

ANNUAL REPORT
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA
DECEMBER 1, 1949 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1950

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II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Lee County is the extreme southwest county of Virginia. It is bordered on the north by Kentucky and on the south by Tennessee. The Kentucky and Tennessee lines come to a point on the west, with Wise and Scott Counties of Virginia making the eastern boundary.

The type of agriculture in Lee County varies due to the soil types, topography, size of farms and their location in regard to markets. The soils and topography of most of the county make it more suitable to grass and pasture production than to grain and row crops. The main soil types are: Pullerton, Dewey, Hayter, Eliber, Clarksville and Westmoreland or combinations of these types of soils.

From the 1945 census report, there are 3,679 farms in the county with an average size of 59.3 acres. Many of the large and medium size farms have beef cattle as a main enterprise, with tobacco as the main cash crop. The main beef cattle enterprise is cow and calf herds which produce feeder calves that are sold to feeders in adjoining states.

There were 2770.4 acres of tobacco allotted to 3092 farms in 1950.

Dairying has been on the increase for the past three or four years in the county. There was a large increase in grade A milk in 1949, which has continued to expand during 1950.

Poultry and hogs are produced on practically all farms, chiefly for home use.

Many of the small farms are operated by part time farmers to produce farm products for home use. Then several of the larger but still small farms which are located near towns and mining communities produce fruits and vegetables for sale.

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The county organization consists of a County Advisory Board made up of members from the different community clubs and a representative from each of the agricultural agencies in the county.

In 1950 the County Advisory Board consisted of 11 members. The three community clubs elected two members each to represent them on the County Board. These farmers, with a representative from the Vocational Agricultural Teachers, Farm Home Administration, Veterans Instruction, Production and Marketing Administration and Powell Valley Electric Cooperative made up the Board.

The County Advisory Board met in January, at which time a county plan of work was set up with goals for the year. In order to give members of the Board something to work from, a tentative Plan of Work was prepared by the extension workers and sent to each member of the board about 10 days before the planning meeting for his use as a working copy. At the meeting each phase of the plan was taken up and discussed and many changes were made in the original plan and goals were set up for the year by the board. After the suggested changes were made the board adopted the plan by vote.

This type planning has been used in the county for the past two years and has proven very effective. It helps to tie the efforts of the extension workers, community clubs and other agencies together on many important projects throughout the year.

The Plan of Work was used by the county extension workers as a guide for the year in helping the farm families of the county attain a higher standard of living.

IV. MAJOR PROJECTS 1950

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

There were three organized community clubs active in the county. The Midway Club organized in the spring of 1948, the York Club in the summer of 1948 and the Flatwoods Club in the fall of 1948. Each of these clubs had been meeting regularly each month at a local school or church.

The club membership includes the entire family, but not too many of the programs included topics of special interest to the women and young people. More recreation was needed on the programs.

Each of the committees had been holding a community fair and taking the best exhibits to display in a community booth at the county fair competing with each other for prizes.

There was a need for some instrument to stimulate action in getting community projects accomplished.

B. Goals

1. Continue to work with the three organized committees and strengthen them in every way possible.
2. Organize similar organizations in other communities if sufficient interest is shown.

C. Methods

The program committees in each community was assisted in working out well balanced monthly programs and securing information, speakers, slides and films for their programs.

The committees were assisted in working out plans and judges for their community fairs. A meeting of the presidents of the clubs was held to work out uniform rules to cover the community exhibits at the county fair.

The Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest was discussed with each community. Each of the committees voted to enter the area contest, so the county agent and assistant agent talked to the Jonesville and Pennington Day Lions Clubs in regard to sponsoring a county contest which they did by offering \$100.00 in prizes.

D. Results

The most outstanding results was the fact that each of the three organized committees completed the Community Improvement Contest by getting all reports and scrapbooks in the county agent's office by November 1. On November 10th the committees were judged on the county level. The Flatwoods Community won first place with Midway and Lork Communities taking for second place. The Flatwoods Community will be judged on area basis competing with the winning community in each of the other twelve counties in the contest on December 6.

Each of the committees made a marked improvement during the year as indicated in their reports worked up from actual survey sheets. A few of the highlights from the survey sheets show the following: 131 new club members; 133 families out of the 167 families in the three committees participated in community work; 143 members took part in cemetery improvement; 78 members took part in school ground improvement; 409 acres of permanent pasture seeded; 787 tons of lime spread; 1049 tons of fertilizer used; 44,428 quarts of food canned; \$145,100 for home furnishings, electric equipment, buildings and repairs and farm machinery and many other improvements were revealed in summarizing the summary sheets at the end of the year.

Each of the committees held a community fair and entered a community booth in the county fair. The farm and home products displayed were of high quality and wide variety. The booths at the county fair drew wide interest from all over the county. One of the committees had lunch on the ground the day of their fair, the other two committees contacted business organizations who gave prizes for the outstanding items.

A number of fund raising and recreational programs were sponsored by the community clubs during the year. A womanless wedding, harvest carnival, cake walks and talent nights were sponsored by the clubs with members participating in each.

With funds raised through the above activities the community clubs erected community signs, bought warmup jackets for the boys basketball team at one of the local high schools, sent a high school student to "Girls State" held at V.P.I. during the summer; erected church signs, paid for many church and school improvements, bought scrapbooks and other supplies needed in completing their records on improvements and each club has a balance in the treasury to take care of unexpected expenses.

As mentioned above, the Jonesville and Pennington Day Klans Clubs sponsored the county Community Improvement Contest. After the committees were judged, a joint dinner meeting of the two clubs was held at which time twelve community club members were invited in. One member from each club reported on community improvements made in their community during the year. The placings of the committees were announced and awards made to the committees.

It is hard to tell just what the feeling is among rural and town people, but from all indications the contest sponsored by the civic clubs helped to bring the people in the communities closer together and to promote better understanding between the rural and town people.

