

VIRGINIA

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AM-12

REPORT FILES  
EXTENSION WORK

COMBINED ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
OF  
EXTENSION WORK CONDUCTED IN WISE COUNTY  
VIRGINIA

December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942

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### III. Description of Type of Agriculture in Wise County.

Wise County is considered an industrial county, mainly coal mining; however, there is a considerable amount of agriculture carried on in the county. The county has a population of approximately 53,000 and we are trying to raise as many of the needed crops and animal products as we can to meet the demand.

The main types of agriculture that we feel most fitting for us are vegetables, fruits, berries, poultry and dairying. We have 2,760 farms in the county averaging approximately twenty-five acres to the farm. A large number of these farmers are part-time farmers who work in the mines part of the time and farm the balance of the time. Since we have such a good local market for our products, not only in Wise County but the Eastern Kentucky mining counties which border Wise County, we find that the farmers are getting more for their products than in most parts of Virginia. In fact, we are not raising enough vegetables, poultry and dairy products at present to supply all our needs, but we are nearing it more each year.

The farmers, having a better outlook on farming in Wise County in the past few years, are turning back to the farm for their main and only income. Those using scientific methods with the aid of the extension and other agricultural governmental agencies, find in most cases that they can raise just as good crops and animal products as the neighboring agricultural counties.

#### IV. Project Activity.

##### A. County Agricultural Planning Program.

We consider our County Agricultural Planning Program our first project activity because we realize that the County Agricultural Planning Board is the foundation and nucleus of our entire extension program. We have had an Agricultural Planning Board, or Advisory Board as sometimes called, in Wise County for the past six years, changing the organization of the Board and their duties as conditions arose.

We considered that we had a very good County Planning Board on up until the Pearl Harbor disaster of December, 1941. This disaster and our nation entering into World War No. 2 meant very drastic changes in agricultural conditions as well as other industrial and economic changes.

In the early part of January, 1942, we were instructed by our Extension Director, John R. Hutcheson, to reorganize our County Agricultural Planning Boards. The Director sent each county in the state plans for reorganization. This reorganization was to be done by the Agricultural Professional Workers in the county, which would include each member of the Extension Department, Farm Security, Farm Credit, Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Teachers.

This meeting of the Professional Workers Council was called on January 12, 1942, for the purpose of zoning the county into agricultural communities, on a county map prepared for this purpose, with R. C. Carter, member of the state agricultural planning board present. These community boundaries were to be established not particularly by geographic conditions, but by the people themselves, such as schools, churches, and trading centers. At this meeting we divided the county into eight communities of which seven were agricultural and the eighth industrial. In the eighth of course we did not set up any agricultural organization. Therefore, we are only considering seven agricultural communities.

We appointed an agricultural man and woman in each community to be chairman and co-chairman in each community of all the agricultural and war activities in their community. These community chairmen, of which there are fourteen, with the Agricultural Professional Workers Council, make up the newly organized county Agricultural Planning Board.

These community leaders were notified of their appointment and were asked to have a joint meeting with the Agricultural Professional Workers on January 20, 1942. At this meeting we explained to the community chairmen and chairwomen of each of the seven communities, their duties and the purpose of zoning the county so we could give and get better cooperation from the people in the rural communities relating to farm and war programs.

The chairman and vice-chairman were elected from the community committeemen and the county farm agent was named secretary. After the election of officers, each community committee, with the aid of the Professional Workers, zoned their respective community into neighborhoods. These neighborhoods were selected in a similar manner as the community boundaries except on a smaller scale.

That is, the people in this little village or group sending their children to a certain school were put in a neighborhood. The community chairman and co-chairman appointed a man and woman committeeman for each of their respective neighborhoods within the community. The neighborhood committeemen are responsible for the agricultural programs and war activities to the community chairmen and co-chairmen and they in turn are responsible to the County Planning Board.

The County Agricultural Planning Board at this meeting decided to call a meeting in each of the communities in a central point, with the community chairmen and neighborhood committees, for the purpose of explaining the purpose of such an organization, the boundaries of each community and neighborhood and to explain to them the first main job. This job was to list all the families in each neighborhood on a neighborhood listing sheet starting at the upper right hand corner of their neighborhood and listing all the families toward the lower left-hand corner, giving each family a number. They were also to be given a marked cut-out map with the name and number of their neighborhood. One or two of the professional workers were named responsible to help the community chairmen hold the meetings in their communities. These meetings were held as agreed upon in each community.

After the listing sheets were turned in by the neighborhood committees, we then held meetings by the Professional Workers, mainly by the Extension Agent, the Assistant Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent, in as many of the neighborhoods as the neighborhood committees wanted held, explaining the Victory Garden program, pork production, poultry and dairying, the main agricultural products the Department of Agriculture deemed most important. In the neighborhoods that we did not hold special meetings, we sent specially prepared information on these topics to the neighborhood committees to distribute to each rural family in their neighborhood.

Each of the community and neighborhood committees were told at the very beginning of the new organization of the County Agricultural Planning Board, that any manner or method they wanted to use to get the information to their rural families would be left up to them. This would be whether or not they wanted to have meetings by themselves or whether they wanted a member or members of the Professional Workers Council to give lectures at their meetings, or whether to distribute the information we could obtain for them in literature form. By using this democratic method we felt we could get more interest and our programs across much better.

We have divided the county into sixty-five neighborhoods with an active committee of a rural man and woman in practically all of the neighborhoods. We have a few inactive committees to be replaced with active committeemen and a few neighborhoods to subdivide which are too large. We also told the neighborhood committeemen that if they wanted to they could appoint as many as they thought advisable in their neighborhoods to serve as their committee. This has been done in several cases.

We know that we have been able as Extension Agents to get our agricultural programs and other war programs to the rural people by this setup better than ever before. These community and neighborhood committees have handled all the programs relating to the rural sections this year which are: The Victory Garden, poultry, pork, dairying, scrap iron and metal, war stamps and bond drives, Share the Meat Program, and farm labor survey.

The Extension Department, I am sorry to say, had to carry the main burden of keeping in touch with the community and neighborhood committees and informing them of the programs relating to agricultural and war activities and sending them available literature. However, we feel that it has not been such a burden in the end as we have made more and new contacts in the communities and neighborhoods where before it has been hard to get our programs started. We could not have been as successful we think as we have been without this new set up. Due to tires and gasoline rationing we have not called the Agricultural Advisory Board together as often as we would have liked, so we have carried on our work, asking their advise and giving them information mainly through correspondence. We realize that in normal times this would not be advisable.

In the early part of 1943, the Professional Workers Council plans to go over the list of community and neighborhood committees and to reappoint committees that are not as active and as cooperative as they should be. We also plan to revise some of the neighborhoods that are too large and appoint committees for the subdivision.

#### B. County USDA War Board.

The Wise County USDA Defense Board was organized on September 10, 1941 but in the early part of 1942, the name was changed to the Wise County USDA War Board because of the United States entering into war in December, 1941. The personnel and duties of the Board remained the same.

