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November

Annual Extension Report.  
County 4-H Achievement Day  
Fertilizer Requisitions for T.V.A. Demonstrators.  
A.S.C. Educational Meetings.

December

Assist County Forest Warden with orders for T.V.A. seedlings.  
Hold meeting at tobacco warehouse when variety test is sold.

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June

4-H Summer Camp at Clyde Austin 4-H Camp, Greeneville, Tenn.  
Open House in Flatwoods Community in connection with Bristol Area  
Community Improvement Contest.  
Help with county wool pool.  
Pasture Tour if agreeable with Pasture Committee.

July

State All Star Conference at V. P. I.  
State 4-H Short Course at V. P. I.  
Institute of Rural Affairs at V.P.I.  
County Roundup Program July 4.  
Land Appreciation School near central part of the county.( Specialists  
assisting).  
Take farmers to purebred ram sale at Abingdon.

August

Field meeting at tobacco variety test.  
County 4-H picnic at Cumberland Bowl Park.  
Community fairs.  
4-H Conservation Camp.  
Extension Conference.

September

Farm and Home Electric Congress, Richmond, Va.  
County Fair

October

Tri-State Purebred Cattle Sale - Bristol.  
Tobacco Stripping and Sorting Demonstrations.  
Hold field meeting at hybrid corn variety test on J.H. Wheeler's farm.  
Community judging in Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest.  
Feeder Calf Sale.  
Directors meeting of local T. V. A. Association.  
Collect 4-H Record Books.



to them as soon as they are received from the Experiment Station.

The county agent will serve as supervisor of the Daniel Boone Soil Conservation District and assist the A. S. C. Committee when requested to decide on practices suitable to the county.

If the supervisors of the Daniel Boone Soil Conservation District decide contour plowing demonstrations should be held again in 1955 the extension personnel will assist with them.

Special efforts will be made to encourage farmers who do not have running water on the farm and in the home to put in a satisfactory water system.

A Land Appreciation School was held in 1953 with all agricultural agencies cooperating. Another school will be held in 1955.

Farmers will be assisted with water systems, farm building plans, farm plans and rotations and other problems all during the year.

## Forestry

### A. Situation

About one fifth of the land in the county is in forest. A part of this is in mountains and rough land. Many acres of forest land burns over each year.

There are many acres of idle land in the county that should be planted to forest. For the past several years free seedlings have been available from the T.V.A. each spring. During the last few years the county forest warden and other agricultural workers have ordered a total of 4,144,338 seedlings for people in the county.

The State Forester has marked timber for a number of farmers in the county.

### B. Needs

1. Better care and management of forests.
2. More idle land set in trees.
3. Greater use of marking service and selling of timber according to measurements and on selective cutting basis.

### C. Plans

Assist the county forest warden in taking orders for seedlings, contact the State Forester when farmers want timber marked and encourage all farmers to sell timber on marked selective cutting plan.

Encourage all farmers to protect their woodland from fire and grazing.

### Other Activities

The other agricultural agencies in the county will be assisted with the over-all agricultural program all during the year. New bulletins, leaflets, and results of experiments will be forwarded on

C. Plans

1. Assist each demonstrator with developing a sound plan and keeping it up to date.
2. Assist with record keeping.
3. Assist directors of Lee Soil Conservation with such things as locating new demonstration farms as openings occur; planning county meetings; attending out of county meetings.
4. Assist demonstrators in securing demonstration materials in spring and fall.
5. Publicize outstanding activities of demonstrators and their county organization.

Farm and Home Development Program

A. Situation

Farm and home development planning is not entirely new to extension workers or farm people of Lee County. Planning similar to this has been done with certain unit demonstration farms.

No additional personnel is available to Lee County for work on this particular phase of the extension program.

B. Needs

Extension workers, as well as farmers of the county, realize the need for more detailed farm and home planning if the standard of living for farm families is to continue to improve.