During the early part of the year one of the veterans instructors was assisted in organizing a "Young Farmers Club", which includes the members of three veterans classes, the F. A. boys from the Thomas Walker High School and any farmers in the area interested in joining the club. The club meets once each month at the Thomas Walker High School. The programs are related between the three veterans classes and the F. A. chapter. All indications are that this club is going to serve a need in the community.

There has been some interest in other communities toward organizing a community club, but to date not enough people in any one community have shown enough interest to where it was felt that they were ready to organize. Two young farmers from the Woodbury Community were invited to attend the Idoms joint meeting at which time the organized communities made their reports and received their awards. It is anticipated this will stimulate further interest in the Woodbury Community.

BEEF CATTLE

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

1. The main beef cattle enterprise in the county is cow and calf herds.
2. Two cooperative feeder calf sales had been held in the county for the past several years.
3. Very few cow herds had passed a negative bangs test since 1941. Many states would not accept halifer calves from untested herds and without health certificates. This prevented many buyers from attending the sale and purchasing heifers for establishing cow herds and for replacements. Due to the fact the county has not had the services of a local veterinarian for several years made it even more difficult to get testing work done.
4. Most of the commercial calf producers are using registered sires of beef breeding but each year many of the bulls are replaced due to age and being related to replacement heifers. As the cow herds improve, even better bulls are needed to continue improving the off-spring, therefore many good bulls are needed each year.

B. Goals

1. Place 40 registered sires of good breeding and type during the year.

2. Have two feeder calf sales with a higher percentage of Virginia Producers Certified calves of good and choice grades.

3. Quality feeder calves for interstate shipment.

G. Methods

The extension personnel assisted interested farmers in every way possible to locate sires suitable for their herds.

A one day livestock school was held in February, at which time livestock specialists from the Animal Husbandry Department, V. P. I., discussed feeding and management of beef cattle.

The extension personnel assisted the local cooperative with the educational phase and promotion of the feeder calf sales. Farmers were encouraged to cull females and make replacements from their best heifers or buy heifers of good or choice grades. Better rations, including winter pastures, good quality hay and silage was encouraged along with disease and parasite control programs.

Farmers were encouraged to have Brucellosis test made on their herds.

D. Results

Records in the county agents office show that the goal of placing 40 registered sires of good breeding and type was more than reached during the year.

The local cooperative was assisted with two feeder calf sales during the year. 68 calf producers sold 843 calves for \$114,997.09. The calves in the first sale averaged \$32.63 per hundred or \$145.23 per head. The calves in the second sale were smaller in size but averaged \$30.71 per hundred or \$127.26 per head. According to the records, the percent of good and choice calves entered in the sale this year was no higher than in 1949, therefore, continued efforts should be placed on the quality of sires and dams along with good management.

About the middle of January, M. L. Dalton, Associate Extension Animal Husbandman, V. P. I., discussed with the county agents at a district meeting the possibility of getting the state to make a Brucellosis test on beef cow herds where the calves would be entered in the calf sales. If the tests were made all calves from the clean herds would qualify for interstate shipment. Soon after returning to the county, the county agent and assistant agent discussed testing the cow herds in the county with

the calf sale committee and other farmers. All indications were that the farmers would be anxious to have the test made. In order to work out something definite on it, a meeting of the calf sale producers was called in February, at which time the program of testing was discussed and the producers voted to require all calves entered in the county Feeder calf sales be from herds having passed a clean Brucellosis test within 12 months before sale date. They also asked that the agents contact the State Veterinarian asking that he send a man to make the test. As a result of this, the state sent a veterinarian to the county by the last of March to test herds from which calves would be sold through the sales. With the assistance of the extension personnel notifying the farmers as to time to have their cattle up and helping make the test, over 2300 head of cattle were tested. Only three herds showed reactors.

The State Department also sent a veterinarian to the calf sales to issue health certifications on the heifers going out of the state. There is no doubt but that this helped the sale of calves, especially the heifers.

About the middle of February a one day livestock school was held in the county. At this meeting members of the animal husbandry department at V. P. I. discussed beef cattle breeding, feeding, management and marketing. Over 300 farmers attended this meeting and from the comments made by farmers, many things of interest were discussed by the specialists.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

Previous to 1969 the acreage of Ladino orchard grass or fescue was small. During 1969 the P. M. A. records show that 229 acres of Ladino orchard grass or fescue was seeded.

Many farmers had fertilized permanent pastures, reseeded and clipped same regularly.

More interest is developing each year in the use of winter pasture.

B. Goal

Higher quality pastures so more animals can graze on less acreage

and produce more meat and livestock products. This was a rather general goal but it gave plenty of room for work on pastures.

C. Methods

During the year the P. M. A., extension personnel, and the other agricultural agencies cooperated very closely on a pasture improvement program. The P. M. A. committee set aside \$7,334.00 of the county's allocation for pasture payments. Farmers were notified by letters, news articles, through meetings and personal contact that they could earn extra payment by liming, fertilizing and seeding pastures. The seeding of ladino clover with orchard grass or fescue was encouraged throughout the year.

Soil samples from pasture fields were sent in for 47 different farmers and no doubt many samples were sent direct to V. P. I. for test by the farmers. Recommendations were made on the reports going through the office.

Farmers were encouraged to seed winter pastures, reseed old pastures, clip, bush, fence, fertilize and fully stock all pastures.

D. Results

As a result of the efforts of all agencies in the county the P. M. A. records show that 761 acres of ladino clover with orchard grass or fescue have been seeded during 1950. Seedlings for lime, fertilizer and seed have been turned in to more than take up the \$7,334.00 set aside for pasture improvement. As a result of this the P. M. A. committee increased the amount for pasture payment to \$10,000, which will be used.

