

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK CONDUCTED IN

DICKINSON COUNTY

December 1, 1949, to November 30, 1950

Fred W. Fletcher, County Agent

Ketty S. Sutherland, Stenographer

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III. Brief Description of County Organizations:

The county set-up consists of an advisory group made up of F. M. A. Chairman, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Home Economics Teachers, Home Demonstration Agent, Superintendent of Public Welfare, Superintendent of Schools, Veterans' Instructors, Local A. M. E. Company's Rural Methodist Singers, Forestry Department's Local Garden, Local Game Commissioner, 4-H Clubs' County Council President, representatives of the F. V. A. farmers, and farmers of all types of agriculture. This committee helps solve any agricultural problems and also helps to set the agricultural agent's plans before the people. Each person of said departments receives a copy of the agent's plan of work, and the U. S. D. A. Council is a working group of the above county organization. Four (4) meetings of the committee and working group of council men and women were held and a plan of work and several objectives set up and accomplished. These are included later in this report.

IV. Type of Agriculture.

Agriculture is of the general type in Dickson County. Most farmers do not depend on the farm for all their living. The mines in this county furnish off season work for farmers at good pay. However, there is a trend of more farm work in 1960 with less supplemental off-farm work. Farmers are sowing more pasture, meadows, and, to some extent more acres cropped, with addition of beef and dairy, home cows and calves. The county is suited to hunting and wild life as well as farming. The land is hilly with very little bottom land. Tops of the ridges are level enough for work. Mountain sides are too steep for heavy grading animals. The soil type is unshaded, sandy soil suited to truck crops, potatoes and berries, with the ridges and cove land well suited for good meadows and ideal pastures of Ladino Clover and Orchard Grass. The soil responds readily to treatment of lime and is in need of much lime. It is also deficient in potash and phosphate. Pastures have been improved fifteen to twenty percent over 1948-49.

V. Extinct Activities.

A. Agronomy

1. Corn.

Goal: Strive to hold 90% of farmers to growing hybrid corn. This goal was not reached as only about eighty to eighty-five percent of the farmers planted hybrid corn, due to the fact that corn in 1949 did not stand up in the field and several farmers returned to their open pollinated varieties.

Methods: Best results in working toward the goal were accomplished by:

- a. More high analysis of fertilizer
- b. Use of experimental data on varieties recommended.
- c. Publicity - sending and talking about yields from hybrid plantings; distribution of bulletins and news articles in local papers giving information on hybrid varieties.
- d. 100 bushels per acre Corn Club Contest.
- e. Work of U. S. D. A. Council of Outlook Information.

2. **Maize.** About 60% of the farmers stayed with hybrid corn. Forty farmers better our content with 25 completing. Sixteen members grew better than 100 bushels per acre with high yield being 146 bushels. It is my belief that corn in the county did not have an outstanding growing season, but the farmers used more fertilizer with thicker planting and held their yield high.

2. **Wheat.** Potato production remained about the same in the county but there was a slight decrease in yield due to weather conditions. Here certified seed and high analysis fertilizer were used and more farmers sprayed their crops. Harvesting is delayed too late on the average in the county, therefore farmers loose many bushels by rot.

3. **Barley.** Tobacco average was increased in the county and the yield will probably be slightly higher due to the fact that farmers did have plenty of plants for setting early and our sandy soil produces so well; also we have had good curing weather this fall. Tobacco grading demonstrations were scheduled in the county but were not held because of State difficulties. However, the local power company donated a grading lamp and this will prove of some help in future grading by giving better quality at final grading. Our yield should give about 1600 lbs. per acre.

4. **Small Grains.** This consists mostly of oats, barley, rye and some wheat. I am glad to say that small grain seems to be on the increase in the county as a cover crop and for harvesting. More winter oats are sown as the result of demonstrations, personal contacts and newspaper articles; also contacts with seed dealers to talk of recommended certified varieties. Only one threshor is used in the county as farmers use most of the small grain as feed and very little grain.

Korean lespedeza is improving as a catch crop and as meadow due largely to better lime and fertilizer practice.

5. **Restaura.** This has taken the largest increase of any farming activity in the county, with livestock of course coming close behind. The P. H. A. office reported on the program nearly 200 acres of Landon Cleary-Osmond Grass pasture being seeded in 1950. This was seeded according to recommendations and should continue to be an increase in future years. The method used to obtain this goal were as follows:

- a. Farm tours.
- b. Farm tours.
- c. Personal contacts.
- d. Bulletin.
- e. Publicity with timely articles such as grazing capacity, cost of seedling, fertilization, lime requirements, rate of seeding, time of seeding, etc.

6. Hay or Meadow.

Alfalfa seems to be on the increase in 1950 in the county, but may fall short in acres seeded in 1951 due to the increase of Ladine Clover and Orchard Grass or Kentucky 31 Fescue. More farmers are reading the news articles and bulletins as well as visiting their neighbors to see what he is doing. More high potash and lime are holding alfalfa stands longer and giving more hay per acre. Korean clover and Serelia Lespedeza still have a place in Dickenson County and will continue to keep their place, but more suitable land will go to Ladine and alfalfa. Oats seeded with Ladine and orchard grass were cut for hay and seem to help control weeds and aid in getting a good stand.