C. Plans

Work with a limited number of farm families on this phase of extension work during the coming year. Families will be selected on the basis of their desire and ability to make an inventory of their situation and make changes and adjustments where they see fit.

Assistance will be requested from farm and home specialists as they are needed.

### C. Plans

Continue the organized clubs and organize others if interest is shown at other schools. Urge parents of 4-H members and other local adults to take a more active part in the 4-H program. Encourage members to keep good records on their projects.

Make arrangements for a summer 4-H camp at Greeneville, Tenn.; arrange for members to attend the State Short Course and All Star Conference at V.P.I., Conservation Camp and Electric Congress; assist with the Junior Livestock Show and Sale; hold a county picnic and have a county Achievement Day.

Two new projects will be offered in 1955. They are "Your Room - Pep It Up" and "Looking Your Best".

### Farm and Home Unit Demonstrations

#### A. Situation

Demonstrations were started in 1935. Cooperating with the Extension Service and T.V.A., these farmers demonstrate the value of high analysis fertilizers when used in conjunction with up-to-date farming methods. Fertilizers cost demonstrators about one-half retail value. Lee County demonstrators are limited to 20, while at one time there were 76 unit demonstrators. Home demonstrations are limited because of no home agent in the county. The Lee County Soil Conservation Association is an organization whose membership is made up of demonstration farmers.

#### B. Needs

1. Every demonstrator fulfill his responsibilities by doing an outstanding job of farming; keeping accurate records and demonstrating to his neighbors how to do a better job of farming.
2. A limited number of new demonstrators from time to time who are physically and financially able to carry out a good farming program.
3. Assistance from home making specialists from V.P.I. as needs arise.
4. Field meetings and publicity where outstanding work has been accomplished.

### C. Plans

Information on housing, breeding, feeding and management of poultry will be made available to farmers through the office, meetings, and by personal visits to the farm, and will be given to 4-H poultry project members.

Farmers with disease problems will be assisted, and if necessary, birds sent to the diagnostic laboratory for post-mortem examination.

### 4-H Clubs

#### A. Situation

There are eight organized 4-H clubs in the county with around 285 members enrolled. There are four local adult leaders.

Arrangements are made each year with assistance from local leaders for members to attend a 4-H summer camp, the State Short Course at V.P.I., Fat Calf Show at Bristol, county picnic, All Star Conference, Electric Congress, Conservation Camp and county Achievement Day.

A registered Duroc Jersey pig chain, with seven females and a boar, is sponsored by a local bank.

Business organizations in the county have been very liberal with contributions for county awards and prizes.

Projects and activities for the girls are limited because of no home agent.

#### B. Needs

1. Continue the organized clubs and work out arrangements for 4-H Club activities during the year as listed above for previous years.
2. More active county council, more local and project leaders.
3. Continue rotation of pig chain from club to club.
4. Closer cooperation between parents and members on 4-H projects.
5. Higher percentage of members completing projects and records.

3. Higher producing cows and keep best heifers for replacements.
4. Better breeding, culling, feeding and management for higher year-round milk production and better developed heifer replacements.
5. More dairymen need to provide silage and alfalfa for winter feed.
6. Dairymen not using D.H.I.A. testing should keep production records on individual cows and feed according to production.
7. Grade C producers should be invited to A. B. A. meeting.

#### C. Flans

The dairymen in the county will be assisted with breeding, feeding and management problems all during the year. They will also be assisted with locating replacements if needed, plans for silos, tramp sheds and other similar problems.

The extension personnel will work with the members of the county dairyman's organization to strengthen it as much as possible. The members of the A.B.A. and D.H.I.A. will be assisted with their annual meetings, educational meetings, publicity and other activities during the year.

### Poultry

#### A. Situation

There are only a few commercial poultry flocks in the county and most of them range from 200 to 1000 hens. Most every farm family keeps poultry for home use. Some of the farm flocks are well cared for and are profitable, while many of the flocks are not housed, fed and cared for as they should be and as a result are unprofitable.