Many farmers all over the county have worked up good old bluegrass and white clover pastures to seed ladino clover with orchard grass or fescue. There was more rain than usual throughout the year which resulted in unbelievable growth on the improved pastures. To date the farmers that have seeded ladino pastures are very much pleased with them. There has been a few cases of blout and a few herd of cattle lost from blout on ladino pastures but the same thing has happened on other legume pastures during the year.

The use of winter pastures are growing more popular each year.

Many farmers seed heavy seedings of small grain, ryegrass, crimson clover or mixtures of these each year to pasture during the winter.

They either cut the small grain for grain or hay or turn the cover crop and use the land for row crops. These pastures are proving very profitable.

Farm and Home Unit and Area Demonstrations

A. Situation

1. The demonstration program in Lee County is a very important part of the extension program. Demonstration material is a tool which is used to bring about better farming and home making methods. Unit demonstration farmers are usually leaders in any new undertaking for improving agriculture in the county. Accomplishments throughout other parts of this report apply to demonstration farmers.

2. County allotment of demonstration materials for 1950

- a. Calcium Meta Phosphate - 20 tons.
- b. Triple Super Phosphate - 55 tons.
- c. Fused Tricalcium Phosphate - 320 tons.

3. Two farm and home unit demonstrations just under way (lack of home agent limits number of home demonstrations in county.)

4. Several "demonstrators" receiving material who are not doing a good job of demonstration farming.

5. Demonstration farmers are all members of the Lee County Soil Conservation Association. Directors elected by farmers make all decisions concerning the county program.

6. Attempt is being made to work all phases of farm and home life, including recreation, into the demonstration program. Lack of home agent limits this effort.

B. Goals

- 1. Make most effective use of demonstration material by reducing number of unit demonstration farmers.
- 2. Make most effective use of farm and home unit demonstrations.
- 3. Use all unit and area demonstration farms and homes as a means of showing others the advantages of improved practices.
- 4. Work intensively with farm and home unit demonstrators on detailed plans for better living and more economical production on the farm.

5. Use the area demonstrations as a means of demonstrating improved practices on an area basis.
6. Encourage demonstration farmers to visit each other and farmers in other sections.

C. Methods

1. Work out long-time farm plans for all new unit demonstration farms.
2. Revise farm plans each year as progress is made.
3. Work intensively with two or more home demonstrators with help of Miss Vaughan, Miss Fuller and other home planning specialists.
4. Newspaper articles, discussions, pictures (slides, movies and black and white), tours, farm signs and visits used to keep the demonstration program (both farm and home) before the public.
5. Area organizations met at regular intervals to discuss mutual problems.
6. Encourage all unit and area demonstrators to supplement demonstration phosphate with potash.
7. Make demonstrators conscious of their obligations to other farmers of the county.
8. Assist and encourage demonstrators to keep farm records.

D. Results

1. Demonstration material used on Lee County farms in 1950

- (a) 18 unit farms received 90.7 tons Calcium Metaphosphate.
- (b) 12 unit farms received 84.2 tons Triple Superphosphate.
- (c) 27 unit farms received 173.45 tons Fused Tricalcium Phosphate.
- (d) 2 special area demonstrations received 172.25 tons Fused Rock Phosphate.
- (e) 1 special area demonstration received 96.75 tons Calcium Metaphosphate.
- (f) Tons demonstration material allotted to county for 1950

C. M. P. - 20
 T. S. P. - 50
 F. R. P. - 320
 Total tons 390

C. M. P. - 187.45
 T. S. P. - 84.20
 F. R. P. - 345.60
 Total tons 617.25

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2. 76 unit demonstrators in the county at beginning of year. 11 new demonstrators were approved by the directors while many of the less effective demonstrators were dropped. As of Nov. 30, 1950 there are 57 unit demonstration farms in Lee County.
3. Miss Fuller, Miss Jamison, Miss Settle and Mr. Beecher, specialists from V. P. I., have done a most excellent job in working with the W. D. Keithel family. Complete house plans, house furnishing plans and landscaping plans were worked out with the Keithels. Space will not permit a detailed report. The Keithels are grateful for the assistance. They also feel their duty as a demonstration family. More than 300 people have visited this demonstration farm and home this year. All demonstration farmers report an average of 45 visitors in 1950.
4. All farm plans are not up to date because most of the demonstration farmers along with other progressive farmers in the county are making such drastic changes in their farming systems. Increased grazing capacity and length of grazing season on improved pastures have farmers planning to keep more livestock and produce less grain. A few unit and area demonstrators grew no corn this year. More have similar plans next year.
5. All active unit demonstrators kept and turned in an accurate record of their farm business.

Evaluation of Demonstration Program for Year

The demonstration farms and areas are leading the way in the trend toward grassland farming, winter grazing and better all around land use. The use of complete fertilizers on pastures was started on demonstration farms and is now spreading to other farms over the county. Some demonstrators, used less than two years in this county, are having a definite influence on the spread of better home-making methods.

A considerable number of the unit and area demonstrators have complained because demonstration material is increasing in cost. Such cases may be considered failures because they have failed to demonstrate even to themselves that fertilizer pays.

While the demonstration program as we know it has made a definite contribution to the agronomical progress of Lee County there are indications that certain changes should be made if the demonstrations are to continue to be as effective as they have in the past.

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V. MINOR PROJECTS 1950

4-H CLUB PROGRAM

A. Situation At Beginning of Year

At the beginning of the year there were eight organized 4-H clubs with 309 members carrying 333 projects. This was an increase of 68 members and 70 projects over 1949.

There were two active 4-H local leaders with three other adults who helped on some occasions but did not help regularly with any one club.

Five or six business organizations and individuals had been making donations toward 4-H awards on project work each year.

