the same.

Franklin County was host to the Area Fruit Growers School with the following specialists from the Horticultural Department at VPI attending: A. H. Teske, F. R. Dreiling, Dr. Frank Horsfall, Dr. Sam Wingard, and George Underhill.

The agents gave demonstrations and made visits with A. C. Smith on ornamentals, landscaping, home gardens, etc.

H. B. Ardian conducted two community meetings, attended 4-H club meetings and veteran classes on the importance of families adding small fruits to their farm operation. This has been encouraged by the agents through the newspapers and other sources.

L. C. Beamer conducted four community meetings emphasizing the importance of all farmers producing enough vegetables for home consumption.

### D. Results.

Meetings and demonstrations conducted by the agents and specialists from VPI have been well attended. Growers have expressed considerable interest by asking questions at each of these meetings.

Albert C. Flora, a fruit grower and a member of the State Committee, has done an excellent job of exhibiting fruit in the county, district and state fairs.

Agents have given talks to garden clubs; conducted two shrubbery pruning demonstrations and two landscaping demonstrations.

#### EXT. T.V.A. DEMONSTRATIONS

##### A. Situation.

The twelve T.V.A. farm demonstrators to receive the second shipment of phosphate are following recommended practices.

##### B. Goal.

Make each of the T.V.A. farms a demonstration for the community.

##### C. Methods.

Prepared requisitions for demonstrators.

Supplied demonstrators with the recommendations of the Extension Agronomy Department.

Held annual meeting of the T.V.A. demonstrators.

##### D. Results.

Twelve T.V.A. demonstrators received 79,100 pounds of 62% Metaphosphate on January 10, 1952

#### BEEKEEPING

##### A. Situation.

There are many more beekeepers in the county that need additional information to bring them up to date on the improved practices and requirements in beekeeping than we realized.

##### B. Goal.

Better educate beekeepers to modern practices.

C. Methods.

Assistance has been given by agents and specialists on the control of diseases and the proper management of bees.

D. Results.

The agents received many office and telephone calls on the control of diseases and the proper management of bees.

FORESTRY

A. Situation.

The majority of the forests in the county are owned by the farmers. Demonstrations and special work tend to increase their interest and development of home forests.

B. Goals.

Conduct four or more forestry demonstrations to show methods on immediate and long-time results.

C. Methods.

Agents have worked close with the four veteran teachers of the county. One community meeting held on forestry.

Agents have cooperated with the local forester, game warden and fire prevention service.

D. Results.

Ten thousand pine seedlings were placed with eight farmers in the county.

One post treating demonstration conducted and agents have assisted other farmers in securing the material for treating fence posts.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

A. Situation.

A number of farmers seeking information on the construction of dwellings, dairy barns, general farm barns, hay driers, water systems, etc.

B. Goal.

To supply available information from the Agricultural Engineering Department at VPI to farmers.

C. Methods.

Six community meetings were conducted by agricultural engineers, office conferences were held and farm visits made.

J. W. Hall, representative from Appalachian Electric Power Company, assisted with forty-eight demonstrations in the 4-H club program and visited, with agents, farmers to give them first hand information.

Jimmy Crouch, Photographer from Appalachian Electric Power Company, has used one day each month in taking pictures for publicity.

D. Results.

New buildings have been constructed, old buildings remodeled and many agricultural engineering problems solved.

Demonstrations given at 4-H club meetings received well by the members.

COOPERATING WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

A. Situation.

The Production Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration and Extension Service have combined their efforts for many years. The main reason for the cooperation is because each is definitely interested in the agricultural work and can accomplish more by working together than separately.

B. Goal.

Get proper land use established more thoroughly in the county.

C. Methods.

The most common methods of reaching the above goal are to encourage farmers to use the assistance of the Soil Conservation Technicians in setting up a complete land-use program on their farm. The S.C.S. office has worked up a complete plan on six hundred and twenty farms to date.

The P.M.A. furnished material, continued to sign up in the county to use up its allocation of \$57,881.00. The extension force published information on time to sign up, what could best be used and how they could best be used, and how they could get the maximum benefit out of their payments.