#### B. Needs

1. Proper housing, feeding and management of commercial and farm poultry flocks so as to make them more profitable.
2. Pastures for poultry.
3. Encourage poultrymen to purchase chicks that come from disease free and high producing strains.

Assist sheep producers with culling flocks and selecting females and rams for replacements.

Help the local cooperative with marketing of the wool.

Since there are several new sheep producers in the county that have not had experience in shearing sheep, a sheep shearing school will be held during the latter part of April. Assistance of the sheep specialist at V.P.I. will be requested for this demonstration. The demonstration will be held in the central part of the county.

### Dairying

#### A. Situation

Dairying is comparatively new in Lee County but considerable progress has been made. Most of the 57 grade A dairies have been established since 1948, with a grade C route established in 1952.

An active D.H.I.A. has served the dairymen since 1949. An artificial breeding association serving all of the county was organized in 1953. Being rather new in dairying, the farmers are rather slow to recognize their problems and take steps to correct them.

During 1954 the Tri-State Milk Producers Association, located at Bristol, Virginia, requested the Federal Government to set up a Federal Milk Order covering the Appalachian Area, which included Lee County. As a result of the efforts of the association, a Federal Order was set up covering the area. Some of the farmers in the county were in favor of the order, while others were against it. It is hard to tell at this time just how it will all work out.

The county dairymen organized a producers organization in 1954. It was thought at the time that this organization could be worth a lot to the dairymen in the county. During the year the Federal Order hearing and vote came up and there was some differences of opinion among the producers which didn't help to strengthen the county organization. To date the local organization has not been of any value to the milk producers.

#### B. Needs

1. Active county dairy producers organization.
2. Greater participation of dairymen in A.B.A. and D.H.I.A.

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2. More purebred swine.
  3. Internal and external parasite control, along with disease control.

#### C. Plans

Farmers and 4-H club members will be assisted with locating breeding stock, feeding and management, registering, marketing and housing of swine all during the year.

### Sheep

#### A. Situation

Until 1954 the number of sheep in the county had decreased each year for a number of years. The interest in sheep changed in 1954 with several new breeders starting in the business. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 young ewes were purchased by new breeders during the year.

The local cooperative has been handling the county wool pool each year. The extension personnel assist with the educational phase of the marketing.

A few farmers need rams for replacements each year.

#### B. Needs

1. Increased number of sheep.
2. Better feeding and management of many of the sheep flocks.
3. Culling of ewes and make replacements with early ewe lambs.
4. Good purebred rams when replacements are made.
5. Demonstration on proper method of shearing sheep.

#### C. Plans

Furnish sheep producers with information on rations, winter pastures, internal and external parasites, equipment for sheep and other management problems.

3. All replacement heifers vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age.
4. Cull beef cow herds and continue to use better bulls.
5. Castrate, dehorn and vaccinate calves at an early age.
6. A number of farmers need to use better pastures and winter rations, spray cattle for flies and lice and build holding and loading chutes.
7. Breed cows for early spring calving.
8. All eligible cattle owners take advantage of new government Bang's Control program.

#### C. Plans

Farmers will be assisted with culling their cow herds and locating purebred bulls and good females for replacements.

The feeder calf sale committee will be assisted with the educational phase of the feeder calf sale. Farmers will be encouraged to castrate, dehorn and vaccinate their calves at an early age and test their herds for Bang's and T. B. A meeting of the calf sale producers will be held in March to discuss and make plans for the October feeder calf sale.

Information will be distributed and published on breeding, feeding, management, and marketing of livestock all during the year.

Purebred breeders will be assisted with their special problems such as registration, marketing, fitting and showing, and buying replacements.

### Swine

#### A. Situation

There are very few commercial hog breeders and feeders in the county but a number of farmers keep sows and fatten hogs for their own use with a few extra to sell.