A 4-H Council had been active in setting up projects to receive awards with rules on each, assisting with checking the record books and selecting winners and with the county picnic.

B. Goals

Continue working with the eight organized clubs and strengthen the club work in the county in every way possible.

C. Methods

At the 4-H Achievement program held in November 1949, the need for local 4-H club leaders was discussed with those present.

The monthly 4-H club meetings held during the regular school year were attended by the agent or assistant agent. Programs were planned by the agents, local leaders and members to stimulate as much interest as possible among both the boys and girls.

Members were given an opportunity to attend the 4-H camp and State Short Course.

Council meetings were held to set up the 4-H projects to be sponsored and to decide on how much the awards would be on the different projects.

The county 4-H picnic and baby beef show were held during the year.

D. Results

Probably one of the best indications of the results of a 4-H program is the number of projects completed. To date 137 record books have been turned in which only gives a 56 percent completion. There will be a few

more records turned in but even with them the percent of completions will not reach over 60 percent. There is no doubt but that if more time had been given to 4-H club work that the completions would have been higher. Since the county does not have a 4-H agent or home demonstration agent, the entire program depends on the amount of time the county agent and F.V.A. agent can give the 4-H work. As a result of the disamputation at the 1949 achievement program, two new local leaders were secured in 1950. The four local leaders now helping with four of the eight clubs are proving very helpful. It is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to get local leaders for more of the clubs.

The county 4-H baby beef show was held in April. Seven members showed ten calves in the county show, later taking them to Bristol to show and sell in the district show. The calves were well finished. One of the Angus calves took first place in the light weight class in the district show. The other calves placed and sold well. Local business organizations and individuals sponsored the show by giving \$120.00 for awards.

During the early part of May the Powell Valley National Bank started a breeding pig chain by purchasing eight registered Duroc sow pigs and one boar pig for 4-H members. These pigs were all placed in the Blackwater Club. Each member getting one of the pigs will give the choice sow pig out of the first litter to another member in another club. The bank will purchase a boar to place in the community where the sows will be fed. To date this project is progressing nicely.

The summer 4-H camp was held June 12 - 17 at Lake Peachontas. Twelve members and the assistant agent attended the camp.

Eight club members and a local leader attended the State Short Course held at V. P. I.

The county wide 4-H picnic was held at Cumberland Bowl Park in August where 4-H members, their parents and friends enjoyed a picnic lunch, contests and swimming.

During the year \$235.00 was contributed by three business organizations for awards on project work. The county council met and set up the awards on project work, along with club awards for the three outstanding clubs. At the county Achievement Program held in November these awards were made to the winning 4-H members.

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Strawberry and Wool Pools

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

The extension personnel assists the Lee Farmers Cooperative, Inc. with the strawberry and wool pools each year.

Since 1940 the strawberry growers have pooled their berries at a central place where they are graded and sold to buyers at the pool or by telephone.

For the last several years the wool producers have pooled their wool and sold it through the United Wool Growers Association.

B. Goal

Continue the strawberry and wool pools as this seems to be the most satisfactory way for the Lee County farmers to market these products.

C. Methods

The extension personnel assisted the cooperative with the educational phase of marketing these products. A meeting of the strawberry growers was called at which time the county agent discussed the advantages of cooperative marketing of the berries. The advantage of grading the berries so they could be sold on grade by telephone was discussed. The advantage of buying crates cooperatively was discussed with the producers. The wool growers were contacted to see if they wanted to consign their wool as they had been to the United Wool Growers Association or sell it straight out at 60 cents gross.

D. Results

The strawberry growers sold 3,161 twenty-four quart crates of berries through the pool at a net price of \$17,246.78. This was an average of \$5.45 per crate, which was about \$1.00 per crate less than the berries averaged in 1949. The berries were of rather poor quality, wet when picked on several days and some of the berries were dirty and overripe which prevented them from being shipped long distances, arriving in good shape. Considering the quality of berries the price received was considered a satisfactory price.

The cooperative took a bad check on one load of berries, which was later collected by turning it over to a lawyer. The collection cost was paid by the cooperative, which resulted in a loss to the cooperative.

The wool producers sold 4,375 pounds of wool through the pool for \$2,182.60 advance price. The advance price was 50 cents per pound. The amount of the later payment will depend on what the United Wool Growers Association gets for the wool handled through the Association. There has been a report that the final payment will be about 9¢ cents per pound. This would be 59¢ cents net to the farmer, which is a good price considering the volume of wool and location.

Tobacco Production

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

Tobacco is Lee County's main cash crop. In 1949 there were 2827 farmers in Lee County with 2,865.3 allotted acres of burley tobacco. There were 2,475.7 acres of the allotted acreage harvested according to P.M.A. records. From the 2,475.7 acres harvested, 4,044,738 pounds were marketed, giving an average of 1,634 pounds per acre. The P.M.A. records show a total of 20,116,537 pounds of burley tobacco produced in Virginia in 1949. Therefore, Lee County's crop made up 20% of the state's production.

Blue mold and wildfire caused more damage to tobacco in 1948 and 1949 than in previous years.

B. Goal

Assist farmers in every way possible to increase quality and yield of tobacco.

C. Methods

At a professional agricultural workers meeting held in January varieties of tobacco were discussed and only adapted root rot resistant varieties were listed on the county crop sheet published early in the year.

Farmers were furnished latest recommendations on treatment for blue mold, wildfire and other diseases and control of insects. In the fall news articles were published and information furnished farmers on chemical treatment of plant beds.

Soil samples were sent in for a number of farmers and fertilizer recommendations made according to the soil report. Leaflets on burley tobacco were distributed giving information on proper fertilization,

cultivation, curing and grading of tobacco.

A county wide tobacco meeting was held in March, at which time the tobacco specialist from V. P. I. discussed the production of tobacco. Slides were used to illustrate his talk. More than 250 farmers attended this meeting.