D. Results.

The P.M.A. had approximately sixteen hundred farmers out of the three thousand eight hundred and fifty-one on the listing sheet participating in their program. Our alfalfa acreage is rapidly increasing in spite of the fact that we are having disease problems that effect our stands.

The extension office has furnished the professional workers with all the latest information received from VPI.

Have cooperated and worked with the Mobilization Committee which meets each first Friday afternoon.

VII. 4-H CLUB WORK.

A. Situation.

The number of 4-H members has increased to approximately one thousand boys. There are sixty-six different clubs with their meetings held in the school rooms. We have excellent cooperation from the county school authorities and teachers. Class room teachers are most valuable in helping to promote the 4-H club program in the county. This large enrollment makes it impossible to give very much individual attention.

Clubs that have showed the most interest are those having leaders who are interested in the work.

B. Goals.

To improve the record keeping. To increase project completions. To create more interest among leaders. To interest the professional and business people in the 4-H club work.

C. Methods.

Sixty-six clubs organized the past year plus one additional dairy club section. This was an increase of fourteen clubs above the previous year. The number of boys continuing club work increased in all grades up to those having had the work seven years. Since so few take the work in the seventh year, this decrease is not significant.

The goal of reaching a larger number of completions was achieved so far as members was concerned.

The leaders this year formed a Leaders Organization and are assisting us in a number of ways to carry on better club work. This organization helped us to put on a program at Achievement Day which included a parade of fifteen floats with awarding of medals and cups as a part of the program. The leaders had a food booth in connection with Achievement Day and raised about twenty dollars to use in 4-H club work.

Year before last, Miss Elsie Turner was elected president of the Leaders Organization at the State Short Course and last year Mrs. Galen Brubaker was elected secretary.

The 4-H County Council held two meetings during the year; one in the fall for training and election of officers and the other in the spring to discuss the activities which could be engaged in by club members during the summer. The county council booth at the Roanoke Fair placed second and received a prize of fifty dollars.

Regular monthly meetings were held in the class rooms for the 4-H clubs. The dairy group had sessions at night in homes and the poultry club had a number of meetings in the homes. In addition to this, the electric project members had a special class during the summer consisting of two days of work and a third day for a trip to Claytor Lake and a tour of Appalachian Electric Power plant.

The county 4-H Dairy Show was held in Rocky Mount on August 22nd with forty-one entries. This was seventeen more than the previous year. For the first time in a number of years, we had a Jersey class.

Richard Clingenpeel showed the Grand champion Holstein which was owned by his brother, Glenn; with Harriet Flora showing Reserve champion. In the Guernsey class, Alvin Smith showed the grand champion and Noel Parcell the reserve champion. In the Jersey class, grand champion was shown by Wanda and Mitchell Bowman and reserve champion by Barbara Bowman. Johnny Bowman was first in the fitting class and Noel Parcell in showmanship.

Twenty-eight of these dairy animals competed in the district show at Martinsville. They won seventeen blue ribbons, nine reds and two whites, taking grand champion and reserve champion in the three breeds, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey.

The number of dairy animals increased at the Lynchburg Farm Show but the farm exhibits are still not being entered. Twelve animals were taken to the show compared with three last year. Mitchell Bouman's calf won grand champion for the Jersey breed.

Mitchell and Wanda Bouman's calf was entered in the Atlantic Rural Exposition and was declared grand champion. This gave her the top rating for Jerseys in the state.

The number entering the dairy shows can be partly contributed to the sale of dairy calves which was held in June at which time four Jerseys, four Guernseys and eight Holsteins were offered at auction to 4-H and F.F.A. members. The members liked the idea and are asking if it will be repeated another year. Plans are to repeat this sale.

Plans were made for dairy club team to enter the 4-H judging contest, but two of the members were declared state winners so the team did not compete in the dairy judging at the short course. Dairy judging was studied, however, during the year in the two sections of the special dairy club work with contests for elimination held at the farms of George Flora and E. F. Barnhart.