Through the interest of a few purebred swine breeders and the 4-H breeding pig chain the number of purebred hogs has increased in the last three or four years.

#### B. Needs

1. Better pastures, proper rations and adequate housing for swine. Electric brooders for pigs where possible.

Hold a field meeting on bee keeping with the assistance of a specialist from V. P. I.

The vegetable market committee will be assisted in every way possible with the commercial vegetable market. A meeting of the vegetable growers was held in January 1955 and at this meeting the group decided to try to locate someone that would rent the tobacco warehouse building and operate the vegetable and produce market as a business in 1955. Contacts have been made and there are possibilities that arrangements can be made for the operation of the market by experienced men in 1955.

Information on vegetable varieties for 1955 has been prepared and farmers will be assisted with production and marketing all during the year.

## LIVESTOCK

### Beef Cattle

#### A. Situation

Cow and calf herds are the main livestock enterprise, however, there are a few men feeding steers.

The price-cost squeeze has hit the beef cattle men probably harder than any other farmers in the county.

The county feeder calf sales have been held each fall since 1939. These sales have helped to draw buyers from other counties and states.

Most of the commercial calf producers are using good beef type cows with registered sires. Each year a number of sires are needed to replace old sires and those that are related to heifers being kept for replacements.

There are around 27 purebred breeders in the county.

#### B. Needs

1. Continue feeder calf sale and qualify the calves for interstate shipment.
2. Annual test for Bang's and T.B. for all breeding herds.

The Lee County Chamber of Commerce took an active part in securing buyers and promoting the market.

As a result of the efforts of all those interested, the market opened on July 6 and continued through September, operating on Tuesday and Friday. There was around \$14,000 worth of farm products sold at the market.

The market made it possible for a number of farmers to sell farm products that would have been hard for them to have sold at a reasonable price other places.

#### B. Needs

1. Stress the value of a good year-round garden with a wide variety of vegetables to use fresh and for canning and freezing.
2. Better preparation, fertilization and cultivation of the garden along with good insect and disease control.
3. Greater quantity of higher quality commercial vegetables needed for local and distant markets.
4. Better varieties, fertilization, cultivation and marketing of strawberries.
5. Encourage more farmers to grow fruit for home use.
6. Stress the need for bees for proper pollination of all crops, as well as produce honey.
7. Work with farmers and businessmen to keep commercial vegetable market operating as vegetables can mean another cash crop for the farmers.

#### C. Plans

Leaflets, bulletins and monthly garden suggestions will be made available to all farmers through the office. People in the county will be assisted in every way possible with their garden problems and encouraged to plant summer and fall gardens through office calls, farm visits, community club garden programs, news articles and telephone calls.

Information will be sent to strawberry growers on new varieties and they will be assisted with locating plants, fertilization, cultivation and marketing problems.

### C. Plans

The tobacco variety tests will be planted on M. J. Coomer's farm in cooperation with the Experiment Station and field meetings will be held for farmers to observe the varieties in the field and at the warehouse the day the tobacco is sold so the farmers can see the quality of the different varieties.

Farmers will be encouraged to send soil samples in on their tobacco fields and fertilization recommendations will be made and sent to the farmer.

Arrangements will be made with one of the Government graders to hold two tobacco stripping and sorting demonstrations in the county.

Farmers will be encouraged to use recommended varieties, produce good early plants, control diseases and insects on their tobacco, cultivate shallow and to do a good job cutting and preparing their tobacco for market.

### Fruits and Vegetables

#### A. Situation

Most every farm and town family has a garden, but in many cases a rather poor job is done on late summer, fall and winter gardens.

In the spring of 1954 a large number of farmers and businessmen got interested in establishing a vegetable and produce market in the county. After a number of meetings were held and a survey made of the interest in such a market it was decided at one of the meetings to establish a vegetable and produce market. A temporary committee was elected to complete the necessary organization. This committee included farmers from Lee, Wise and Scott Counties. Arrangements were worked out to use the Lee Farmers Tobacco Warehouse building and a manager was hired. The manager was to receive 80% of the income from stalls for farm trucks.