The County USDA War Board organization was patterned from the state and federal USDA War Boards. The members on the federal USDA War Board consisted of the heads of each of the agricultural agencies which are the Extension Department, the Farm Security, the Agricultural Conservation Association, the Farm Credit Administration and the Forestry Department. The State USDA War Board also consists of the heads of the agricultural agencies for the state. Likewise the County USDA War Board consists of the heads of the agricultural agencies in the county. The members for Wise County are: Mr. C. M. Freeman, chairman, who is also chairman of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee; Mr. Frank E. Stewart, Farm Credit Administration representative; Mr. George Hoy, Supervisor for the Farm Security; Mr. E. F. Wolcott, Head of the Forestry Department for the county; and J. L. McCormick, Jr., County Agent as Secretary.

The duties of the County USDA War Board are to be directly responsible for all agricultural and war activities relating to the rural people and to obtain data and information wanted by the Federal and State USDA War Boards on any matters relating to agricultural and war activities in the rural sections.

In January, 1942, the County War Board decided that since we had such an excellent setup with the community and neighborhood leader system that the best way for the Board to inform and obtain information from the rural sections would be through the community and neighborhood leaders. Therefore they decided that the Victory Garden Program, war stamp and bond drive, scrap metal and rubber drive, would be handled through the community and neighborhood leader system. This was done with excellent results in most of the communities and neighborhoods.

J. L. McCormick, Jr., Secretary of the War Board, was instructed to write and send

all available information to the community and neighborhood leaders and instruct them what to do and what information to give and get from the farmers in their respective communities and neighborhoods.

(a) Farm Machinery Rationing Board.

On September 18, 1942, the County USDA War Board received instructions to call a meeting at once for the purpose of appointing a farm machinery rationing board for Wise County. The Secretary was instructed by the Chairman of the County USDA War Board to call a meeting for Wednesday night, September 23, 1942. At this meeting we went over instructions as to how to appoint the Farm Machinery Rationing Board and to discuss their duties. We were instructed to appoint three regular members and two alternates, all five to be farmers. We were instructed to appoint the Chairman of the War Board as chairman of the Farm Machinery Rationing Board. In this case, Mr. C. H. Freeman was automatically made chairman, Sam H. Hale and C. F. Collier, regular members; H. R. Skenen, alternate and P. W. Sleep, second alternate. The newly elected Farm Machinery Rationing Board was notified of their appointment and to attend a meeting at the Wise Court House on Friday night, October 2, for the purpose of giving them instructions of their duties as the Farm Machinery Rationing Board.

The Farm Machinery Rationing Board has complete charge of rationing of all farm machinery and equipment in the county and to inform the farm machinery and equipment dealers in the county of machinery and equipment that has to be rationed. The Board has performed its duties remarkably well.

(b) Farm Transportation Board.

On October 14, 1942, the Chairman and Secretary of the County USDA War Board were instructed to call a meeting of the County War Board on October 16 to meet with representatives of the State USDA War Board for the purpose of being instructed on farm transportation rationing of trucks and gasoline. As instructed at this meeting we appointed a County Farm Transportation Board of five regular members and four alternates. The Chairman of the County War Board automatically became chairman of the Farm Transportation Board. The members appointed were as follows: C. H. Freeman, Chairman; representing the Agricultural Conservation Association and War Board; W. R. Heely, general farmer; C. F. Wells, truck farmer; E. S. Preley, farm machinery and equipment dealer; D. I. Wheatley, trucker of farm products. The alternates were J. B. Wampler, general farmer; Delmon Mullins, truck farmer; W. W. Lay, farm machinery and equipment dealer; S. B. Wheatley, farm produce trucker.

This Board was notified of their appointment and were asked to attend a meeting on Tuesday morning, October 20, in the Wise Court House with members of the community and neighborhood leaders and any other volunteer leaders to be instructed and make plans to help the farmers fill out their plans for Certificate of War Necessity in order to obtain gasoline to operate their trucks beginning on December, 1942 through December, 1943. The War Board members conducted the meeting.

There were ninety persons present at this meeting and practically all of them agreed to give as much of their time as possible during the three days set aside in each of the four magisterial districts for truck registration. The meeting place in each district was centrally located for the convenience of the farmers. After holding the

three days in each district for the farmers to sign up for gasoline for their trucks, the County Farm Transportation Board has charge of all farm transportation, approval of appeals for more gasoline and any other duties they may be called upon to perform from time to time in relation to farm trucks during the war.

The Farm Machinery Rationing Board and Farm Transportation Board are both responsible for carrying out their duties to the County USDA War Board, the County USDA War Board being responsible to the State War Board and the State War Board to the Federal War Board.

The County USDA War Board has to approve the construction of farm dwellings and other farm buildings over certain amounts of cost of construction before they can have a permit to build under the War Production Boards approval.

The County USDA War Board also made a survey of farm machinery and equipment and labor on all the farms in the county. The County USDA War Board instructed the Secretary, J. L. McCormick, Jr., to send the farm machinery and labor questionnaire to all the farmers in the county. This was done with most of the farmers returning the questionnaire as requested.

In 1942, county production goals for pork, poultry and dairy products were established by the State War Board and the state quota was established by the Federal USDA War Board. The production goals for Wise County for 1942 were as follows: 15 percent increase in pork production, 10 percent increase in poultry and eggs, 7 percent increase in dairy products. There was not quota set on gardens but we were asked by the state War Board to increase the number of gardens as much as possible and to make present gardens better.

The job of personally contacting every farmer in the county was given to the County Agricultural Conservation Association through its county and community committees. A farm production plan was partially prepared in the county office for each farmer and then given to the respective community committeemen and he and the farmer discussed and planned what he could to increase his production to meet these goals. This information was written on his production plan and returned to the County Agricultural Conservation office and tabulated. After this information was tabulated for all the farms in the county, the report was given to the County USDA War Board and they in turn reported to the State War Board.

We are well pleased with the cooperation the farmers gave in trying to reach these goals. Most of them came up to these goals and in several instances surpassed the amount of increase stated on their production plan. The County War Board, through various contacts with the farmers throughout the year, feel like we increased our pork production in 1942 twenty percent over 1941, five percent more increase than the State War Board called for. Poultry increased eighteen percent over 1941, eight percent more than was asked for by the State War Board; dairy products increased ten percent, three percent more than asked for by the State USDA War Board. We estimate that we had twenty percent more gardens in 1942 than in 1941 with thirty percent better gardens than in 1941. This percentage would have been higher on better gardens had it not been for extreme wet weather, as the gardens were planned better but due to excess rainy weather did not turn out as well.

C. Encouraging the Farmers to Raise more Truck Crops as a Cash Crop and Better Marketing Systems for these Crops.

Since Wise County has a population of approximately 53,000 people we feel that the farmers should raise all the vegetable crops possible to supply this market. Since our soils are well adapted to all the vegetable crops that can be raised in this climate, we are encouraging the farmers to raise truck crops as their main cash crop wherever possible. The merchants and consumers are demanding more home grown vegetable crops each year from our main truck crop growers as they are much fresher than the ones hauled in from several hundred miles distance. Since this demand has increased more in the last year due to war conditions, our growers are trying to supply these needs and are raising for their principle cash crops one or several of these truck crops; such as Irish potatoes, bunch beans, carrots, lettuce, kale, mustard, cabbage, turnips, beets and cucumbers.