B. Horticulture.

Berries and Fruits

Berries and fruits seem to be on the increase in Dickenson County in 1950. Many farmers, veterans and 4-H boys set new strawberry and raspberry patches and young orchards in 1950. The county is well suited for the above crops and with the home market close at hand in the coal fields there will be no difficulty in marketing such crops. More emphasis was also placed on trunk patches with a fall garden for home use. Quality of products are high and, as a result, a good price is obtained. Good commercial orchards are increasing in the county. By improved varieties, better fertilization and following a complete spray program a high quality of desirable fruit is placed on our local markets. These goals have been reached by

1. Advising a complete spray program.
2. Using reliable trees and plants.
3. More and better fertilization and other recommendations by experiment station bulletins and specialists.

Gardens

The planting of more varieties for table use and more higher analysis fertilizer with additional plantings spread over a longer period have improved gardens. Also the use of blight resistant varieties, certified seed, and following a spray program as outlined by specialists is further improving gardens.

C. Poultry.

High cost of feed was probably responsible for a low in production of poultry and by-products this year. However, several new raisers established a home flock for 1950-51. With feed cost high more flock owners are feeding for profit and egg prices are holding a good price level. Several producers of fryers realized a lower income this year because high meat prices were lower in '50 due to the coal field reaching a low price with less work. Also this field was somewhat crowded. More flock owners bought higher producers in egg layers and held to the meat breeds for fryers. With feed high, chicks high, etc., flock owners are using all recommended practices of agent, specialists and reading news articles from local papers and poultry magazines.

2. Dairymen

1. Dairying

No dairy farms in the county at present because of size of farms and because conditions are set up for an established milk route. Approximately 80% of our farmers have good cows to provide the family with milk and butter. Pure bred sires are being patronized. With an increase in good pasture and more pure bred bulls the county's dairying is sure to increase.

2. Beef Cattle

Steep hills will limit the grazing of heavy cattle, but because of dogs in the county sheep cannot be used. Therefore beef cattle is our answer. Due to improved pasture more fertilizer and lime our beef cattle population is on the increase. Farmers are buying pure bred sires and several registered sires and females. With veal going high and beef cattle remaining high, increased pasture and more fertilizer, our beef cattle will continue to increase.

3. Sheep

Sheep thrive in the mountains of Dickenson County, but due to the ravages of dogs herds are on the decline. However, shears still remaining in the sheep business are handling their herds with pure bred bucks. More are docking and castrating and more are using treatment for disease and parasites. Better feeding with much better management are also the result of dogs, because flocks must be closely watched if they are not to be destroyed.

4. Hogs

Production of meat for home use with an increase in pure bred sires and females for sow and litter are due to an organized pig club sponsored by the local civics club.

5. Horses, mules, etc.

There are fewer in number with less breeding done. No studs or jacks are known to be in the county at present.

VI. R. V. A. Demonstration

The above program was reorganized in the county in 1950. The old demonstrators failing to cooperate were excluded from the program. Ten (10) new demonstrators were approved and received 80 tons of 50% Phosphate. Six (6) old demonstrators were kept on the program but they received no fertilizer. All demonstrators are practicing the best farming practices suitable to their farms and locations. They are giving the way in the use of new varieties, better pastures, etc., in the county. No tours on a county wide basis were conducted. However, small groups were selected to visit pasture plots of Indigo Clayer, commercial orchards, sheep herds, hybrid corn plots, etc. Four (4) such tours were conducted with over a hundred in attendance. Veterans' instructors and vocational teachers helped in taking their groups along with the farmers and all local leaders were used. One tour of Washington County was attended by four (4) representatives of Dickenson County.

VII. Farm Labor

No regular farm labor employed. Not a problem.

VIII. Agricultural Planning

The county board of agriculture set up a long time program. This program was reviewed and progress and results discussed. The annual objectives were set up and definite planning made for their accomplishment. Included on this board are representatives from P. M. A., vocational instructors, home economics teachers, welfare board, board of supervisors, county extension workers, Superintendent of schools, bankers, representatives of farm clubs, youth and 4-H clubs. Special interest committees were set up for final work on planning meetings.

IX. Cooperatives

There are no farm buying or selling cooperatives at present time. The farm supply store is all that is located in the county at present.

A young farmers' club has been organized among the agricultural workers in the county to buy and sell cooperatively. No purchases have been made as yet, but by-laws and a constitution have been drawn up and the club has had some four to six meetings.

X. Forestry

More than a hundred fifty thousand (150,000) seedlings have been set by organized clubs and farmers in the county. More seedlings would have been set had they been available. The county's forestry committee is very active and will accomplish much in the near future. Present plans are to hold a field meeting early in the spring of 1951 for an all rounded work.