The poultry judging team was continued during the year with meetings at several of the member's homes. Two of the boys who had been on the team dropped out for lack of keeping records and two new members were added. An elimination contest was held at the home of James Bouman with Denver Bragg conducting the contest. Nine 4-H boys participated in the contest. Four of these entered the contest at Rustburg and placed highest in this contest. This group placed third at VPI.

Since James Bouman was outstanding poultry member, he was invited by the Roanoke team to go to Texas since one of their members had dropped out. This team represented Virginia in a poultry judging contest and James Bouman took the cup as high 4-H poultry judge from the state in this contest.

Livestock judging was continued with the livestock 4-H members. The team placed high enough to be invited to the short course and two members of the team could not go so only one member attended the short course.

The sows in the Sears Roebuck chain were scored by A. T. Lassiter, Jr., Associate Animal Husbandman from VPI, on December 6th. Raymond Altice of the Taylor's school section got first in his group and Richard Lawrence of the Snow Creek section received first in his. Due to the age and growth of the sows, plus other factors, only five sows were given out this year where eleven were placed last year. Boys will supply cash or sows at a later date except in circumstances of extreme difficulty where adjustments will be made.

The Southern Dairies Heifer chain was extended to two new members this year. One got his calf about ten days ago and the other will get his calf on the 20th of November. These are Guerneseys. The Holstein has not produced a heifer calf. The member who received this cow will be asked to provide a Holstein heifer calf another year for a new member.

The 4-H Achievement Day held October 25th, was the best we have had in a number of years. The parade of fifteen floats and a tractor, cars and loud speaker, and a large number of children with banners attracted a large crowd of people along the side walks. Princesses were selected from five schools and four of these attended. The Queen, Alice Burnett, was selected from the Franklin County High School Senior Club. This added to the interest of the children in the Achievement Day.

The 4-H Honor Club was active in supporting this project. Merchants were very generous in contributing prizes which the Honor Club solicited.

This year no boys attended Conservation Camp or the Older Youth Camp. Twenty-seven members attended the district 4-H camp. Ten 4-H boys and a man leader attended the State Short Course. This is the best showing we have had for boys at short course in some time.

C. A. Flora, Jr. won a trip to the National Club Congress on Dairy Achievement. Robert Lee Flora won a watch on Citizenship. Arthur Barnhart won a watch on the Tractor Driving Contest and represented Virginia at the Atlantic Rural Exposition where he placed fourth. Neell Parcell won a twenty-five dollar war bond in the Crops contest. Daniel Brubaker re-entered the sectional contest in Leadership.

The following were declared county winners:

Achievement - James Bowman  
Citizenship - C. A. Flora, Jr.  
Dairy Achievement - Donald McNeil

- o Farm and Home Electric - Earl Flora  
Jerry Greene
- o Meat Animal - Jerre Lumsden
- o Poultry Achievement - Roger Flora
- o Soil and Water Conservation - Noell Parcell
- o Farm and Home Safety - Michael Smith  
Harold Bosman, Jr.  
Glenn Laprade
- o Entomology - Victor Tyres
- o Leadership - Robert Lee Flora
- o Tractor Maintenance - Robert Lee Flora

The Tractor Maintenance School was conducted with nine meetings; with each of the agencies having the group at their place for two meetings. The final meeting was held at the office of the county agent for working up the books and discussing the operator's contest. Angle Implement Company, Franklin Welding, Lynch Farm Equipment Company, and Main Street Garage, dealers in farm machinery, helped put on the course and provided equipment for a county tractor driving contest.

- o Demonstrations on insect control, parasite control, disease control,
- o feeding of livestock, poultry identification and other timely topics were discussed by agents and others at club meetings. Culling was taught by the use of two hens kept in individual cages so that production could be verified. This created interest among the members.

The electric project was continued with Andy Lambert and Ann Hervey from Appalachian giving two demonstrations in most of the schools that had high school work. The electric booth entered in the 4-H

- o Electric Congress at Richmond placed third.