Our growers have learned that in order to compete with other vegetable sections, they must not only raise products of high quality but grade and pack them attractively. The grading and packing in attractive containers has caused them to have a much better demand for their products than in the past. Their quality has been practically the same but improper grading and packing has detracted from it. We would say that truck crop production in Wise County increased fully twenty-five percent in 1942 over 1941. The 1943 increase would be fully fifty or sixty percent greater than in 1942 if farmers could obtain labor, fertilizer, necessary equipment and supplies but it looks at present like there may be a fifty percent decrease in 1943 from 1942 if these obstacles are not removed.

D. Encouraging more and better Poultry Products in both Eggs and Meat.

The farmers in the county were notified of the very serious shortage of poultry and eggs in the United States and the great need for them in our armed forces to relieve the food supply. We told them the State War Board wanted us to increase our poultry products for meat and eggs ten percent over 1941. We encourage them to meet this goal by better management of farm flocks they now have through better housing, feeding and culling methods which would give them more egg production. We also instructed them through meetings and letters when buying baby chicks to get them from pullorum free tested hatcheries and to save as many of the pullets from these chicks as possible for laying where they had facilities to take care of them.

We feel that through these two means of better management and buying more and better chicks, then saving the pullets, that we increased our poultry production in the county in 1942, ~~sixteen percent~~, which was eight percent more than the State War Board asked us to do. We do not know the County War Board goals in poultry production for 1943 but from all indications we will reach ten percent more than in 1942. However, the main obstacle that might prevent us from increasing very much may be the high cost of feed in comparison to the price the farmers can obtain for eggs and poultry meat. At present it looks like poultry feed will be higher in proportion to the price the farmer is getting for his eggs and meat unless there is a ceiling placed on the sale of poultry concentrates.

E. Encouraging More and Better Dairying and Better Dairy Management Program.

The State USDA War Board asked Wise County to increase dairy products seven percent due to the war, as dairy products was classed as one of the most needed farm products not only for the armed forces but civilians. At our county USDA War Board meeting and the County Board of Agriculture in January, 1942, we had a very detailed discussion on how we were to increase to the seven percent minimum goal. It was decided that the best way would be to put on an extensive educational program for the rural people through the community and neighborhood assistants with the aid of the Professional Horsemen, with a better dairy management program and to increase the herd wherever good cows could be obtained and thought advisable. This information was carried to the farmers in this manner and the Secretary of the County Agricultural Board, J. L. McCormick, Jr., also Secretary of the County USDA War Board, was advised to send from time to time any information relating to dairying to the community and neighborhood leaders so they in turn could pass it to the people in their respective neighborhoods.

Through our contacts with the rural people in this manner and through the contacts of the community AAA committeemen with the farmers through the War Production Plans, the farmers signed up for an increase of about eighteen percent over the 1941 production. This increase would have been greater but the dairymen and small farmers going into dairying could not obtain the additional desirable cows and equipment needed to increase production.

We do not know what the 1943 dairy production goals will be but whatever it will be we are afraid we will not be able to come up to the seven percent goal for 1942 due to the shortage of labor, scarcity of cows and equipment. However, we feel that this production can and will be increased mainly through better dairy management. Unless there is a ceiling price put on nitrogenous supplements going into dairy feed there may be a very big shortage of dairy products at the present price because the profit is so small compared with the price received for dairy products.

On December 6, 1941, we had a meeting at Big Stone Gap of all the dairymen and farmers interested in going into dairying with the Pet Dairy and Southern Held Dairy, and Mr. R. G. Connelly, Extension Dairying Specialist from Blacksburg, to discuss the dairy situation.

On January 7, 1942, at the Wise Court house we held a one day dairy management and feeding school held by Mr. Young, Extension Specialist from Blacksburg. Both of these meetings were attended with great interest.

We imported into the county in 1942, seven pure-bred males and fifteen pure-bred and high-grade females.

F. Encouraging More Pure-Bred Cattle, Sheep and Pork and A Better Livestock Management Program.

(1) Pure-bred beef cattle.

We imported into the county in 1942, nine pure-bred beef cattle males and twenty-one pure-bred and high grade females. Since most of the farms in Wise County are small, we are not trying to encourage the farmers to go into beef cattle production except

where they have a large farm and are beef cattle minded. However, where these farmers are in the beef cattle production, we are helping them by encouraging them to have pure-bred sires and pure-bred and high grade cows and raising their own calves as our beef cattle men are only feeders and do not raise big cattle.

We are also encouraging the farmers to have better pastures by the use of lime and phosphate and reseeded where necessary to carry more animal units per acre. Through the above mentioned program we feel we have increased not only the quality of beef cattle in the county but also greatly increased the income of the beef cattle farmers. Since there were no goals on beef cattle set up by the USDA War Board we did not advise any more increase than normal.

## 2. Sheep.

Since a large part of Wise County is rough, we feel it is an ideal county for sheep but due to the immense dog population our sheep population has greatly decreased. Until there is better protection for the sheep raisers in the county from the dogs, we do not feel that it is a sound business except in a few instances to advise the farmers to raise sheep. However, due to the war and the great need of wool we are trying to get the few sheep raisers to increase their flocks to the highest carrying capacity of their farms. In those sections where the dog menace at present is limited, we are advising the farmers to raise some sheep in connection with other farming operations where they have a suitable set up for sheep raising. We imported into the county in 1942, three pure-bred bucks, and four pure-bred ewes. There was no quota set for sheep production in the county by the State USDA War Board. However, feeling the great need of sheep in the county as a cash crop, the County War Board felt we should encourage it as much as possible in sections not bothered much by dogs.

## 3. Pork.

The county was asked by the State USDA War Board to increase hog production fifteen percent over 1941 production. The County USDA War Board decided to put this program on through the community and neighborhood system. The Secretary of the County USDA War Board was instructed by the Board to send out specially prepared information on pork production by the state Extension Department to the community and neighborhood leaders and to send as far as possible enough of this material to give each farmer in their respective neighborhood. This was done and through our contacts with the farmers from time to time during the year, through letters and personal contacts, we feel certain that we surpassed the fifteen percent goal to twenty-five percent. We would have surpassed twenty-five percent if the farmers could have obtained more gilts and sows. In several instances they were unable to obtain them early enough for 1942 production. However, we have more pure-bred gilts and sows in the county for the 1943 production goals and we feel we will be able to meet any increase in 1943 the State USDA War Board may demand.

## G. Encouraging the Farmers to Grow More Fruit and Berries and Better Marketing Systems of these Crops.

Since the soil and climate of Wise County are well adapted to apples and practically all small fruits we are encouraging an increase in the planting of these products.

With Wise County having a population of 53,000 we feel that we could and should produce all our apples and berries. At the present time we are producing more apples than the county can consume but with the Eastern Kentucky coal fields bordering on the western side of our county, we have a splendid market for our apples and can take care of some more increase in plantings, not only for replacement of a few of the old orchards going out of production but to increase our normal production. The apples in Wise County are becoming well known for their splendid color and flavor due to something in the climate and soil that we cannot explain. We think our apples surpass the apples in the so-called Great Shenandoah Valley.

We are not raising enough berries such as strawberries and raspberries to supply our county needs. Our plantings in 1942 have declined greatly and it looks like our 1943 plantings will decline more due to the extreme shortage of labor to set out the plants and to harvest the berries. However, the farmers realize that this is a good cash crop and would like to maintain and in most instances increase their plantings.