The Committee has also agreed to raise approximately \$150.00 to place printed information about forestry work in the hands of every elementary school child in the county. This will contain information on new seedlings, protection of forest land, and how to make selective cutting. This material will be furnished by the State Forestry Department of Richmond, Virginia. Approximately thirty (30) people are on the forestry committee of Dickenson County and they held two (2) meetings in 1950 with approximately 125 persons attending.

XI. 4-H Club Work

Twenty active 4-H Clubs are now under our supervision with their officers, leaders and programs under way. 358 boys and 496 girls cooperated in 1950. The adult advisory committee and club leaders are responsible for the increase. The boys carried over 500 projects but completions for 1950 are low due to the organization of four new clubs with inexperienced leaders supervising. The need of a 4-H Club Agent is evident by the increasing enrollment and the low percentage of completions.

Eleven (11) 4-H Club members attended the annual 4-H Club Short Course, with two boys being selected for the All-Stars.

Forty-eight (48) members attended 4-H summer camp. 4-H Rally day and Achievement day were outstanding.

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Several boys were entered in District and State Contests. One boy won a free trip to Chicago on Safety Work. Several district prizes were won and some thirty (30) county prizes and awards were given on Achievement day.

4-H Club work is on the increase due to better organization and leader work. The number of clubs was increased from 18 to 20.

Here leader instructions were given.

All goals, except an increase in project completion, were reached.

The club work in the county has been outstanding even if project completions were low.

XII. Rural Youth, Veterans and F. F. A. Groups.

Two Community Clubs were organized with an organized Youth Club being outstanding in each club.

More time was spent with other F. F. A. groups and veterans to help them on the farm and in our county fair and school fairs. Specialists were contacted and spoke to the clubs with much work accomplished as a result.

XIII. Rural Electrification.

90% of Dickinson County now has electricity, with the local power company constructing nearly a hundred miles of line in 1950. The Rural Engineer met with county 4-H Clubs and every boy and girl in the schools with 4-H Clubs were instructed in making simple repairs to electrical cords and appliances. More than 800 children were thus reached. He also worked with farmers in tobacco and hay dryer work.

XIV. Reforestation and Game Conservation

Information and specialists gave to the farmers an outline for proper cutting and handling of the farm woodland.

More seedlings were set due to organized effort. The county forestry committee was active.

Game clubs numbering three in the county are active in many ways.

1. One lake for fishing has been established.
2. Wild turkeys thrive.
3. Deer are on the increase.
4. Coon are more plentiful.
5. More fish in rivers and creeks.
6. More quail have been released and are protected.

XV. Farmer Home Administration.

The F. H. A. Supervisor meets in the Agent's office weekly, each Wednesday, for the purpose of meeting people desiring loans for building homes, buying livestock, etc. The agent helps select desirable farmers to help the Supervisor, and in other ways possible.

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XVI. Production Marketing Administration.

Night meetings were held with representatives of the P. M. A. in connection with that program of work. The outline of the P. M. A. program was explained all over the county and more and better cooperation of farmers is the result. The road to lime kiln is now a closed issue. The county allotment of \$14,000.00 will be used this year for new pasture, lime, phosphate, potash, etc.

DICKENSON COUNTY

1951 - AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - 1951

The program outlined in this announcement is subject to the provisions of the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program for Virginia issued by the Virginia P.M.A. State Committee.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

1. Applying standard ground limestone to farmland.
Assistance: \$3.50 per ton of lime used.
Specifications: Refer to State Handbook.
2. SUPERPHOSPHATE OR POTASH. - Applying super-phosphate (either normal or concentrated), potash, or both in mixed fertilizers to eligible crops.
Assistance:
 - a. Normal super-phosphate 4.25 cents per lb. available P_2O_5
 - b. Concentrated Superphosphate 4.0 cents per lb. available P_2O_5
 - c. Potash Material 3.5 cents per lb. available K_2O
 - d. 0-14-7 \$0.84 per cwt. or \$16.80 per ton.
 - e. 0-14-14 \$1.085 per cwt. or \$21.70 per ton.
 - f. 0-10-20 \$1.125 per cwt. or \$22.50 per ton.
 - g. 2-12-12 \$0.93 per cwt. or \$18.60 per ton.
 - h. 3-3-12-6 \$0.72 per cwt. or \$14.40 per ton.
 - i. 4-16-8 \$0.96 per cwt. or \$19.20 per ton.