Forestry and insect identification have been discussed for two or three years for new subjects for club members. Three exhibits of forestry and four on insects were shown at local fairs.

Five 4-H clubs had booths at the local fair.

Pictures of 4-H club work were taken by Jimmy Crouch, Appalachian Photographer, and placed in newspapers at frequent intervals.

- o A window display was put up for National 4-H Club Week.

A large number of clubs observed National 4-H Club Sunday by assisting with the program in their respective churches. The greatest number of 4-H members participated in this program that have ever participated in such a program in the county.

- The outstanding clubs in the W.S.L.S. Contest will appear on the radio or TV during December.

- Local merchants are advertising our work by purchasing five hundred 4-H club calendars for distribution to 4-H members.

4-H Clubs donated \$132.23 to the 4-H Club Center. Fourteen clubs received certificates for participation in the Share and Care Program.

The Older Youth Club was organized with the Honor Club as a sponsor and furnishing most of the membership. The average attendance is from thirty to thirty-five. Recently, plans were set up for meetings for the next twelve months.

Ten boys joined the Honor Club last year and the machinery dealers, Angle Implement Company, Franklin Welding, Lynch Farm Equipment Company, and Main Street Garage, gave a luncheon on the last Monday in December for the group at which time these members were taken in.

#### D ● Results.

Five 4-F Club members are conducting pasture demonstrations, one especially for pigs. The others are for cattle. Three of these are proving successful.

Nine demonstrations were held on judging livestock, dairy and poultry. Nine demonstrations were given on fitting dairy animals for showing. Culling was demonstrated in thirty-six clubs. A number of tape recordings were made for use on the W.S.L.S. radio about 4-H club members and their activities.

#### VIII. GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

- The extension secretary is in the office from 8:00 to 5:00. We do not hold any specific office hours, but we do take appointments and it is generally known by the public, except on special events, that the agents are in the office around 8:30 A.M. every day. The agents attempt to cover as many general farm visits as time will permit. They make appointments with farmers and discuss with them their problems when in the office. Considerable time is spent in club, farm and home visitation.

Agents have prepared one or more news articles for the local newspapers each week. During the past year, we have participated in the W.S.L.S. radio recording service making one or more recordings each week. Considerable time and effort has been spent in the promotion of worthwhile

organizations such as safety, Governor's Highway Safety Council, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Hospital, Health Department, Welfare Department and bond drives.

Agents tried at all times to keep in the office a supply of the latest information and to see that it is properly distributed throughout the county.

D EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK.

● Facts and trends for Franklin County:

● The agricultural industry in Franklin County is a large industry. It is one of the major sources of income, amounting to over four and one-quarter million dollars annually, in terms of cash income or purchasing power. In addition to the cash income, the agricultural industry produces over two million dollars worth of farm products that are consumed on the farm. This industry that creates over six and one-quarter million dollars in basic wealth has a very definite effect on all business, civic, educational and governmental activities in the county.

● In Franklin, the agricultural industry has been taken for granted. Yet, if the agricultural income was cut off for one year, there would be very few, if any, business and professional people in the county who would not feel the loss of this income. The value of land and buildings is approximately \$17,000,000 not including the machinery, livestock and other equipment needed to keep this industry in operation.

● The total land area in Franklin County is 459,520 acres. The farm land makes up about 320,000 acres or around 69 percent of the total. There are 3,122 farms in the county with an average of 102.4 acres. Franklin County's agriculture is a combination of tobacco and livestock, with the ● trend to more livestock, good pasture and hay. The land used for crops ● decreased from 88,847 acres in 1944 to 71,417 acres in 1949, indicating a trend to more pastures. There are 66,580 acres used for pastures. The balance of the land area is in forests, farm yards, roads, etc. There are 18,811 acres of idle crop land that should be put to some use that could create more wealth.