#### H. Agronomy.

We feel that the Extension-TVA demonstrations and the AAA phosphate and lime grant of aid programs has helped us to carry out our agronomy program more than anything that has happened in the past four or five years. In 1942 we had 2250 farmers carrying on improved agricultural practices against 2025 in 1941. In 1942 we had 765 farmers using 7621 tons of lime on 5075 acres of land. In 1941 we had 892 farmers using 9450 tons of lime on 6300 acres. The decline in the number of farmers using lime and the amount used in 1942 over 1941 was due to the fact that we were unable to obtain lime as a grant of aid through the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, which began on July 1, 1942.

Soil analysis taken in cross sections of the county show that our average soils have a pH of 5.5. The farmers that have used lime are getting much better results from their row crops, pastures and meadows and it has encouraged their neighborhood people to do the same. The shortage of trucks, tires and gasoline, due to the war has also played a very important part in the decrease in the use of lime during 1942. We feel that we have greatly increased the use of high analysis fertilizers as recommended by the Extension and Agronomy Departments through the Extension-TVA unit and area demonstrators. We have taken numerous soil samples which have been a great guide to us in making recommendations as outlined by the Agronomy Department.

The farmers are beginning to realize more each year the importance of planting better seed and using the proper kind and amounts of fertilizers in order to obtain high yields as well as carrying on good cultural practices. In most instances we do not think it practical for the farmers in our county to try to raise seed for certification as the number of growers of certified seed would be so small that their inspection fee will prohibit it from a practical standpoint. Therefore we are advising the farmers to buy nothing but the very best of seed. We feel that our work in this line has not been in vain because more farmers are demanding certified and high quality seed.

Since a large part of our cultivated land is left bare in the winter thereby causing considerable sheet erosion in some instances and in all instances a big loss of plant food, we are encouraging the farmers to plant some kind of cover crop to protect their

soil. We feel that this has been our hardest job to get across to the farmers in 1942 than in 1941 because of the labor shortage of harvesting their crops and getting the cover crop in the proper time in the fall. Most of them realize the great damage incurred by not having cover crops but they are unable to get the cover crop in after obtaining the seed for the reason stated above. Our main cover crop is wheat, winter turf oats, crimson clover and some rye.

#### I. Encouraging Farmers to Keep Farm Records.

One of our hardest jobs as Extension Agents is to get the farmers to realize that it is just as important for them to keep records of their farming business as any other business man. We have progressed slower in this activity than any we have undertaken not only in 1942 but in previous years. However, we have not given this job up as a failure, and we realize that it will take time and our continuing to impress upon the farmers this valuable need so they can weed out their unprofitable crops. Probably the trouble lies in that our farm record book should be simplified.

#### J. Having More Community Fairs.

Our county fair for the past several years has been such a failure due to the poor management of one man having entire charge of the fair with his mind set on carnivals and hot dog stands and not on agricultural products. For this reason we have been trying to encourage community fairs. This year we did not have a county fair which we are glad of as it would have been under the same poor management as in the past. We have been having exceptionally fine community fairs in one community but we are very sorry we are unable to have it this year as the farmers felt that with the extreme wet weather which caused severe damage to a lot of their crops that it would be best to postpone it. We intended to have fairs in some other communities but with the increased duties due to the war we felt that we did not have the time.

#### K. Encouraging Better Farm Woodlot Management.

Due to the yearly increased shortage of our forests we are encouraging our farmers to take better care of their farm woodlots by better thinning and cutting practices. We feel that by taking better care of their wood lots, it will be as much of a cash crop to them and their children in the future as any other farm product. In most cases the woodland is in too rough ground to crop. We are also advising them to plant the desirable forest seedlings on their land that should never have been cleared because of its steepness and too many rocks to even pasture it properly. Most of the farmers realize the scarcity of timber and unless something is done to change the wastefulness of our forest timber there will be a severe shortage. Due to the discontinuance of the CCC Camp in the County who has been planting the seedlings in lots of cases for the farmers, our plantings have declined.

#### V. Assistance to the Agricultural Conservation Program.

##### (1). Organization.

The organization set up in the county to handle the program consists of three members and two alternates of the county committee, thirty-nine community committeemen, twenty-six alternates, a clerk, with the assistance of the county agent and extension

stenographer ending up by doing the larger portion of the work on the program.

The county committee handles the administrative phase of the program under the direct supervision of the state office such as making allotments, deciding who will work in the office, etc. The community committeemen and their alternates principle duties were the checking of 1942 compliance. The county committeemen and their alternates personally contacted all the farmers in the county with the 1942 production plan and filled out their farm plans.

The county agents are held responsible by the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Rickard, for the educational side of the program. However, we are doing considerably more by helping carry out the administrative side of the program. Since the Agricultural Conservation Program does not have a chief clerk to carry on the administration of the program under the guidance of the county committee, we are performing his duties and it is impossible for the county committee to be present at all times when any administration question arises. We feel that the success of the Agricultural Conservation Program is due to the splendid cooperation of the county committee and the personnel of the County Agent's office. Both organizations have been willing to do everything possible to help the farmers. However, we feel that the Extension Department has helped the Agricultural Conservation Program a lot more than the Agricultural Conservation Program has helped the Extension Department. We feel that the personnel of the AAA Departments of the state and federal offices do not realize that the success of the Agricultural Conservation Program in Wise County is due to the Extension Department and not to its own personnel.

### (2) Office Facilities and Equipment.

Since the Agricultural Conservation Program does not have an office we are sharing the Extension office with them which makes our working conditions very crowded due to limited space. They furnish their necessary filing cabinets, typewriter, calculator, adding machine, tables, etc. and all necessary supplies such as stationery, pencils, mimeograph supplies, etc. We feel that since the Extension Department Program and Agricultural Conservation Program are so closely connected in the work of helping the farmers that the offices should be in the same building, on the same floor and adjoining wherever possible. However, we do not feel that both organizations should be in the same room. Until the County Agricultural Conservation Committee can obtain more room in the court house we are still continuing to operate the best we can together.

### (3) Work Sheets and Participation of the Farmers.

The 1942 program had 1563 farmers eligible to participate in the program with 1186 participating and 377 not participating. This is an increase of 231 farmers eligible to participate in the program and 400 more participating than in the 1941 program. Of the 1186 farmers participating, 747 got all their payment in grant of aid materials, which are lime and phosphate, and 235 got part or 90 percent of their maximum payment in lime or phosphate. The 962 farmers participating which received all or part of their payment in grant of aid received 6112 tons of ground limestone and 471.7 tons of 20 percent superphosphate.

Since practically all of the payments for the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program were received in the calendar year of 1942, we feel that we should mention at this

that the farmers participating on the program received \$3771.85 in 1942 from 1941 program payments. We are sorry to have to report that the participating farmers have not received any checks up to date for any of the soil-building practices done under the 1942 program.

(4) Responsibility of Committeemen in the Agricultural Defense Program.

Since the Agricultural Conservation Program is the only program in the agricultural field that has paid county and community committeemen, the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, gave them the job of conducting the farm census of all the farms in the United States mainly for the purpose of obtaining a food production census in 1941 and 1942 for the increase of production deemed necessary war emergency crops. These war emergency agricultural products are the increase of eggs and poultry meat, dairy and pork products with other farm acreages and yields that they deemed necessary on which they did not have data.