Specifications: Application must be made at a time so that the eligible crop will receive the principal benefit of the material. Eligible uses of phosphate and potash materials are:

- a. Perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, alsike clover, white clover, red clover, and sericea lespedeza without a nurse crop;
- b. Perennial grasses, such as bluegrass, orchard grass, and red top, without a nurse crop;
- c. Annual ryegrass, annual lespedeza, or crotalaria,

- d. A mixture consisting solely of the above crops;
e. The above crops, either alone or mixtures of them, when seeded with a 1950 fall-sown small grain crop;
f. Crimson clover, vetch, Austrian Winter peas, or a mixture of these legumes, seeded after July 1, 1951, with or without a nurse crop or in row crop middles;
g. Permanent pastures or meadows; or
h. Perennial grasses, biennial or perennial legumes, or small grain cover crops in orchards.
3. WINTER COVER CROPS: Establishing a winter cover crop in the fall of 1951 from seedings of crimson clover, hairy vetch, Austrian Winter peas, annual ryegrass, or a mixture consisting solely of these crops, either alone or with a small grain nurse crop.

Assistance: Payment rates for this practice will be announced by supplement after fall seed supplies and prices can be more accurately determined.

Specifications: A good stand and good growth must be obtained, or the practice must be performed in accordance with good farming methods which shall include: A well-prepared seedbed; a full seeding of adapted seed; inoculation for legume crops unless a recent crop of the same legume or another requiring the same inoculant has been grown on the land seeded; the application of liming material, phosphate and potash where necessary to insure a good stand and good growth; and seeding rates and dates as recommended for the area by the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. No credit will be allowed for seeding ryegrass on non-cropland. Seedings on any acreage of Austrian Winter peas harvested for seed are not eligible for assistance under this practice.

4. SMALL GRAINS: Establishing a winter cover crop from seedings of rye, barley, wheat, oats, or mixtures of these crops, made in the fall of 1950.

Assistance: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: A good stand and good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good stand and good growth will be considered to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a

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 - h. 3-12-6 \$0.72 per cwt. or \$14.40 per ton.
 - i. 4-16-8 \$0.96 per cwt. or \$19.20 per ton.

Specifications: Application must be made at a time so that the eligible crop will receive the principal benefit of the material. Eligible uses of phosphate and potash materials are:

- a. Perennial or biennial legumes such as alfalfa, clover, white clover, red clover, and sericea lespedeza without a nurse crop;
- b. Perennial grasses, such as bluegrass, orchard grass, and red top, without a nurse crop;
- c. Annual ryegrass, annual lespedeza, or crotalaria,

reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The crop must not be harvested for grain or hay. Pasturing consistent with good management is permitted. Seed should be sown sufficiently early to permit plants to withstand winter freezes.

7. PASTURE DEVELOPMENT: Establishing a permanent pasture by seeding adapted grasses and legumes.

Assistance: Payment will be made at the following rates per pound:

b. Orchard grass	\$0.24
f. Ladino clover	1.40
g. Ky. 31 or Alta Fescue	0.35

Specifications: In establishing the pasture, a mixture containing at least one grass and one legume listed above must be sown on a properly prepared seedbed to qualify for payment, with the following exceptions: Payment will be allowed where:

- (a) Ladino clover is sown alone (A pasture composed solely of ladino clover should be used only for hogs or poultry)
- (b) a grass listed above is sown in an established stand of one of the above listed legumes; or
- (c) a legume listed above is sown in an established stand of a grass listed above.

Liming and fertilizing materials should be applied at or before seeding when necessary to assure a good stand and growth.

PRIOR APPROVAL: Prior approval of the county committee is required for practices 12, 15 and 17.

12. PERMANENT OPEN DITCH DRAINAGE: Constructing or enlarging permanent drainage ditches on farmland.

Assistance: 12 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.

Specifications: Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained before practice is performed. The completed practice must conform to specifications in the 1951 Virginia ACP Handbook.

15. FOREST TREE PLANTING: Planting approved species of forest trees.

Assistance: \$7 per acre where seedling trees are furnished without cost.

b. \$9 per acre where seedling trees are purchased.
Specifications: Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before the practice is performed. To qualify for payment the practice must conform to specifications in the 1951 Virginia ACP Handbook.

17. FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT: Improving stands of forest trees.

Assistance: \$5 per acre.

Specifications: Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before the practice is performed. It must conform to specifications in the 1951 Virginia ACP Handbook.

United States Department of Agriculture Penalty for Private Production and Marketing Administration Use to Avoid Pay-

Clintwood, Virginia Official Business - Payment of Postage, \$300.00

Permit No. 1001

18. FOREST TREE PLANTING: Planting to reforest areas of land...
Specifications: Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before the practice is performed. The practice must conform to specifications in the 1951 Virginia ACP Handbook.

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XVII. Cooperation with Production Marketing Administration.

With some 2340 farms in this county, the county committee is striving to interest a greater percentage of farmers in the P. M. A. program. I have worked with these committees in every way possible to help improve the program in the county. Possibly a few less in number participated in 1950, but to a larger degree.

Outstanding accomplishments of the program in the county this year are:

1. The county received 1325 tons of lime.
2. Through the Program 118 tons of 46% Phosphate

" " "	60	"	"	50%	"
" " "	12	"	"	20%	"
Total	190	"	"	Phosphate	
3. Used approximately 42 tons 2-12-12
4. " " 60 " 50% K₂O.
5. Sowed approximately 200 acres of Ladino Clover, orchard grass and some Kentucky 31 Fescue.