Farmers were encouraged to build tobacco grading rooms, install artificial lights and use tobacco presses.

Farmers and veterans classes were encouraged to attend a field day at the Greeneville, Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station.

D. Results

In 1950 there were 3,092 farmers allotted 2,770.4 acres of tobacco in this county. The decrease in the allotted acreage was due to the government's cut over the entire burley belt. There was 2,346.1 acres of burley tobacco harvested. This is a decrease of 129.6 acres under the 1949 harvested acreage. Part of this was due to the allotment cut and part due to a shortage of tobacco plants due to late freezes in the spring which killed some of the seedlings.

Most of the tobacco got a late start due to weather conditions but as the weather improved the tobacco grew out and made a good crop. It is believed the average yield for 1950 will be higher than for 1949. The quality should be equal or better, with a little more smoking tobacco this year.

As a result of the county wide tobacco meeting, at which time mineral and organic nutrient deficiencies were discussed, a number of farmers took soil samples which were sent in through the office and fertilizer recommendations made on same. As a result of this many farmers used a better balanced plant food which is more suitable to the tobacco needs than in previous years.

There were 128 farmers and veterans on the field trip made to the Greeneville Tobacco Experiment Station. The station personnel discussed varieties, fertilization, disease and insect control, curing and marketing of tobacco with the group.

More farmers are using cover crops on their tobacco fields, building grading rooms, using artificial lights, tobacco presses and chemical treatment on plant beds than ever before in the county.

At this time it is hard to tell how the 1950 tobacco crop will sell, but due to the increased government support prices which now stands

at 45.7 cents per pound average, all indications are that the 1950 crop will be one of the highest crops sold in many years.

Local Crop Variety Tests in Cooperation With Experiment Station

A. Situation at Beginning of Year

1. The nearest experiment station in Virginia is at Blacksburg, which is over 200 miles from the central part of Lee County. The elevation at Blacksburg is as much as 1000 feet higher than some sections of Lee County.
2. Many varieties of hybrid corn and small grain have been very sensitive to the difference in elevation. Many varieties have proven very satisfactory at Blacksburg that did not prove satisfactory on lower elevation in this county and vice-versa.
3. Small grain and corn variety tests have been conducted here in the county in cooperation with the experiment station for the last five years.

B. Goal

Continue to cooperate with the experiment station on conducting the small grain and corn variety tests as in previous years.

C. Methods

Arrangements were made with the experiment station to continue the small grain and corn tests in the county. Farmers were contacted who donated the use of suitable land and prepared sams for seeding. Labor was secured locally to help with the seeding and harvesting of the tests. This labor was paid by the experiment station. The experiment station personnel furnished the seed and assisted with planting and harvesting the tests.

D. Results

The results of the variety tests conducted in 1949 were published by the experiment station during the winter which were used by the professional agricultural workers at a meeting in January, at which time county recommendations were decided on and published. This method of working out recommendations for the county has proven very effective.

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In the spring of 1950 the spring oat test of 13 varieties was seeded. At harvesting time many farmers visited the small grain tests before the spring oats were harvested. 14 varieties of wheat, 8 varieties of barley and 14 varieties of winter oats were cut. This is another method found very effective in showing farmers the value of improved varieties.

A field meeting was held for farmers and veterans classes at the hybrid corn test at which time 39 different varieties of corn were harvested.

In the fall of 1950, winter oats, barley and wheat tests were seeded. These tests have made it possible to determine the most adapted varieties, which means higher yields and profits for the farmer.

In the fall of 1950, thirty bushels of foundation Arlington oat seed were secured for two farmers. The Arlington oat has been one of the outstanding oats in the county tests.

A recent letter from the agronomy department stated that there were more producers of certified hybrid corn and small grain in Lee County than any other county in Southwest Virginia. The variety tests carried on in cooperation with the experiment station has helped to bring this about.

VI. OTHER PROJECTS

During the year the extension personnel spent time on a number of other projects which proved effective in reaching more people. A few of these projects will be discussed below.

DAIRYING

During the year a meeting of the D.H.I.A. was called, at which time officers for the year were elected, the supervisor reemployed and plans for the year made.

Records and supplies for the association are kept in the county agent's office.

Regular monthly tests were made by the supervisor on each herd in the association. One new herd was taken on in Lee County during the year.

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Farmers were assisted with grade A dairy barn and milk house plans and locations for same during the year.

Eight barns were completed or near completion by the end of the year, one new milk house completed, two new silos built and one hay drier installed.

Farmers were assisted in locating cows and sires suitable for their herds.

A one day dairy school was held, at which time R. G. Connelly, Extension Dairymen, V. P. I., discussed breeding, feeding and management of the dairy herd. Over 300 veterans and farmers attended this meeting.

FORESTRY

The county Forest Warden was assisted in the spring with taking orders for tree seedlings. As a result of the efforts of the Forest Warden, extension personnel and other agencies, 175,000 seedlings were set in the county, which is the largest number that has ever been set in one year.

The county agent is a member of the county forestry committee and functioned on same during the year.

One county wide forestry meeting was held, at which time W. E. Cooper, Virginia Forest Inc., discussed the proper management of the farm woodlot.

SOIL SAMPLES

During the year soil sample boxes and report sheets were ordered for all agricultural workers in the county. There were 177 soil samples sent in for test through the office. Forty-seven of these were from pasture fields, 21 from alfalfa and 109 from crop fields. Recommendations for lime and fertilizer were made on the report sheets.

COUNTY ROUND-UP

The Boonea Greek Community in Tennessee had held a county round-up for a number of years and found it a method of getting rural and town people together and a means of raising funds for their community organization.