The extension personnel and other agricultural workers worked with the farmers on selecting varieties of vegetables, production, and marketing of same.

Assist farmers with securing plans for adequate forage storage and curing equipment including sheds, barns, hay driers and silos.

## Tobacco

### A. Situation

There was 2612 acres of burley tobacco allotted to 3391 farms in 1954. The 1953 crop averaged 1607 pounds per acre. The Lee County crop sold for over two million dollars.

On an average the farmers are doing a good job on their tobacco but there is still a need for improvement on many farms.

For the past four years a tobacco variety test has been conducted in the county in cooperation with the Experiment Station.

Meetings have been held at the tobacco warehouse each year at the time the ten varieties were graded by the Government grader and sold so the farmers could observe the different varieties.

Two sorting and stripping demonstrations were held in the fall of 1954.

### B. Needs

1. Tobacco growers need more information on tobacco production and marketing situation.
2. More disease free plants for early setting.
3. More farmers should take soil samples and fertilize according to needs shown by test.
4. More shallow cultivation and not too late in season.
5. Better care of tobacco during cutting, housing, stripping and sorting and marketing.
6. Encourage farmers to turn manure and cover crops under at least 60 days before planting time.
7. Encourage priming.
8. Hold stripping and sorting demonstrations.

and applied for more and got an additional \$3,000. Assistance with pasture improvement was one of the major expenditures of the program.

Early hay yields and quality were good in 1954, but late hay was cut in both quality and yield by the drought. More farmers are planning and using a year-round forage plan on their farms.

Several farmers use alfalfa and legume grass meadows for hay but the majority of the farmers depend on lespedeza as their main hay crop.

#### B. Needs

1. A good year-round forage program on every farm using a variety of mixtures. In certain cases alfalfa and silage should be included.
2. Continued pasture promotional work by Pasture Improvement Committee.
3. Wise use of lime and fertilizer, making use of soil tests.
4. Wide use of adapted varieties, seed inoculants, better seedbed preparation, more timely seeding and harvesting.
5. Pasture irrigation systems on farms where receipts from crops and livestock will justify this expense.
6. Better pasture management including rotational grazing, clipping, spraying and bushing.
7. Pasture tours and fertilizer demonstration.

#### C. Plans

Work with the pasture committee during the year on promoting pasture improvement through pasture tours to visit the fertilization demonstrations and ladino-tall grass pastures in the spring and fall. Encourage farmers to use soil sample service with fertilizer recommendations, use adapted varieties, inoculate legume seed and prepare good seedbeds, stress the importance of pasture management including rotational grazing, topdressing, clipping, bushing, spraying and reseeding pastures when needed.

Farmers will be assisted with planning a forage program that will so far as possible include bluegrass pastures, ladino clover - tall grass, winter pastures, meadows and mixtures that can be used for supplementary pasture or meadow.

Assist interested farmers with suitable situations to secure assistance from an engineer in planning an adequate irrigation system.

Continue the corn variety test and hold field meeting before harvesting or at harvesting time so farmers can observe the different varieties.

Farmers will be encouraged to sow cover crops, use recommended varieties, treat small grain seed, take soil samples and fertilize according to soil needs and cultivate shallow, through community meetings, field meetings, bulletins, office calls, home visits and the press.

Farmers with labor and facilities will be encouraged to grow certified seed. Those interested will be assisted in securing seed, requesting certification, and all farmers will be encouraged to get their small grain and corn harvested on time and stored in good condition.

#### Forage Crops - Pasture and Hay

##### A. Situation

A county Pasture Improvement Committee was organized in 1951. This committee is made up of farmers, seed and fertilizer dealers, representatives of civic clubs, press, bankers and professional agricultural workers.