XVIII. U. S. D. A.

The U. S. D. A. is a working group of the board of agriculture, including of course the professional group of that board.

This U. S. D. A. met early in the spring to elect officers and to work toward the census taking; also this group decided to publish a leaflet "Suggestions to Dickenson County Farmers." This leaflet was worked up by the agricultural group of the council and distributed to 4-H Club members, F. F. A. boys, Veterans, farmers, and seed and feed dealers. The council has been very active, and we feel that it has been effective in 1950. Following is a copy of the suggestions.

SUGGESTIONS TO DICKENSON COUNTY FARMERS

Prepared by-
USDA Council

Varieties Recommended for Dickinson County

1. Alfalfa

- A. Grimm - For high altitude or exposed areas.
- B. Kansas Common)
- C. Oklahoma Common) Suited to lower elevations.

Cautions: Do not seed alfalfa on poorly drained or wet land.

2. Red Clover

- A. Certified Adapted Kenland

3. Grain Soybeans - Wheatland or Plainsman

4. Soybeans for Hay

- A. Virginia Brown
- B. Wilson
- C. Chief
- D. Potaka

5. Small Grains

A. Winter Oats

- a. Forkedear
- b. Lee Gold Proof

Winter oats can be seeded up until March 20th. Winter oats will out yield spring oats if seeded early.

B. Spring Oats

- a. Clinton - Superior in yield; resistant to lodging; resistant to oat diseases; stiff straw; high grain test; low hull percentage.
- b. Fulgrain - Fairly early; heavy grain; resistant to smut.
- c. Columbia - Earliest maturing; good for oat hay.

Spring oats should not be seeded later than April 10th.

6. Corn - Suggestions for making high corn yields.

- 1. Have soil tested for acidity and plant foods
- 2. Make a good seed bed.
- 3. Use enough plant food (100 bu. yield removes from the soil 140# nitrogen, 48# Phosphate, 136# Potash).
- 4. Plant thick for good stand (12,000 to 14,000 stalks per acre).
- 5. Cultivate shallow; don't plow up the roots..

Corn - Cont'd.

Yellow Varieties Recommended:

- A. US 13
 - 1. Susceptible to blight
 - 2. 120 days maturity
 - 3. Shuck does not cover end of ear
 - 4. Short strong stalk

- B. Ill. 300
 - 1. Taller than US 13
 - 2. Shuck covers ear better than US13
 - 3. Deeper yellow than US 13
 - 4. Matures 121 days

- C. US 99
 - 1. Large ears
 - 2. Tends to be sappy
 - 4. Dark green color - vigorous foliage
 - 5. Very strong, tall stalk.

- D. S-210 - Woods Prolific
 - 1. 126 days maturity
 - 2. Very flinty
 - 3. Large golden wide grain
 - 4. Strong stalk
 - 5. 75% of stalks with two ears.

- E. Woods V40
Woods Y36

- F. Pioneer 305
Wards 12

White Varieties

- A. Ind. 750
 - 1. 120 day corn
 - 2. Ears low on stalk
 - 3. Resistant to smut, blight and stalk blight

- B. Pioneer 510
 - 1. Similar to Ind. 750 but with larger ears.

- C. Southern States 908W
 - 1. Good yield; taller than above

- D. Woods V125
 - 1. More slender ears

New Pasture Mixture for One Acre:

- Ladino Clover - 2 lbs.
- Orchard Grass -10 "
- Kentucky 31 Rescue 4 lbs. - if desired.

Ladino clover plus one of the other grasses, or both, must be used in order to get pay under the FMA program. Must use 600¢ of 2-12-12 or 0-20-10 or 0-10-20, 0-14-7 or 0-14-14. Keep all Bills of seed and fertilizer and turn in to FMA office.

7. Tobacco, Burley

- 1. Ky. 16 - Stands up good; resistant to root rot disease
- 2. Ky. 41A. - Semi upright in growth; resistant to root rot.

VEGETABLES

1. Potatoes

A. Sebago

- 1. Highly resistant to blight
- 2. Smooth skin - shallow eyes
- 3. Yield - slightly less than Sequoia
- 4. 2 weeks earlier than Sequoia

B. Sequoia

- 1. Heavy yield
- 2. Late Variety
- 3. Shallow eye
- 4. Resistant to blight

C. Kennebeck

- 1. Seed not available
- 2. Highly blight resistant
- 3. Shallow eyes
- 4. 1/3 higher yield than Sequoia
- 5. Order eyes if desired - Not recommended

D. Chippewa and Katahdin - Not used much in Dickenson County

E. Irish Cobbler - Good early variety but must be sprayed.

XIX. Other Means of Reaching People.

Over a hundred news articles were published in the county papers. This has been a great means of reaching the farm people, keeping them informed as to better farm practices and improvements, and in making announcements to them about tours, contests, co-op clubs, community and county fairs. Many contacts have been made through farmer clubs, youth clubs, veterans clubs and civic organizations. We have cooperated with the local electric power company in securing rights of way, better wiring of homes, and in supplying articles to their newspapers.