The United States quota for the increase of these farm products was broken down to state quotas and from state quotas to county quotas, with the job as stated above given to each county committee with the aid of the community committee and alternates. Practically every farmer was personally contacted by these committeemen with the farm production plan to see how much increase they could raise of these war emergency crops in 1942 over 1941. These farm production plan reports were summarized by the County AAA clerks and the final report made to the state and Washington offices by the County War Board. The report showed that in every instance, these emergency agricultural production goals for Wise County would be reached or surpassed.

VI. Assistance to Credit and Lending Agencies.

The Production Credit Association made six loans in the amount of \$14,131.72 in Wise County during 1942. The office of the association is located at Big Stone Gap in Wise County, serving Wise, Lee, Scott and Dickenson counties. The Production Credit supervisor, Frank E. Stewart, has been very cooperative making loans to farmers whenever advisable in our county.

B. Emergency Crop and Feed Loans.

The emergency Crop and Feed Loan office has made eleven loans in the amount of \$675 in 1942. The Emergency Crop Loan office is located at Abingdon, Virginia. Loans are taken under our supervision by the stenographer working in the office of the superintendent of public schools. She is given fifty cents for each application approved by the Emergency Crop Loan office at Abingdon under the supervision of K. H. Farrier. The applications for loans in the county are approved or disapproved in the county by a three-man committee, the county agent being one of the members. The applications are approved or disapproved and sent to the district office at Abingdon for approval or disapproval there. Mr. Farrier has been very cooperative in making these loans in our county.

C. Other Loans.

We do not have a record of the loans and amount of loans made by local banks to the farmers in the county.

## VII. Execution of Tennessee Valley Authority Program.

### Introduction.

On February 1, 1935, the Agricultural Extension-TVA Program was introduced in Wise County. In order that the program might be conducted according to the wishes of the farmers, farmer committees were elected in each district of the county. The program was set up for the purpose of the betterment of agricultural conditions and watershed protection through improved fertilization and farm management. Also, to determine the effect of the liberal use of phosphate on the entire farming system, such as rearrangement and desirable improvements. The farmer committees then selected twenty farms throughout the county for the purpose of demonstrating the above principles on a complete farm unit basis. To date, 488 farmers have taken part in the Ext-TVA Program in this county.

Wise County, because of its vast abundance of natural resources in the form of coal is primarily an industrial county with a population of 53,000. Since the income of the industrial worker is not constant, it is important that these workers living on small acreages use this land to supplement their income from the mines. The full time farmer has the vital job of producing as much food as possible for the industrial workers.

According to the statistical summary of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley Counties, Wise County has an area of 414 square miles or 264,960 acres. The average size farm is 37.5 acres and there are approximately 2,640 farms in the county. About 27 percent of 83,543 acres of the county are devoted to farming with the remaining 83 percent being covered with second growth timber of little value in most cases, except for the prevention of erosion. According to proper land use, probably 10,000 acres of land now cleared should go back to forest and approximately 3,300 acres now in woodland should be cleared for farming.

The Jefferson National Forest now owns approximately 2,500 acres of Hartsell's and Muskingum soil that could be used profitably for farming purposes and should be rehabilitated. The Hartsell's soil is best adapted to the production of truck crops, especially potatoes. In the Sandy Ridge section of the county, the Hartsell's soil, according to soil experts, is equal to the widely known soils of Alabama for truck crop production.

Wise County has approximately 1,200 acres of commercial orchards. The average annual yield is about 300,000 bushels. Although the yield in this county is not as high as those obtained in other sections of the country, it is said that these apples have a brighter color and a better flavor than the average apple.

The major residual soil series in the county in order of their importance are: Muskingum, Tacoma, Hartsell's, Fullerton and Montevallo. The major alluvial soils are: Holston, Pope, Philo and Atkins. The main colluvially deposited series are Leadvale and Jefferson.

Status of Wise County Soil Conservation Association

The Wise County Soil Conservation Association is made up of those farmers who take active part in the Extension-TVA Program. The Association is an active member of the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association.

The Board of Directors, elected by the farmers, execute the affairs of the Extension-TVA Program in Wise County. The board makes recommendations for the betterment of the program, establishing new demonstration farms, discontinuing inactive farms or any other business which may come up.

On November 25, 1942, the Association had to its credit \$140.51, and no debts outstanding. Beginning November 23, 1942, the fee collected by the Association was raised from five cents to seven and one-half cents per hundred pounds of phosphate released to farmers. This fund is being used as outlined in the resolution establishing it, which includes the employing of field and office workers to assist in developing the program, checking and distributing fertilizer, purchasing of small equipment as needed such as kodak film, 4-H Club work, field meetings, farm tours, etc.

Program of Work

1. The addition of at least twelve Special Powell Valley Area farms.
2. The addition of twenty farms for calcium metaphosphate demonstrations.
3. The revival of as many inactive demonstrators as possible.
4. Assisting in the supervision of all test demonstration farms.
  - (a) Keeping farm account books.
  - (b) Securing clippings, weights, and vegetative counts on treated and untreated areas.
  - (c) Assisting in the balancing of farm business.
5. Pasture Improvement.
  - (a) Reseeding of pastures, where needed.
  - (b) Clearing pastures.
  - (c) Proper grazing.
6. Special experiments.
  - (a) To determine the effect on wheat, corn, potatoes and hay.
7. Livestock improvement.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of registered sires and heifers.
  - (b) Better feeding practices.

8. The working of farm plans for as many Unit and Area farms as possible.
  - (a) Individual soil survey land use maps.
    1. Rearrangement of fields and crops with reference to proper land use.
  - (b) Crop rotations.
  - (c) Proper use of fertilizer as recommended by the Virginia Agronomy Department.
9. Liming.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of proper amounts of lime.
10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.
  - (a) Securing lime and phosphate.
11. Cultivation.
  - (a) Planting earlier.
  - (b) Better methods.
12. Soil reaction.
  - (a) Securing samples and making analysis on all test demonstration farms.
13. Securing markets.
  - (a) Assisting in grading and furnishing better quality products at a reasonable price.
14. Vaccination of hogs and calves.
  - (a) Encouraging the farmer to vaccinate against cholera and blackleg.
15. Better seed.
  - (a) Planting certified seed.
  - (b) Saving of own legume and grass seed where practical.
16. Educational meetings.
  - (a) General.
  - (b) Farm plan and record book group meetings.
  - (c) Farm tours, where advisable.
17. Poultry improvement.

- (a) Increased poultry production.
  - (b) Securing high-grade chickens.
  - (c) Proper care.
  - (d) Culling and marketing.
18. Pork improvement.
- (a) Increased pork production.
  - (b) Proper care.
19. Dairy improvement.
- (a) Increased dairy production.
  - (b) Proper care.
20. Forestry.
- (a) Woodlot improvement projects.
  - (b) Reforesting sub-marginal land.
  - (c) Encouraging better care of farm woodlot.

1. The Addition of at least Twelve Special Powell Valley Area Farms.

The Special Powell Valley Area project was approved in September, 1938, however, farms were not taken on the program until January, 1939. In 1941 eighty-eight farmers cooperated in the program. Three have been signed up during the 1942 making a total of ninety-one farmers cooperating at the present time. Approximately five farmers have indicated their intentions of becoming Special Area demonstrators and they will be taken on the program at an early date.