Since the pasture committee was organized, an active Pasture Improvement Promotional Program has been carried out in the county. The local banks have sponsored two pasture banquets, a county pasture leaflet and furnished refreshments on pasture tours. The fertilizer dealers have set up six pasture fertilization demonstrations. Members of the pasture committee and extension personnel have talked to community clubs, civic clubs, bankers, commodity groups and veterans classes on improving pastures.

The droughts during 1952, 1953, and 1954 caused poor stands on new seeded pastures and made it necessary for many farmers to over-graze their pastures.

Evidently the educational program in 1954 on the A.S.C. program was effective as the county spent the original allotment for payments

## AGRONOMY

### Cover Crops, Small Grain and Corn

#### A. Situation

Most of the farmers use a three year rotation of corn, small grain and meadow. In spite of all efforts that have been made there are a number of row crop fields left bare each winter. Some of these fields are seeded to oats in late winter or early spring. Most of the farmers sow a cover crop on their tobacco fields.

The farmers are paying more attention to small grain and hybrid corn varieties than they did a few years ago. This may be due partly to the small grain and hybrid corn variety tests that have been conducted in the county in cooperation with the Experiment Station for the last eight years.

There are four hybrid seed corn growers in the county that are doing a good job growing, grading and marketing hybrid seed.

All county agricultural workers meet annually to work up a county crop variety recommendation sheet for the year.

#### B. Needs

1. More row crop fields seeded to a cover crop in the fall.
2. Hold annual meeting of the agricultural workers to work out a County Crop Variety Recommendation Sheet.
3. More farmers should treat small grain for seed borne diseases.
4. Increased acreage of certified seed on farms with labor and facilities to do a good job.
5. Encourage farmers to take soil samples and fertilize according to soil needs and cultivate row crops shallow.
6. Better care of small grain and corn at harvesting time.

#### C. Plans

Hold annual meeting of agricultural workers to work out a County Crop Variety Recommendation Sheet in January, and make this sheet available to agricultural workers and farmers.

The club officers and committees in the communities need help during the year with planning programs, securing program material, speakers, judges, and providing recreation programs for their club. They need help in training members as leaders so they will take responsibilities and carry on their own club activities.

B. Needs

1. Greater interest and participation from all people living in the communities.
2. In some cases more people should be given work to do that would make them feel more a part of the organization.
3. More organized communities with active improvement programs.
4. Greater participation from communities in the county in the Bristol Area Contest.
5. The programs should contain more topics of interest to the women.
6. Invite representatives from communities not participating in community improvement contest to the Awards Banquet in Bristol.

C. Plan

The community clubs elect their officers and appoint or elect program and recreation committees and other committees. These committees, along with the club members, decide on their programs and activities for the year. These committees will be assisted with planning their programs and securing information, speakers and films for their meetings.

The clubs will be assisted with planning and putting over special activities such as their community fair, banquets, picnics, wiener roasts, parties, covered dish suppers, fund raising activities and other things that come up during the year.

Some interest in organizing a community club has been shown by the people in the Seminary Community. Meetings will be held to encourage this community to organize, and other communities showing interest will be assisted in every way possible to set up organizations.

6. Higher percentage of beef calves that will grade prime, choice or good.
7. Better breeding, feeding and management of swine.
8. More sheep with a higher return per ewe.
9. More efficient dairy management and higher production.
10. Better care and management of farm poultry flock.
11. More adult leadership for 4-H club members.
12. Demonstration farmers make greater efforts to influence others to do a better job of farming.
13. More attention given to management of timberland and marketing of forest products.
14. Greater quantity of higher quality commercial vegetables needed for local and distant markets.
15. Control and eradication of livestock diseases, especially those transmittible to humans.
16. More water systems needed on farms and in farm homes.

#### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

##### A. Situation

The three community clubs organized by the extension workers in 1948 continued active during 1954. These clubs sponsored many worth while community improvement projects and recreational activities during the year. One community not organized by extension workers was assisted with programs.