At present we have three agricultural instructors, three veterans clubs, 4 youth organizations, 4 community clubs, two of which participated in the Community Improvement Contest, and 20 active 4-H Clubs.

Yates Community Winner In Contest

The two Dickenson County communities, Yates and Georges Fork, sponsored by the Clintwood Kiwanis Club in the Bristol Area Improvement Contest, put the finishing touches to their accomplishments in feverish last minute activity on Monday and Tuesday of last week in preparation for the judging which was done on Wednesday. It was announced at the Clintwood Kiwanis Club meeting here on Monday night of this week that Yates had been adjudged the winner, although the judges, S. D. Woods and Miss Leota Sullenger, Buchanan County Farm and Home Agents, and R. L. Rosenbaum of the Clintwood Kiwanis Club, declared it was hard to choose between the two.

The Yates Community Improvement Club was organized on May 24, 1950, with Grayson Yates as Chairman, Charlie Fletcher, Leslie Yates and Hiram Large as assistant chairmen; Darrell Large, reporter, and Carl Yates, secretary. Tandy Moore, John Yates, Mrs. Hattie Baker and Mrs. Charlie Fletcher headed the various committees.

Highlights of Yates Community accomplishments are: A modern brick house started this past spring and now almost completed by Lebanon Old Regular Baptist Church at a cost of around \$15,000.00. Funds for this church have been raised solely by free will offerings on the part of members and friends of the church.

The completion of a safety project for the Yates School in which a protecting woven wire fence was erected around the top of a high ledge of rocks breaking off from the playground on three sides. This was the crowning achievement in the 4-H Safety program in which one of the Yates Community boys, Darrell R. Large, was declared a State winner thus earning a free trip to the National 4-H Club Convention to be held in Chicago November 25th through December 2nd.

Mail boxes have been painted and lettered and posts straightened, and hospitable entering and leaving community signs have been erected.

In addition to these outstanding community accomplishments many lesser ones have been done.

Individual accomplishments include five new homes completed and three more under construction. Many homes have been remodeled or repaired. Every one of the fifty-two families participating in the community improvement program has benefited in one or more of the following ways: Installation of water systems, electricity, electrical appliances, painting, papering and landscaping. Practically every family has grown more varieties of vegetables and small fruits and planted fall gardens, and has produced more milk, eggs and meat by keeping two or more cows, enlarging poultry flocks and raising more hogs. Farm practices have been improved by the application of more lime and fertilizers, seeding of more cover crops and plowing under more green manure crops this year than ever before.

The 52 families participating in the Yates Community improvement program have spent for building and repairs in 1950, \$20,210.00; for electrical equipment \$14,606.53; other home furnishings \$17,375.52; for farm machinery \$1,478.80; and have applied 65,800 pounds of fertilizer and 125 3-10 tons of lime.

The 58 families participating in the Georges Fork improvement contest have spent for building and repairs in 1950, \$15,000.00; for electrical equipment \$17,000.00; other home furnishings \$10,000.00; for farm machinery \$2,075.00; and have applied 65,900 pounds of fertilizer and 21 tons of lime.

XX. Evaluation of Year's Work - Trends and Developments.

This years prices have been good and farmers have been pleased with the program. The corn demonstrations and contest have enabled about 80% of the county farmers to still grow hybrid corn. With the youth clubs, community contests, veterans clubs, 4-H clubs, etcl, a wider interest group was reached in 1950. Pastures.

Pastures, meadows and beef cattle take the front as improving faster. Small fruits, orchards and home and market gardens come next.

Visual education is bringing facts closer to the farm people.

Farmers organizations in Dickenson County have been and probably will continue to be slow in participations. This is due to the fact that they don't depend on the farm as a major part of their living. However, with farmers growing over a hundred bushels of corn per acre and increasing pastures in carrying capacity and length of grazing season, it is showing improvement.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State VIRGINIA County DICKINSON

REPORT OF

Name Billie Under Gace From Dec. 1, 1929 to November 30, 1930
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
 From —, 19 to —, 19
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
 From —, 19 to —, 19
4-H Club Agent.
 From —, 19 to —, 19
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
Fred H. Fletcher From Dec. 1, 1929 to November 30, 1930
Agricultural Agent.
 From —, 19 to —, 19
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	4-H Club agents	Agricultural agents	County total*
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	11	11	11	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ¹	181	190	190	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ²	105	110	110	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office ³	83	110	110	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field ⁴	218	190	190	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵	441	467	467	703
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	191	203	203	423
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	290	304	304	314
	(1) Office	526	552	552	376
	(2) Telephone	62	105	105	166
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁶			1980	4605
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	2625			
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	2	0	0	2
	(1) Adult work	3	0	0	3
	Total attendance	13	0	0	13
	(b) Men of leaders	104	0	0	104
	(c) Women				
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	41	0	0	41
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance of leaders				
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	170	14	14	184
	(1) Adult work	2030	575	575	2965
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	226	159	159	384
	(a) Number	5199	4405	4405	9694
	(b) Total attendance				
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	7	0	0	7
	(1) Number	4	0	0	4
	(2) Total attendance	24	0	0	24
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	6	5	5	9
	(1) Adult work	46	31	31	77
	(b) Total attendance				
16.	Tours conducted	1	0	0	1
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	10	0	0	10
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
17.	Achievement days held	0	0	0	0
	(1) Adult work	0	0	0	0
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	3	2	2	5
	(a) Number	625	250	250	875
	(b) Total attendance				

* Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 * County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 * The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
 * Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
 * 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 (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ²	(1) Farm women	(a) Number..... 0		0	0
		(b) Total members attending..... 0		0	0
		(c) Total others attending..... 0		0	0
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number..... 1		1	1	
	(b) Total boys attending..... 0		22	22	
	(c) Total girls attending..... 26		0	26	
	(d) Total others attending..... 5		2	7	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number..... 31		27	47
		(b) Total attendance..... 1099		964	1879
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number..... 12		13	19	
	(b) Total attendance..... 396		531	806	
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number..... 26		0	26
		(b) Total attendance..... 558		0	558
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).	(a) Number..... 18		0	18
		(b) Total attendance..... 566		0	566

¹ Includes assistant county agents in charge of 4-H Club work or who devote practically full time in club work.

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	2340
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1820
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	230
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	326
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1655
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	371
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1296
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	395
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	870
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	134
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2100
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	1455

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 Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>29</u> |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>U. S. D. A. Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>15</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name <u>County Home Demonstration Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>30</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name <u>4-H County Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>25</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name <u>County Youth Advisory Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>13</u> |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Agricultural | <u>15</u> | (b) Home demonstration | <u>30</u> | (c) 4-H Club | <u>25</u> | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | <u>13</u> |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 63
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 32
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 15
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 462
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 | <u>148</u> | (1) Men | <u>68</u> | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | <u>18</u> | (3) Older club boys | <u>20</u> |
| | | (2) Women | <u>80</u> | | (2) Women | <u>18</u> | (4) Older club girls | <u>21</u> |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Unpaid lay members: | (1) Men | (2) Women | (3) Youth |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men | (2) Women | |
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No
- | | | Extension organization and planning ¹ | | County agricultural planning ² | Total ³ | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-----|---|--------------------|-----|
| | | (a) | (b) | | (c) | (d) |
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (3) Agricultural agents | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held | (1) County | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | (2) Community | 48 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen | | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |

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

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

	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasturas	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	32	6	0	33	45	0	13	12	12	8
(3) Agricultural agents	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	32			25	37		7	20	3	2
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	11			3	9			4	1	6
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	31			170	340		31	97	21	14
(2) The use of lime	1			300	340		1	-	-	7
(3) The use of fertilizers	40			340	370		21	90	36	14
(4) Controlling plant diseases	6			-	-		30	114	42	21
(5) Controlling injurious insects	5			-	-		11	-	32	-
(6) Controlling noxious weeds				7	14					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	2							77	21	

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

	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents						1	
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	29	10	1	12.5	8	13	1
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	20	10	2	17	11	16	12
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	1	1	1	2	5	6
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	5	4	3	4	-	11	-
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	5	7	-	6	-	13	-
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	72	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	169	26	4	213	14	174	7
(5) Controlling external parasites	-	-	4	112	29	16	2
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	-	-	3	108	16	12	-
(7) Controlling predatory animals	-	-	3	-	-	10	-

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

16-50874-8

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			7
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		13	
(3) Agricultural agents.....		3	
(4) State extension workers.....		11	20
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		5	18
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use.....	42
(b) In the use of crop rotations.....	240
(c) With strip cropping.....	14
(d) In constructing terraces.....	-
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	42
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	70
(g) In contouring pasture or range.....	16
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	712
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	211
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	11
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	-
(l) With drainage.....	17
(m) With irrigation.....	3
(n) With land clearing.....	14
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year.....	17
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year.....	-
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year.....	-

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	42
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees.....	9
(c) With selection cutting.....	4
(d) With production of naval stores.....	-
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	5
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	5
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	1400
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	79
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	270
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	16

¹ 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)	
(1) Home demonstration agents	1				6
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents	8				
(4) State extension workers					
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	16			
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		8			
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year	(a) Farm business 16 (b) Enterprise 12 (c) Other 17	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping	(a) Farm inventory 17 (b) General farm records 17 (c) Enterprise records 1	(e) In getting started in farming, or in locating 4 (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) 16 (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments in months 77			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year	(a) In developing a farm plan only 10 (b) In developing a farm and home plan 1 (c) In analyzing the farm business 5 (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements 1	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes 1 (i) With farm-labor problems 1 (j) In developing supplemental sources of income 162			