2. The Addition of Twenty Farms for Calcium Metaphosphate Demonstrations.

In 1938, two unit demonstration farms were put on the program testing calcium metaphosphate. One additional farm was added in 1940, thirteen were added in 1941, and fourteen in 1942, making a total of thirty calcium metaphosphate demonstrations in the county. Due to present conditions, it is impossible to state whether or not new calcium metaphosphate demonstrations will be signed up during the coming year.

3. The Revival of as many Inactive Demonstrations as possible.

Considerable work has been done to revive the inactive Unit demonstrators during this year, but several replacements are still needed. These replacements are being taken care of any place possible by the addition of calcium metaphosphate demonstrations in the various communities within the county. During 1942 one Unit demonstrator has been put back on the active list, after having been inactive for a number of years.

#### 4. Assisting in the Supervision of all Test Demonstration Farms.

Assistance has been given to the test demonstrators along the lines of better farm management practices, better land use, soil conservation measures, better balanced farming practices, soil analysis, liming, fertilization, cultivation, proper crop rotations and pasture and livestock improvements.

This year one hundred and fifteen demonstrators have expressed their intentions of turning in detailed farm accounts at the end of the year. These records will be summarized and analyzed at the Agricultural Economics Department at Blacksburg, Virginia. The record will then be taken back to the demonstrator and discussed. Weak and strong points of the farming unit will be brought out and suggestions made to improve the farming system.

The forage from pasture plats which have been clipped and weighed this year show on the average that the fertilized areas contain three percent more bare land, five percent less weeds, six percent more legumes, and ten percent more grasses, than the unphosphated areas. The green forage from the phosphated areas averaged 11,845 pounds per acre while that from the check area averaged 9,375 pounds per acre, or an increase in vegetative growth of twenty-three percent.

In several instances the farm business is completely unbalanced and such assistance has been rendered in the balancing of the farm business. For example, the cropland and pasture acreage should balance in such a way that the cattle may graze for a longer period of time. Other enterprises as a cash crop should be added in lots of cases.

Check pens have been built on fifty percent of the farms throughout the county on phosphated and unphosphated areas to get a fair average of various conditions, slopes and soil types. About eighteen of these pens were moved at least once during the year. Our goal for next year is to have a check pen on all demonstration farms so that we can actually measure the effectiveness of the phosphate on the phosphated and check areas.

#### 5. Pasture Improvement.

The carrying capacity of phosphated pastures has been greatly improved in this county. Check pen clippings show that the carrying capacity has increased twenty-three percent. The main problem in this county is that enough animals are not carried on the pasture to consume the available forage.

During 1942, 990.5 acres of pasture was brushed off and clipped on the Area and Unit farms. Until only recently have the farmers tried to combat the growing of bushes, sumac, and broom sedge on their pastures. It was once a common practice to burn the broom sedge annually but now it is a very rare thing. The farmers on the average estimate that they were able to graze thirty-four days longer on phosphated pastures this year than on untreated pastures.

The Unit and Area demonstration farms applied AAA phosphate to 163.5 acres of meadow and 173.5 acres of pasture in 1942. In 1941 the Unit and Area demonstrators applied 869 tons of lime to their pastures and meadows while in 1942 only 579 tons were applied. This decrease was due to lack of transportation facilities.

On one small pasture plot very interesting results were found. This experiment was started in January, 1937 on Tacoma soil. Various combinations and rates of fertilizer and potash were used with and without lime. The project was started on a very dense patch of broom sedge. On the unlimed part the broom sedge has been reduced about thirty percent while on the limed part it has been reduced ninety-eight percent. This experiment has been of considerable interest to the farmers in the community as well as many farmers throughout the county.

#### 6. Special TVA Soil Fertility Experiments.

Since 1940, R. E. O'Brien, Jr., Assistant Agronomist from the Experiment Station at Blacksburg, has been conducting experiments in Wise County in cooperation with the TVA. These experiments have been with Irish potatoes, corn, wheat and pasture.

According to the results of the potato experiments over a three-year period, it seems that the 4-12-12 fertilizer gives the most economical results. However, due to the extremely unfavorable seasons we have had for the last two years, this information should not be considered as conclusive evidence that the 4-12-12 is the most profitable fertilizer. But the results do point conclusively to the use of a complete fertilizer. This is brought out by the drop shown in yields when either nitrogen, phosphate, or potash are omitted.

So far, the corn experiments have given no conclusive proof as to the most practical fertilizer except to show that a complete fertilizer is necessary.

The wheat experiments showed a very favorable response to fertilizer according to the 1942 results. At present, the evidence points to the use of a fertilizer with more than twelve percent phosphate and more than four percent potash on the soils where the experiments are being carried on.

The 1942 pasture experiments show a marked increase in yield over the 1941 yields. This series of experiments adds more evidence to the fact that plant food gives best results when applied on soil which has been limed. The increased yields of the limed plots over the unlimed plots can be explained to a large extent by the vegetative population counts. These counts, both spring and fall, indicate greatly increased percentages of legumes where lime was applied.

In order to appreciate the effect the various applications of fertilizer and lime are having on the pasture, these experiments must be seen. The livestock keeps the better fertilized and limed plots grazed much closer than the check plots and those receiving limited amounts. More legumes and desirable grasses, less weeds and bare space are to be found. Legumes and grasses are gradually coming into the pasture as soil conditions become more favorable.

One of the most important results of the pasture experiments is the interest they have created in pasture improvement among farmers. More of these experiments over the county would be very profitable when conditions permit.

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Hartsells Silt Loam - Mission Farm

IRISH POTATOES

Plot No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre - Unlimed					
		1939	1940	1941	1942	4-Yr. Ave.	**Rel.
1	4-12-4 (1)	98.0	143.7	40.8	77.2	89.9	187
2	4-12-4 (2)	124.7	144.0	38.5	69.7	94.2	196
3	4-12-4 (3)	105.0	145.4	60.2	79.9	97.6	203
4	0-12-4	74.5	80.5	40.0	62.4	64.4	134
5	4-0-4	87.5	75.2	40.2	52.8	63.9	133
6	4-12-0	93.9	101.0	31.1	54.7	70.2	146
7	4-36-4	115.0	153.7	39.6	73.1	95.4	199
8	4-12-12	135.5	174.7	44.6	84.7	109.9	229
9	Check	66.2	56.0	26.3	43.3	48.0	100
10	4-36-0	87.3	100.0	29.3	48.8	66.4	138
11	4-0-12	91.5	75.0	35.9	65.5	67.0	140
12	2-6-2	88.5	113.0	34.3	67.2	75.8	158
13	8-24-8	137.0	169.9	42.2	74.5	105.9	221
14	12-36-12	160.2	185.7	62.8	72.7	120.4	251

\*Applied at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre, 800 pounds per acre in 1939.

(1) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from superphosphate.

(2) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from triple superphosphate.

(3) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from calcium metaphosphate.

\*\*Relative rating based on the yield of the check as 100%.

## SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Hartsells Fine Sandy Loam - J. N. Greear Farm

IRISH POTATOES

Plot No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre - Unlimed				3-Yr. Ave.	Rel**
		1940	1941	1942			
1	4-12-4 (1)	210.7	48.5	79.2	112.8	255	
2	4-12-4 (2)	195.0	54.3	85.2	111.5	252	
3	4-12-4 (3)	197.4	57.5	78.2	111.0	251	
4	0-12-4	99.2	49.2	41.0	63.1	142	
5	4-0-4	109.9	36.3	49.3	65.2	147	
6	4-12-0	141.2	38.7	58.8	79.6	180	
7	4-36-4	215.4	50.0	84.3	116.6	263	
8	4-12-12	214.0	87.5	77.3	126.3	285	
9	check	56.8	40.0	36.0	44.3	100	
10	4-36-0	130.3	47.2	54.4	77.3	174	
11	4-0-12	103.5	50.2	42.7	65.5	148	
12	2-6-2	152.0	45.2	57.0	84.7	191	
13	8-24-8	259.2	51.5	95.7	135.5	306	
14	12-36-12	271.9	65.2	110.0	149.0	336	

\*Applied at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre.

- (1) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from superphosphate.
- (2) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from triple superphosphate.
- (3) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from calcium metaphosphate.

\*\*Relative rating based on the yield of the check as 100 percent.

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Hartsells Silt Loam - Mission Farm

Plot No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre								
		1939	1940	1941	1942	4-Yr. Ave.	1940	1941	1942	
		Corn Unl'd	Corn Unl'd	Corn Unl'd	Corn Unl'd	Unl'd	Wheat Lim.	Wheat Unl'd	Wheat Unl'd	
1	4-12-4 (1)	39.8	49.2	32.6	53.5	43.8	6.3	6.0	8.9	14.8
2	4-12-4 (2)	32.0	50.8	36.7	51.2	42.7	3.2	7.0	3.4	17.3
3	4-12-4 (3)	39.2	45.8	35.5	51.1	42.9	6.0	5.7	3.8	17.1
4	0-12-4	28.2	47.1	22.8	47.9	36.5	4.1	5.4	9.5	13.9
5	4-0-4	37.1	49.0	28.3	46.8	40.3	6.0	2.9	2.5	12.0
6	4-12-0	30.1	56.2	28.3	45.2	40.0	3.8	4.4	7.4	13.3
7	4-36-4	35.9	52.6	27.2	54.4	42.5	3.5	4.7	11.8	20.7
8	4-12-12	32.5	48.9	28.2	60.2	42.5	7.0	4.3	7.1	22.2
9	Check	31.4	44.1	18.2	40.4	33.5	3.5	2.9	10.7	9.8
10	4-36-0	30.2	45.8	34.4	50.4	40.2	3.8	7.3	8.4	19.7
11	4-0-12	32.7	46.8	35.2	45.9	40.1	2.3	2.9	9.5	15.8
12	2-6-2	35.9	49.9	33.1	47.6	41.6	4.8	5.4	8.0	16.8
13	8-24-8	46.1	51.3	38.3	56.8	48.1	5.7	5.4	11.4	21.8
14	12-36-12	40.0	53.8	42.3	60.3	49.1	6.0	10.1	10.5	27.1

\*Applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre

- (1) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from superphosphate
- (2) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from triple superphosphate
- (3) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from calcium metaphosphate

SOIL FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Tacoma Silt Loam - Stallard Farm

VEGETATIVE POPULATION

Spring and Fall Counts - 1942

Plot No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Grasses									
		Legumes		Desirable		Undesirable		Weeds		Bare Space	
		Spg.	Fall	Spg.	Fall	Spg.	Fall	Spg.	Fall	Spg.	Fall
		<u>Limed</u>									
1L	4-12-4 (1)	14	65	4	2	12	17	37	10	33	6
2L	4-12-4 (2)	11	56	3	2	13	20	40	12	33	10
3L	4-12-4 (3)	10	57	2	1	12	20	39	12	37	10
4L	0-12-4	12	58	2	1	15	22	35	11	36	8
5L	4-0-4	6	47	1	0	14	27	43	14	36	12
6L	4-12-0	11	59	1	1	15	18	43	13	30	9
7L	4-36-4	14	63	1	2	12	15	42	12	31	8
8L	4-12-12	13	67	1	2	10	13	43	11	33	7
9L	Check	2	40	0	0	10	23	49	21	42	16
10L	4-36-0	8	60	1	1	13	14	45	14	33	11
11L	4-0-12	1	46	0	0	13	23	50	17	36	14
12L	2-6-2	6	48	1	0	21	22	37	15	35	15
13L	8-24-8	7	52	4	6	16	17	46	13	27	12
14L	12-36-12	13	53	11	9	11	15	40	12	25	11
15L	0-12-0 (2)	5	52	2	1	13	17	50	16	30	13
16L	0-12-0 (3)	13	55	6	4	12	21	35	11	34	9
		<u>Unlimed</u>									
1	4-12-4 (1)	1	9	1	1	13	38	48	32	37	30
2	4-12-4 (3)	1	7	1	1	14	39	44	31	40	22
3	4-12-4 (3)	1	6	1	1	18	40	41	30	39	23
4	0-12-4	1	7	1	0	19	37	37	34	42	22
5	4-0-4	1	3	0	0	21	39	41	35	37	23
6	4-12-0	3	8	1	0	15	34	46	36	35	22
7	4-36-4	5	12	1	1	11	35	48	32	35	20
8	4-12-12	2	10	1	1	9	35	52	35	36	19
9	Check	0	5	0	0	11	34	46	39	43	22
10	4-36-0	3	16	1	1	12	41	49	28	35	14
11	4-0-12	0	7	0	0	13	45	50	33	37	15
12	2-6-2	2	12	1	1	14	39	49	33	34	15
13	9-24-8	5	23	4	1	15	37	50	23	26	16
14	12-36-12	6	23	4	1	12	38	51	22	27	15
15	0-12-0 (2)	2	24	1	0	18	35	47	24	32	17
16	0-12-0 (3)	1	8	1	0	15	42	43	30	40	20

\*Applied annually at the rate of 300 pounds per acre

- (1) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from superphosphate
- (2) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from triple superphosphate
- (3) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from calcium metaphosphate

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Tacoma Silt Loam - Stallard Farm