The Flatwoods Community was judged in the Bristol Community Improvement Contest in November, 1954, and won first place over communities in eight other Southwest Virginia counties and communities in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

One of the communities participates in the Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest, sponsors a community fair, has an annual banquet and picnic, and sponsors fund raising projects. One of the clubs enter an educational exhibit at the county fair and has an annual Christmas party. Other activities of the clubs include folk games, bingo, wiener roasts, covered dish suppers and parties after the regular meetings.

The community organizations are a great help to the communities that are organized in that they help to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations in the community for one aim, which is better living.

## DESCRIPTION OF LEE COUNTY

Lee County is located in the extreme southwest tip of the State. The steep to rolling topography makes the county well suited to livestock farming. Beef cow and calf herds make up the major portion of the livestock, with a few men feeding steers. Dairying has made a big increase since 1948. Sheep numbers changed from a decline for several years to an increase of over 400 head in 1954. Many farmers raise a few hogs for their own use and for sale. Commercial poultry flocks, both laying hens and broilers, are few in number and comparatively small in size. 42.5% of the farm income is from livestock.

Crops account for over half of the farm income. Most of the crop acreage is devoted to producing feed for livestock, although tobacco is the big cash crop bringing to the farmers of the county over two million dollars in 1953.

Lee County farms average about 60 acres in size. Census figures show 91 persons per square mile in Lee County in 1944 and 83 persons per square mile in 1949.

### CHANGES THAT WILL INFLUENCE 1955 PLANS

1. Price cost squeeze, especially affecting the beef cattle farmers.
2. Drought conditions 1952, 1953 and 1954.
3. Financial situation of farmers.
4. Outlook for 1955.
5. Reduced county income from the mines.
6. More people returning to farms from industry.
7. Increased emphasis on production and marketing of vegetables due to local vegetable market.
8. Farm and Home Development program.

### GENERAL PROBLEMS, NEEDS AND GOALS OF THE COUNTY

1. Greater interest and participation in community organization over the county.
2. Increase the county's average yield of small grain and corn with all crop land protected with cover crops.
3. A good year-round forage program on every farm.
4. Increase quality and yield of tobacco.
5. More well cared for year-round gardens.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Flatwoods Community  
Club  
Max Yeary  
Russell Gregory

Midway Community Club  
Bernard Scott  
Clyde Vandeventer

York Community  
Club  
Burley Newman  
Paris Burke

Tobacco Farmers  
B. P. Slemp

Livestock Farmers  
Robt. S. Orr, Jr.  
W. D. McNeil

County Committee  
A.S.C.  
W. W. Elkins

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL  
ADVISORY BOARD

Powell Valley  
Electric Coop.  
C. R. Barnes

Daniel Boone Soil  
Cons. District Technician  
J. R. B. Williamson

Farm Home  
Administration  
Supervisor  
C. E. Hobbs

F.F.A. Instructors  
S. L. Carpenter

Veterans Instructors  
Denver Browning

A. B. A. Technician  
Roy M. Rasnic

D. H. I. A.  
Supervisor  
K. O. Frazier

The above representatives of the agricultural interests of Lee County are elected by their special groups to serve on the county Advisory Board, along with a representative from the other agricultural agencies in the county.

Long-time goal: To assist rural and urban families to attain a higher standard of living and more productive soil.

The above group met on February 17 and worked up the following plan. Its purpose being to meet the current needs of the county based on conditions at this time.

*Max Yeary*  
Chairman Lee County Agricultural  
Advisory Board



PLAN OF WORK  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
1955

SUBMITTED BY

JOE P. LYLE	-	-	-	COUNTY AGENT
GEORGE A. LEE	-	-	-	ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

# Annual Report

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service



1955

Joe P. Lyle

agent

George A. Lee

assistant agent

IEE

county