● The land use trend in the county has been to increase the production per acre of row crops. This has made it possible to stop plowing and ● cultivating the steep land. An example of this trend is shown by the corn production. In 1942, there were 19,600 acres of corn with an average yield of 22.2 bushels per acre or a total production of 435,200 bushels of corn. In 1949, the acreage in corn was only 16,400 acres or 3,200 acres less than in 1942. However, there were 656,000 bushels of ● corn produced and the yield was about 40 bushels per acre. In other

words, Franklin County produced 220,800 bushels more corn in 1949 than in 1942 on 3,200 fewer acres. Acre yield of 80 to 125 bushels per acre are just as common now as 50 bushels were 10 to 15 years ago.

The income from livestock and livestock products leads with \$2,149,575 according to the 1950 census report. Evidently, there must be an error in this because I have been advised by local citizens who are very close to the dairy industry that milk products alone amount to about this much. This total income is broken down as follows according to the census: dairy products, \$1,029,498; poultry, \$534,060; and beef cattle, sheep and hogs account for \$587,018 with forest products adding about \$138,000. The total income from crops sold was \$1,930,541. This is broken down as follows: Field crops, which includes tobacco, \$1,665,977; vegetables, \$22,462; and fruits, \$242,102.

Farmers spend about one million dollars annually for feed; \$451,000 for labor; \$97,425 for machinery hire; \$161,550 for seeds; \$167,980 for gas and oil for farm use and about \$123,000 for tractor and machinery repairs. In addition to this, there are 669 farms with telephones and 2,580 farms have electricity. There are 1,938 farms with electric washing machines; 968 farms with trucks and 763 have tractors. This not only shows the trend toward mechanized farming and better living in rural homes, but it also shows the value of farm income to the business life of the county.

The agricultural industry has an excellent opportunity for further expansion. For example, the pastures are now carrying on the average of about one animal unit to three to four acres of pasture. This can be easily doubled. There are almost 19,000 acres of idle land that is not producing any wealth. This should be put to some use, either pasture, hay or forest that will create more wealth. The average tobacco yield per acre can be increased by at least three hundred pounds per acre through the use of known cultural practices. This alone would add over \$300,000 to the tobacco income. The production of livestock and livestock products can be doubled. This would add over \$2,000,000 based on present prices.

The greatest opportunity open to the people of Franklin is to produce more per acre and per man hour of labor as a means of getting more income. The speed with which will be accomplished will depend to a large extent on how many people get behind the program. After all, the people can make the county about what they want it to be. Having known and worked with the people of Franklin County for many years and observed the progress to date, I am confident they have a bright future.

X. CONCLUSION.

The extension office is indebted to the district agent and various subject matter specialists for their help and guidance throughout the year.

We are glad for the increased number of local farm men and farm women that have been added to the leaders in the county. More and more, they are becoming conscious that in order for the extension program to be able to operate at maximum efficiency that more and better community leaders are essential.

The following specialists have rendered their assistance with the extension program during the year.