When the county agent and assistant agent appeared before the Lions Clubs to ask them to sponsor the county community improvement contest, the round-up idea was discussed with them as a suggested way of raising funds to sponsor the contest. A few members of the Lions Clubs, members from the community organizations and extension personnel attended the Boonea Greek round-up and decided it was worth trying. The Lions Clubs sponsored the county round-up, which consisted of contests for all ages, such as potato race for the young people, dish washing and stunts for the women, wood sawing, corn shucking and stunts for the men. Teams from the community clubs, civic clubs, veterans classes, F. J. A. and F. H. A. Chapters, 4-H clubs, P. T. A. and church organizations entered the contests.

In spite of bad weather, the clubs paid nice prizes to the winners in all contests and cleared \$222.00. Indications are that the round-up will be an annual occasion for rural and town people.

DITCHING DEMONSTRATION

One ditching with dynamic demonstration was conducted with the assistance of Mr. Waller, Agricultural Engineer, V. P. I., and a representative from Du Pont Mfg. Co. as a result of the demonstration a number of farmers did ditching on their own farms. This method of ditching is proving very satisfactory for open ditches.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

Weed control is one of the big problems connected with strawberry production in Lee County. Applications of chemical weed killers made in cooperation with specialists from V. P. I. to local plots of strawberries gave no outstanding results. 2,4-D spray applied to strikwood in permanent pasture did give satisfactory results.

MINOR ELEMENT TESTS

In cooperation with the agronomy department at V. P. I., a mixture of minor elements furnished by the department were applied on alfalfa, corn, permanent pasture, and ladino-fescue pasture. To date no noticeable results have been observed.

CERTIFIED SEED

Eight farmers grew certified hybrid corn seed for sale during the year.

One farmer grew certified Forkeddeer oats for sale.

A number of farmers sowed certified small grain in the fall which will qualify for certification in 1951.

Farmers were assisted with the certification of seed and encouraged throughout the year to grow certified seed for sale if it would fit into their farming operation. All farmers were encouraged to sow certified seed.

VII. GENERAL ROUTINE WORK

Most of the agents' time goes into routine work. In 1950, 926 farm and home visits were made, 156 news articles or stories written and 2054 bulletins distributed. An average of over 10 office visitors every day of the year often interrupted work already planned.

The year 'round 4-H club program, including meetings, contests, shows, sales, achievement days and contacting sponsors for prize money makes the need for a club agent felt.

Work with local cooperative on educational phase of marketing strawberries, wool and beef cattle is seasonal but consumes over 20 days per year.

The community improvement contest required more time this year than was planned.

Time spent on business calls and visits at home, on the street and after hours is not included above.

Questionnaires and reports from the various departments at V.P.I.; crop and weather reports and other information requested by other agencies require time if done justice.

Conferences and other out-of-county meetings, while necessary, often conflict with county affairs already planned.

Demands made on the county extension staff are increasing. This means more people are being contacted than ever before. More efficient planning will be necessary if this trend is to continue. Community organizations may be the answer to more effective use of time.

VIII. Evaluation of Year's Work. Trends and Developments.

During the past year more Lee County people have been reached with the extension program than in any previous year by the present agents. This was evident by the increased number of people taking part or showing interest in the community clubs; round-up; livestock, dairy and tobacco schools; ditching demonstrations; feeder calf sales; strawberry and wool pools; 4-H club activities; volunteer program; forestry program; F.V.A. demonstration program; Dairy Band Improvement Association; small grain variety tests; hybrid corn tests; field meetings and tours. Others were reached by radio, press, letters, bulletins, telegrams and office calls.

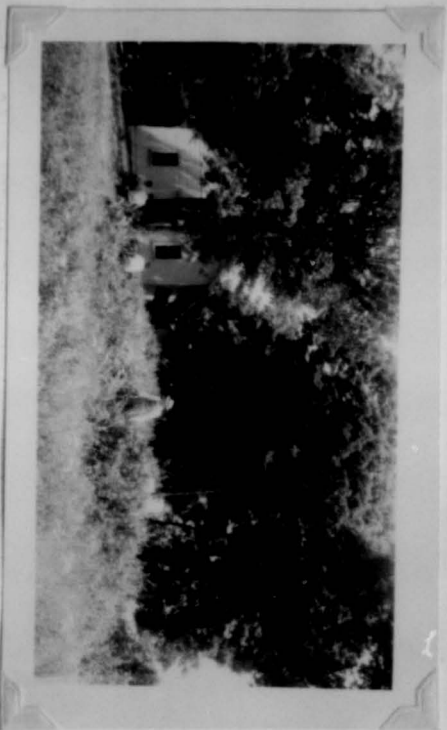
Throughout the year the Plan of Work was used by the agents as a guide in carrying out the program. In nearly every case the goals which were set up in the Plan of Work were more than accomplished as indicated earlier in this report.

The most outstanding work which was done during the year was with the community clubs. Since the community club includes the entire family, the programs and activities were planned to interest all ages. The community clubs provide a means of carrying a well rounded extension program to the farm home in a minimum of time. Evidence of this was seen in the reports turned in for the county community improvement contests.

The pasture improvement program sponsored by all agencies in the county resulted in the F.M.A. records showing that 761 acres of lactating orchard grass or fescue pasture was seeded. Many other pastures were improved during the year.

PICTURE SUPPLEMENT

The following pictures show some of the activities of the community clubs, 4-H clubs and other projects during the year.



The above picture shows members of the York Community Club making church improvements.



Members of the Midway Community Club preparing picnic lunch the day of their community fair.



The family of Walter Smith took the prize for the family winning the most blue ribbons in the Flatwoods Community Fair.



Members of the Midway and Flatwoods Community Clubs compete in baseball.



The Flatwoods Community Club sponsored Betty Jo Mize to "Girls State" at V. P. I.



County Baby Beef Show. D. E. Brower, Jr., 4-H Livestock Specialist,
V. F. I. judging the calves.