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, siting, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers			
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				4
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				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				0

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 8) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Fiber products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ²
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				210							
(1) Home demonstration agents											2
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers				102							
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year											8
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											10
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year				103							
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

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

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Includes 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	9	12	51	10
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	15	10	25	22
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	8	16	18
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				795
(b) With food preparation				856
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				182
(2) Of fruits				64
(3) Of meats				22
(4) Of milk				26
(5) Of poultry and eggs				45
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				196
Note—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				20
(e) With butter or cheese making				12
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				166
(2) Freezing				92
(3) Drying				4
(4) Storing				31
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				195
Note—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				34
(h) In canning according to a budget				49
(i) With child-feeding problems				16
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				22
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				58
(l) With first aid or home nursing				26
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				88
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				3
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				0

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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.....	1	52½	2	18
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		1	25	5	5
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		5	22	5	20
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With time-management problems.....				510
	(b) With home accounts.....				316
	(c) With financial planning.....				54
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....				0
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....				
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying—	(a) Food.....				75
	(b) Clothing.....				24
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....				
	(d) General household supplies.....	10			
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	(a) Food.....				75
	(b) Clothing.....				54
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....				72
	(d) General household supplies.....				
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....		20			
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....					
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....					
Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.					
127. Number of families assisted this year with—	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....				510
	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....				316
	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....				54
	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....				0
Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
128. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....				75
	(b) In improving family relationships.....				24
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....					75
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....					54
	(b) Women.....				72
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....					254
Recreation and Community Life—Continued		Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....					310
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....					20
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....					8
135. Number of communities assisted this year in—	(a) Club or community house establishing.....				20
	(b) Permanent camp.....				4
	(c) Community rest rooms.....				
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....					4
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....					20

¹ The home—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the home—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (j), p. 8.

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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)	
133. Corn	83		20		23.25	Acres
139. Okra	0					Acres
140. Peanuts	0					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	1		1		2.0	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	1		1		93.0	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	1		12		3.0	Acres
144. Cotton	0					Acres
145. Tobacco	1		1		.9	Acres
146. Fruits	9		4		1.5	Acres
147. Home gardens	66	40	16	22	20.67	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	0					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	1		14		866	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	19		5		7	Animals
152. Beef cattle	0					Animals
153. Sheep	1		1		11	Animals
154. Swine	68		20		49	Animals
155. Horses and mules	0					Animals
155a. Rabbits	10		4		28	Animals
156. Other livestock	0					Animals
157. Bees	1					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	18	22	4	12	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Acres
159. Forestry	3					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	0				x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Articles made
* 161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	13	1	36	1		Articles repaired
162. Farm management	0	0			x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Articles made
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	0	265		110	792	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	0	47		36	2438	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	0	0			7412	Quarts canned
165a. Child care	0	0			1000	Quarts frozen
166. Clothing	0	549		382	1072	Pounds frozen
167. Home management (housekeeping)	0	68		49	69	Garments made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	0	21		15	17	Garments remodeled
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	0	0			26	Units
170. Junior leadership	0	0				Rooms
171. All others	0	0				Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	505	1013	129	617	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Articles

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	20	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 554	(b) Girls 496
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 99	(b) Girls 336
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys 355	(b) Girls 496
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys 3	(b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys 282	(b) Girls 423
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys 76	(b) Girls 75

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	141	255	10 and under	56	105
2d	161	89	11	70	96
3d	145	73	12	83	96
4th	73	48	13	63	78
5th	27	18	14	43	62
6th	9	8	15	30	22
7th	1	1	16	10	22
8th			17	9	12
9th			18	3	2
10th and over			19	1	
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—			
(a) Judging	355	(f) Fire and accident prevention	383
(b) Giving demonstrations	616	(g) Wildlife conservation	354
(c) Recreational leadership	684	(h) Keeping personal accounts	30
(d) Music appreciation	616	(i) Use of economic information	-
(e) Health	354	(j) Soil and water conservation	111
		(k) Forestry	512
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program	20		
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs	20		

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	(a) Number of different young men	89
	(b) Number of different young women	105
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	64	4	21	77	8	4
(2) Young women	75	8	22	96	7	2

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held	50
189. Total attendance at such meetings	484

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year	1
191. Number in such groups	(a) Different young men 24
	(b) Different young women 35

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted	(a) Young men 8
	(b) Young women 16

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

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B")	(a) Young men 121
	(b) Young women 156
194. Question discontinued	

¹ 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.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 12, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Box (2)	General-Insect Insects (3)	All other work (4)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			4
(2) 4-H Club agents			5
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8		15
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			21
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.

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Commodity (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Father's Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	4	8		2	2		4	10		2	5
(2) 4-H Club agents		2			11		4	15			2
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	28		5	50		13	50		2	15
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	15		0	2		1	5		1	3
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	1	10		0	2		0	24		0	3

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

12

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.)