Dairy

R. G. Connelly  
James W. Howe  
Keith A. Huston  
Glen R. Purdley  
Guy J. Nageotte

Agronomy

H. L. Dunton  
G. R. Mathews  
E. M. Mattheus  
G. R. Epperson

Forestry

A. E. Lyons  
Wilbur O'Byrne

Entomology

J. M. Amos

Horticulture

A. H. Teske  
F. R. Dreiling  
L. C. Beamer  
H. B. Aroian  
Dr. C. W. Underhill  
Dr. S. A. Wingard  
Frank Horsfall

Economics & Sociology

H. M. Love  
W. W. Bure  
B. L. Hummel  
Kenneth E. Loope  
J. L. Maxton  
B. F. Morgan, Jr.  
Donald R. Fessler

Administration

E. W. Carson  
P. H. Dellart  
W. E. Skelton  
W. A. Turner  
Jack Tyree

Agricultural Engineering

G. D. Kite  
E. T. Swink

Poultry

Denver D. Bragg

Livestock

A. T. Lassiter, Jr.  
K. C. Williamson  
C. C. Mast  
Hugh E. Henderson  
George A. Allen, Jr.

Rural Electrification

James L. Calhoun

Pictures & News Articles

Gene S. Moody

Plant Pathology

S. B. Fenne

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

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 Franklin

#### REPORT OF

- Velma C. Gassaway From Nov. 30, 19 51 to Aug. 31, 19 52  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
- Dot C. Angle From Nov. 30, 19 51 to Aug. 31, 19 52  
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
- Dot C. Angle From Sept. 1, 19 52 to Nov. 30, 19 52  
Home Dem. Agent ~~Assistant Agent.~~
- J. B. Flora From Dec. 1, 19 51 to Nov. 30, 19 52  
Agricultural Agent.
- C. C. Tucker From Dec. 1, 19 51 to Nov. 30, 19 52  
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 <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		24	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup>		198		278	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) <sup>4</sup>		272		302	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>5</sup>		187		219	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>5</sup>		283		362	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>6</sup>		351		626	XXXXXXXX
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		183		550	733
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	318		1113	1431
	(2) Telephone	1413		1301	2714
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>7</sup>		124		88	212
10. Number of bulletins distributed		3828		5283	9111
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		10		27	37
	(a) Number	12		2	14
	(b) Men			4	4
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	Total attendance	376	18	394
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	3	5
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	37	12	49
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	370	11	381
		(b) Total attendance	3908	343	4251
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	494	488	982
		(b) Total attendance	9022	7775	16797
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		13		79	92
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	1		2	3
	(2) Total attendance	40		40	80
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	5	5	5
		(b) Total attendance	359	359	359
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	10	10	10
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	160		160
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	2	2
		(b) Total attendance	800	1050	1050

<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 (c)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (d)	County total <sup>1</sup> (e)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>2</sup>	(1) Farm women	100		100	100
	(a) Number	100		100	100
	(b) Total members attending				
	(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	4	2	6	6
	(b) Total boys attending		38	38	38
	(c) Total girls attending	70		70	70
	(d) Total others attending	6	4	10	10
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	56		76	132
	(a) Number	1776		2744	4520
	(b) Total attendance				
	(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	14	15	29	29
	(b) Total attendance	563	882	1445	1445
	(c) Total others attending				
	(d) Total attendance				
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	10		14	24
	(a) Number	155		610	765
	(b) Total attendance				
	(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3	3	3	3
	(b) Total attendance	50	50	50	50
	(c) Total others attending				
	(d) Total attendance				

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1950 census)	3122
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1600 est.
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	255
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	185
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	850
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	150
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	450
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	155
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	613
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	430
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2863
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	1065

## 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 <u>County Planning Board</u>                   | (2) No. of members | <u>24</u>  |
| (b) Agricultural                      | (1) Name <u>Project Committee Board</u>                 | (2) No. of members | <u>92</u>  |
| (c) Home demonstration                | (1) Name <u>Home Demonstration Co. Committee</u>        | (2) No. of members | <u>26</u>  |
| (d) 4-H Club                          | (1) Name <u>4-H Leaders, County Council, Honor Club</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>574</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name <u>Older Youth &amp; All Stars</u>             | (2) No. of members | <u>160</u> |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- |                  |                        |              |                                       |           |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Agricultural | (b) Home demonstration | (c) 4-H Club | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | <u>20</u> |
|                  |                        |              |                                       | <u>14</u> |
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 21
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 536
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- |                |                      |  |                     |                                |
|----------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men <u>138</u>   | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men <u>22</u>   | (3) Older club boys <u>48</u>  |
|                | (2) Women <u>201</u> |  | (2) Women <u>65</u> | (4) Older club girls <u>82</u> |

## COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Agricultural Planning Board
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- |   |                   |                    |                    |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Unpaid lay members:   | (1) Men <u>11</u> | (2) Women <u>4</u> | (3) Youth <u>4</u> |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men <u>2</u>  | (2) Women          |                    |
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth (d) No
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>83</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>114</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>214</u>
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) County			<u>4</u>
(2) Community			<u>8</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			<u>498</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>1350</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