4-H Club members from Lee, Wythe and Grayson Counties attending
camp held in 1950 at Lake Focahontas.



4-H boys compete in sewing contest at county 4-H club picnic.



The President and Cashier of the Powell Valley National Bank present registered pigs to 4-H members starting pig chain.



4-H member sees value of good breeding. The Duroc pig pictured above gained 75 pounds more than the grade pig which was fed with it for a period of four months.



A beef calf grazing on ladino clover and orchard grass pasture in March.



Small grain being used as a winter pasture.



B. A. Warriner, District Agent, on left, inspecting an improved bluegrass, white clover and orchard grass pasture. Mr. Warriner stated that this was the best bluegrass and white clover pasture he had ever seen.



A strip cropping system showing the first year's crops.



Mr. Waller, Agricultural Engineer, V.P.I., places dynamite for a ditching demonstration.

34
72

Miss Fuller, Miss Jamison, Miss Settle and Mr. Beecher, specialists from V. P. I., have done a most excellent job in working with the W. D. McNiell family, who moved into their new home this year. Complete house plans, house furnishing plans and landscaping plans were worked out with the McNiells.

Over 300 people have visited this farm and home during the past year. Since the home was built and the farm plan is beginning to take effect, the influence on surrounding farms and homes is evidence of the value of the demonstration program.



Mr. & Mrs. W. D. McNiell - demonstrators who appreciate planning assistance from the extension service and are conscious of the obligations of a demonstration family.



Mr. Beecher helped them plan the entrance from the road. Note farm sign in the distance.



Shrubs, flowers and trees will be added according to detailed plans worked out.



Mrs. McNeil spends much of her time here in this well planned, rocky kitchen. (Sewing alcove not shown).



Sound planning throughout makes the home a constant source of enjoyment for the family.

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 Lee

REPORT OF

From 19 to 19

(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,

Joe F. Lyle

From Dec. 1, 192, to Dec. 1, 1950

Agricultural Agent,

George A. Lee

From Dec. 1, 1949, to Dec. 1, 1950

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				24	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults				460	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth)				98	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office				233	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field				326	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work				926	926
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				501	501
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office			3636	3636
	(2) Telephone			3104	3104
9. Number of news articles or stories published				156	156
10. Number of bulletins distributed				2054	2054
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				1	1
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(a) Number			3	3
	(b) Total attendance			12	12
	(c) Men of leaders			16	16
	(d) Women of leaders				
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		3	3
		(b) Total attendance		146	146
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		1	1
		(b) Total attendance		210	210
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number			595	595
	(2) Total attendance			5	5
	(3) 4-H Club work	(a) Number		6	6
		(b) Total attendance		285	285
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number			5	5
	(2) Total attendance			195	195
	(3) 4-H Club work	(a) Number		6	6
		(b) Total attendance		285	285
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		1	1
		(b) Total attendance		84	84

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 7 and 8 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL 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 ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women.....	(a) Number.....			
		(b) Total members attending.....			
		(c) Total others attending.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number.....		1	1
		(b) Total boys attending.....		4	4
		(c) Total girls attending.....		8	8
		(d) Total others attending.....			
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....		75	75
		(b) Total attendance.....		4378	4378
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number.....		61	61
		(b) Total attendance.....		2158	2158
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.....		40	40
		(b) Total attendance.....		796	796
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number.....		1	1
		(b) Total attendance.....		12	12

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	3679	3679
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	176	2460
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	176	180
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	3036	920
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	307	-
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	307	-
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	307	-
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	307	-
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	307	255
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	307	30
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	307	2670
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	307	925

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 Advisory Board</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>11</u>
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name: <u>Lee County Soil Conservation Ass'n.</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>8</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name:	(2) No. of members	
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name: <u>4-H Council</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>14</u>
(e) Young men and women (older youth)	(1) Name:	(2) No. of members	
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):			
(a) Agricultural	<u>10</u>	(b) Home demonstration	
(c) 4-H Club	<u>8</u>	(d) Young men and women (older youth)	<u>4</u>
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, Item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods)			
<u>10</u>			
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees			
<u>10</u>			
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work			
<u>-</u>			
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups			
<u>-</u>			
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.			
<u>-</u>			
40. Combined with question 41.			
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.			
(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>126</u>	(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth)	(1) Men <u>3</u>
	(2) Women <u>137</u>		(2) Women <u>5</u>
		(3) Older club boys	<u>2</u>
		(4) Older club girls	<u>3</u>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING			
42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service: <u>County Advisory Board</u>			
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:			
(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men <u>6</u>	(2) Women <u>0</u>	(3) Youth <u>0</u>
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men <u>5</u>	(2) Women <u>3</u>	
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)			
(a) Men <u>9</u>	(b) Women <u>11</u>	(c) Youth	
45. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes <u>Yes</u> (b) No			
46. Extension organization and County agricultural planning Total			
	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>
(3) Agricultural agents	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>
(4) State extension workers	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>78</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>3</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>5</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>38</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County			<u>228</u>
(2) Community			<u>209</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
<u>209</u>			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			
<u>209</u>			

1 Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, 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 (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pasture (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	23½	12	8½	16	36		29	3	11	2
(3) Agricultural agents	5	2	1½		1		3½		2	
(4) State extension workers	10	10	10	10	10		10	8	7	4
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	38	11	17	61	94		22	26	8	3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	620	62	81	56	91		36	38	28	
(2) The use of lime	54	23	48	428	310					
(3) The use of fertilizers	915	184	220	512	835		820	132	85	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	28	136	275	12			760	512	22	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	265	45	89	26	10		365	240	27	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	18	5	14	10	26					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	23	6	10					21	9	

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

	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	41	69½	7	23½		12	
(3) Agricultural agents	1	7	1	1			
(4) State extension workers	9	10	6	10		10	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	24	34	4	12		16	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	2	1	1	1			
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.	47	68	28	8			
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	8	43	4	6			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	23	32	5	14			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	256	xxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding	462	390	12	224		245	
(5) Controlling external parasites	280	340	18	63		122	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	93	112	32	58		214	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		33	7	
(4) State extension workers		5	1	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9	9	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		24	7	
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(a) With problems of land use	1360	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)		5
(b) In the use of crop rotations	1025	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees		6
(c) With strip cropping	27	(c) With selection cutting		3
(d) In constructing terraces	—	(d) With production of naval stores		83
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	360	(e) With production of maple-sirup products		2
(f) With contour farming of cropland	435	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal		2600
(g) In contouring pasture or range	—	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fire		3
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	1185			
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	36	Wildlife—Continued		
(j) In summer-fallowing	78	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	753	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish		11
(l) With drainage	84	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock		6
(m) With irrigation	175	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders		6
(n) With land clearing	—	(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas		—
66. Number of farmers—				
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	5			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	57			
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	—			

¹ Includes mobile study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	21½	44½	1	2
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	1		1
(4) State extension workers.....	8	10	5	6
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
73. Number of farm survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business.....	112	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		14
(b) Enterprise.....		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		7
(c) Other.....	129	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		678
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		93
(a) Farm inventory.....	18	(i) With farm-labor problems.....		12
(b) General farm records.....	148	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		74
(c) Enterprise records.....	12			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	183			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	2			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	84			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	21			

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (shir youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			13	2	1	8					
(4) State extension workers			14								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			10	7	4	10					
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			11			8					
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			1			1					
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			123			88					
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			82	41	10	23					
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										23	
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											1
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 Includes 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 living in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		The home, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....					
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		7		3	3
(3) Agricultural agents.....		4			1
(4) State extension workers.....		7		8	6
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....					
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		10		6	4
The Home, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued			53
105. Number of families assisted this year in—			106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members).....		0
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	7	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	4	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	4	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	12	
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	14	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	370	
(d) Installing water systems.....	17	Farm Buildings—Continued			
(e) Installing heating systems.....	3	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	47	
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	6	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	25	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	10	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	35	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	3	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued			
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refashioning furniture or furnishings.....	127	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	33	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	45	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	65	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....			
(l) Latrine arrangement.....		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....			
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....					
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	250				
(o) Improving home grounds.....	46				
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....					

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

16-28074-8

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1	2		3
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	5		3
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				3
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				83
(b) In food preparation				60
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				28
(2) Of fruits				18
(3) Of meats				28
(4) Of milk				120
(5) Of poultry and eggs				140
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				307 3 3 4
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				63
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				11
(2) Freezing				15
(3) Drying				16
(4) Storing				14
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				28
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				35
(h) In canning according to a budget				3
(i) With child-feeding problems				10
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				28
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

18-2801-8

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.....				
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				38
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				10
	(4) State extension workers.....				7
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				7	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				22	

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	
(b) With home accounts.....	2
(c) With financial planning.....	2
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other con- sumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying (do not report individuals):	
(a) Food.....	
(b) Clothing.....	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	
(d) General household supplies.....	
123. Number of families assisted this year through coop- erative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food.....	
(b) Clothing.....	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	2
(d) General household supplies.....	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	2
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	2
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.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	33
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	36
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	7
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	
128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	3
(b) In improving family relationships.....	
129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	170
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	150
(b) Women.....	58
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	38
	80

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	93
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....	3
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....	3
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Day or community camps.....	
(b) Permanent camp.....	
(c) Community rest rooms.....	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities.....	
137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations.....	4

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

18-2801-8

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	27		14		13.6	Acres
139. Other cereals	1		1			Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	6		4		0.8	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	12		10		3.5	Acres
146. Fruits	2		0			Acres
147. Home gardens	22	54	14	19	8.4	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	17	25	13	17	2223	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	14	2	4	1	7	Animals
152. Beef cattle	13	0	8	0	12	Animals
153. Sheep	1	0	0	0		Animals
154. Swine	49	6	18	4	50	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	3	68		52	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Acres
159. Forestry					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	15		8		5 4	Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking						Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts canned Quarts frozen ¹
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx	Pounds frozen ¹
165a. Child care					xx	Garments made
166. Clothing						Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	178	155	92	93	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

138

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	8	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 157 (b) Girls 152	
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 87 (b) Girls 90	
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys 157 (b) Girls 152	
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys 141 (b) Girls 132	
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys 16 (b) Girls 20	

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

132

180. By years	By ages		181. By ages	By ages	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)		Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year	71	78	10 and under	10	14
2d	34	24	11	22	22
3d	19	25	12	31	42
4th	18	12	13	30	29
5th	12	7	14	25	14
6th	3	4	15	21	19
7th	1	1	16	12	5
8th			17	3	4
9th			18	3	2
10th and over	1		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 | (f) Fire and accident prevention |
| (b) Giving demonstrations | (g) Wildlife conservation |
| (c) Recreational leadership | (h) Keeping personal accounts |
| (d) Music appreciation | (i) Use of economic information |
| (e) Health | (j) Soil and water conservation |
| | (k) Forestry |
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.

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
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men (b) Number of different young women
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						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held

189. Total attendance at such meetings

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

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

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

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

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 (b) Young women

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 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls regulars in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

	Assistant to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers 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											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	24	1	2	1	6		2	4	218	1	
(4) State extension workers	7								12		
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	1	3	1	10		6	7	10		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	12	1			3			2	22		

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

15

195. Days devoted to line of work by—
 (1) Home demonstration agents
 (2) 4-H Club agents
 (3) Agricultural agents
 (4) State extension workers
 196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year
 197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year
 198. Question discontinued.

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, 1940.)