<sup>1</sup> Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (b) 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.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth).	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pasture (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	10	6		11	36		31	18	12	2
(4) State extension workers					6		5½	4	9½	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	12	14		14	14		8	14	14	8
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	20	12		24	62		14	12	8	6
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	190	86		140	280		250	150	10	14
(2) The use of lime	110	45		300	275		28	30	25	8
(3) The use of fertilizers	450	212		275	300		179	125	50	30
(4) Controlling plant diseases	18	10		20	15		150	75	50	12
(5) Controlling injurious insects	20	8		15	25		40	90	65	14
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	15	5		10	10			45		10
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	60	60		5	8			140	60	2

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth).	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup> (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	64	33½	3	22		33	
(4) State extension workers	17	12	1	2		2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	14	14	8	14		14	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	42	15	4	13		12	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.	11	1	1	2		1	
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.	685	24	10	17		80	
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.	12					25	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	3	25	4	20			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	62	110	15	25		5	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxx	70	xxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding	325	160	11	125		112	
(5) Controlling external parasites	225	80	12	150		80	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	68	40	22	175		175	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
32. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				55
(2) 4-H Club agents				7
(3) Agricultural agents		10	13	2
(4) State extension workers			5	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		14	14	14
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		18	10	4

**Soil and Water—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	115
(b) In the use of crop rotations	165
(c) With strip cropping	66
(d) In constructing terraces	4
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	75
(f) With contour farming of cropland	92
(g) In contouring pasture or range	18
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	25
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	3
(j) In summer-fallowing	18
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	5
(m) With irrigation	12
(n) With land clearing	45

66. Number of farmers—

(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	75
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	22
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	105

**Forestry—Continued**

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	8
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	10
(c) With selection cutting	20
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	12
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	300 est.

**Wildlife—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	14
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	100
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	60
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	40

<sup>1</sup> 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.....	702			70
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				2
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4	9	8	1
(4) State extension workers.....	18			1
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	8	4	14
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	2	4	2	6
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business.....	5			
(b) Enterprise.....	12			
(c) Other.....				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory.....	25			
(b) General farm records.....	150			
(c) Enterprise records.....	10			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	40			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	15			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	30			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	35			
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
		(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating.....		25
		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		35
		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		30
		(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		25
		(B) With farm-labor problems.....		25
		(C) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		30

### GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land and zoning, future, 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.....				1
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				3
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				4
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				22
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.....				10
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				18
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				10

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		1	2	3	2	2		1	2	46	1
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	14	14	8	9		4	6	14	4
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		4	12	10	6	10		2	4	21	2
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year				3	1	1			1		
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)				325	78	32			950		
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		40	25	20	40	8		18	25	70	6
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										5	
93. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year										4	
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year										5	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year										1	
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year										7	
98. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year										3	
99. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year										6	
100. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year										4	
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>4</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

<sup>2</sup> Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.

<sup>4</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.....	53	14		
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	27	10	5
(4) State extension workers.....	3	4	3	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	14	14	10	14
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	42	28	1	10

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
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.....	62	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	78	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	10
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	5	(b) Selection or use of electric lights of home electrical equipment.....	365
(d) Installing water systems.....	179	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	5
(e) Installing heating systems.....	54	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....	10
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	123		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	30	<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	80	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	50	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	52
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....		(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	33
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	260	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	14
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	420	<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	336	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	24
(o) Improving home grounds.....		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	60
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	4	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	65
		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	

**NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	230	31	53	28
(2) 4-H Club agents	55			
(3) Agricultural agents	4	1		2
(4) State extension workers	14	14	14	14
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	18	18	42	21
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				346
(b) With food preparation				497
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				48
(2) Of fruits				27
(3) Of meats				32
(4) Of milk				60
(5) Of poultry and eggs				54
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				205
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				30
(e) With butter or cheese making				15
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				399
(2) Freezing				152
(3) Drying				20
(4) Storing				45
(g) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				516
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(h) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				90
(i) In canning according to a budget				110
(j) With child-feeding problems				20
(k) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				250
(l) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				65
(m) With first aid or home nursing				75
(n) In removing fire and accident hazards				206
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards				2
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4	89		46
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				251
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			1	83
	(4) State extension workers.....	1	1		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	8	14	2	14	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year.....	42	84	2	31	
<b>Home Management—Family Economics—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.....	420	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....		465	
(b) With home accounts.....	12	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....		436	
(c) With financial planning.....	4	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....		369	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	8	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....		155	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	142	<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.....	1	(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....		8	
(b) Clothing.....	2	(b) In improving family relationships.....		10	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	21	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		10	
(d) General household supplies.....	1	130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....		6	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations <sup>1</sup> or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women.....		8	
(a) Food.....	50	131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		22	
(b) Clothing.....	60	<b>Recreation and Community Life—Continued</b>			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	150	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		459	
(d) General household supplies.....	70	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....		14	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	120	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....		1	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	465	135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or community house.....	1	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	30	(b) Permanent camp.....		2	
		(c) Community rest rooms.....			
		136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities.....			
		137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations.....			26

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

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

**SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS**  
 (One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	88		49		101.6
139. Other cereals					
140. Peanuts					
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					
142. Soil and water conservation					
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	20		12		1.99
144. Cotton					
145. Tobacco	53		27		13.75
146. Fruits					
147. Home gardens	376	18	231	10	74.0
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	8		7		10.5
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	155	2	78	2	10,280
151. Dairy cattle	140	18	85	14	149
152. Beef cattle	75		39		45
153. Sheep					
154. Swine	174		106		241
155. Horses and mules					
155a. Rabbits	48		32		404
156. Other livestock					
157. Bees					
158. Beautification of home grounds	31	27		23	XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry <u>Ident.</u>	56		5		Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	18		9		XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	143	191	86	163	30 Articles made 164 Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		786		602	37,916 Meals planned 11,438 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		226		198	278,280 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					4,609 Quarts frozen <sup>1</sup>
165a. Child care					6,556 Pounds frozen <sup>1</sup>
166. Clothing		603		586	394 Garments made 312 Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)		578		402	1 Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		570		496	678 Rooms 682 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others	330	476	257	160	XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	1715	3495	1042	2956	XXXXXXXXXXXX

<sup>1</sup> Enter frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP\*

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	67	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 979	(b) Girls: 1143
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 730	(b) Girls: 994
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 967	(b) Girls: 1123
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 12	(b) Girls: 20
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 668	(b) Girls: 713
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 311	(b) Girls: 430

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

180. By years	Boys		Girls	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1st year	351	365	274	341
2d	237	255	182	209
3d	134	184	160	183
4th	140	185	170	161
5th	78	92	99	120
6th	25	42	64	75
7th	4	13	14	34
8th	5	7	8	13
9th	4	7	3	2
10th and over	1	1	2	4
			20 and over	3

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—			
(a) Judging	80	(f) Fire and accident prevention	331
(b) Giving demonstrations	562	(g) Wildlife conservation	30
(c) Recreational leadership	45	(h) Keeping personal accounts	24
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	6
(e) Health	20	(j) Soil and water conservation	45
		(k) Forestry	30
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program	53		
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs	53		

### WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in Item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

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

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year	4
186. Membership in such groups	98
(a) Number of different young men	88
(b) Number of different young women	10

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	32	54	12	64	19	15
(2) Young women	85	2	31	88		

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held	12
189. Total attendance at such meetings	343
<b>B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:</b>	
190. Number of such groups assisted during the year	7
191. Number in such groups	180
(a) Different young men	102
(b) Different young women	210

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted	72
(a) Young men	30
(b) Young women	30

**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")	330
(a) Young men	328
(b) Young women	328

194. Question discontinued.

\* 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.  
 † 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 marrying 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.  
 ‡ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to duplications instead of marriages.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Days (d)	General Insect (e)	All other work (f)
195. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	2	2	
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	8	
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	5	
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.

	Ambulance to Victims (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Child Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrifi- cation Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	8	4			12	12	1	50	6	2	10
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	2		14	10	2	14	14	4	14
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4							28	12	6	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	6	12			4	2		33	1	4	

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

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### TERMINOLOGY

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

#### DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
  - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
  - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
  - The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)