PASTURE EXPERIMENT

Plot No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in pounds per acre					
		1941		1942		2-Yr. Ave.	
		Green Wt.	Air-dry Wt.	Green Wt.	Air-dry Wt.	Green Wt.	Air-dry
<u>Limed</u>							
1L	4-12-4 (1)	4084	1225	17424	3672	10754	2449
2L	4-12-4 (2)	5717	1642	18785	3743	12251	2698
3L	4-12-4 (3)	3812	1395	12524	2502	8168	1939
4L	0-12-4	1906	526	9801	2175	5854	1351
5L	4-0-4	2178	505	11435	2435	6807	1470
6L	4-12-0	3267	1271	15518	3199	9393	2235
7L	4-36-4	3812	1083	13340	2780	8576	1932
8L	4-12-12	4356	941	12251	2708	8304	1825
9L	No Fert.	2450	730	5445	1221	3948	975
10L	4-36-0	3267	987	14157	2663	8712	1825
11L	4-0-12	4901	1201	12796	2815	8849	2008
12L	2-6-2	4084	1540	8168	1788	6126	1664
13L	8-24-8	2995	887	13613	3331	8304	2109
14L	12-36-12	5990	1611	15247	3095	10619	2353
15L	0-12-0 (2)	3267	1117	7079	1543	5173	1330
16L	0-12-0 (3)	2995	1030	12252	2207	7624	1619
<u>Unlimed</u>							
1	4-12-4 (1)	2450	461	11707	2496	7079	1479
2	4-12-4 (2)	2450	515	8712	1880	5581	1198
3	4-12-4 (3)	2450	551	10074	2389	6262	1470
4	0-12-4	1634	248	9802	2077	5718	1163
5	4-0-4	2723	697	8440	2032	5582	1365
6	4-12-0	3539	1171	8168	2012	5854	1592
7	4-36-4	2995	641	9257	2148	6126	1395
8	4-12-12	1906	412	9529	2173	5718	1293
9	No fert.	1634	232	5717	1514	3676	873
10	4-36-0	4356	1194	14430	3800	9393	2497
11	4-0-12	2723	482	9529	2221	6126	1353
12	2-6-2	2178	470	6806	1772	4492	1121
13	8-24-8	3539	1040	16607	3281	10073	2161
14	12-36-12	6534	1542	20146	4114	13340	2828
15	0-12-0 (2)	2995	743	7619	1851	5307	1297
16	0-12-0 (3)	1361	306	8167	1892	4764	1099

\*Applied annually at the rate of 300 pounds per acre

- (1) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from superphosphate
- (2) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from triple superphosphate
- (3) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from calcium metaphosphate

#### 7. Livestock Improvements.

During the past few years much interest has been shown along the lines of better quality livestock. As the pastures have improved to such a great extent the farmers are becoming conscious of the serious need of better quality livestock to consume the extra growth. Considerable emphasis has been placed on small dairy herds in the county to supply the great local demand of milk and butter. During 1942, the Unit and Area demonstrators purchased sixty-five pure-bred cattle.

Several hay sheds and cattle barns have been built during the past two years. The farmers are taking much better care of their livestock during the winter months and feeding higher and better quality feed than ever before.

#### 8. The Working out of Farm Plans for as Many Unit and Area Farms as possible.

The soil survey map for Wise County is available for use and plans are being made to work out detailed farm plans along the lines of rearrangements of crops and fields with reference to proper land use as soon as conditions permit. Only two complete farm plans have been worked out on the demonstration farms. However, quite a few partial farm plans, particularly cropping plans, have been worked out on these farms.

With a population of approximately 54,000 and with a very small area of farm land, it is necessary that each acre of land be put to its best land use, as well as to increase productivity to the economic maximum. Practically all of the demonstrators are following a rotation and after several years of proper management real results will be seen. The farmers are gradually reducing their cultivated acreages and growing more small grain to take the place of corn. They are also paying considerable attention to green winter cover crops on their corn land and other cultivated land that has been idle through the winter, thereby reducing erosion from leaching.

With the grant of aid materials of the Agricultural Conservation Program and the triple superphosphate or metaphosphate through the TVA Program, along with educational work, more interest has been created in the farmers in the past two or three years along the lines of better management and more pride in the production of their farm crops than ever before. More better quality fertilizer is now being used by the farmers in the county than heretofore. This has been brought about through individual demonstrations, educational meetings, etc.

The local fertilizer dealers have played an important part in the use of proper fertilizer as they have given wonderful cooperation in handling only the better grades of fertilizer as recommended by the Agronomy Department of Virginia.

#### 9. Liming.

The soil in the county is very deficient in phosphate and lime. Out of many samples analyzed, we find an average pH of around 5.15 with some samples analyzing as low as 4.7 pH. Other extremes run as high as 7.0 pH. However, through the efforts of interested farmers and cooperation of the Agricultural Conservation Program, sources of ground limestone have been established in each end of the county. Most of the lime used was secured as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program, with a small quantity being purchased locally.

One Special Area demonstrator burned a lime kiln this year, producing approximately 200 tons of burned lime. However, this practice of burning kilns on the demonstration farms is not as general as usual due to the shortage of labor. One of the larger dairy farmers, who has limestone rock available, put in a small pulverizer. He pulverizes limestone rock during slack periods and applies lime on one-fourth of his farm each year at the rate of two tons per acre.

10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Special Area and Unit demonstrators cooperated to the fullest extent with the Agricultural Conservation Program. Last year 869 tons of ground limestone was used by the demonstrators, most of it being secured through the AAA. In the past the demonstrators have found it profitable to secure lime through the AAA program and phosphate through the Ext-TVA Program. This of course gives maximum results from both products. However, at present due to transportation difficulties, it is almost impossible to get lime. Therefore, the demonstrators only used 579 tons of ground limestone during the past year along with eighty-nine tons of phosphate secured through the Agricultural Conservation Program. For the 1943 program, there will be practically no lime used for the above reason but the demonstrators plan to obtain the phosphate in connection with the AAA Program.

11. Cultivation.

Much emphasis has been placed on the timeliness of planting as well as proper preparation of the seed bed, good seed, liming and fertilization. Many farmers plant their crops entirely too late and without the proper preparation of the seed bed. Due to lack of level land it is necessary to cultivate rolling to steep land. Where it is absolutely necessary to grow crops on the steeper slopes, strip cropping is recommended. Interest in strip cropping along the lines of soil conservation is also being created. Twenty-four farmers are practicing strip cropping, with one farmer doing contour farming.

12. Soil Reaction.

When the soil reaction is down very low, an application of phosphate does not give the proper results because of the chemical tieup of phosphate with iron and aluminum in the soil. Therefore it is practically essential to use lime also to get maximum results from the use of phosphate on pasture. Wonderful results have been obtained from the use of lime on pastures in the county. Several of the farmers have limed their pastures this year.

13. Securing markets.

Considerable help has been given in the securing of markets for the farmers for their potatoes and small fruits. Due to the fact that Wise County is primarily an industrial county, there is a ready market for all farm products that can possibly be grown. However, several farmers are not familiar with the best markets and it has been the policy of the Extension workers to direct farmers to the markets which are paying the most profitable prices. The farmers are being encouraged to grow a larger variety of vegetables for the market as well as for home use.

14. Vaccination of Hogs and Calves.

The demonstrators as a general rule have taken up the practice of vaccinating their livestock, particularly against cholera and blackleg. As there is a state veterinarian located in the county at present, work along this line has been reduced. Now and then an outbreak of hog cholera exists and we are called on to administer the vaccine.

15. Better Seed.

The demonstrators are beginning to realize that the best seed is more profitable in the long run. Of the ninety-seven demonstrators reporting, twenty-seven used certified seed corn; six used certified seed wheat; six used certified seed barley; twenty-two used certified seed oats; fifty-four used certified seed potatoes; eleven used certified clover seed. So far the farmers have not found it practical to save their own clover and lespedeza.

16. Educational Meetings.

In past years regional and local tours have been made possible for the demonstration farmers but due to lack of transportation facilities no such tours were held in Wise County during the past year. One educational meeting was held in the Special Area at East Stone Gap during 1942.

17. Poultry Improvement.

Considerable stress is being put on the importance of the improvement of the farm poultry flock in the county. Three Unit demonstrators are developing their poultry projects in combination with their dairying enterprises. Practically all the Unit and Area demonstrators are increasing poultry production by better feeding methods, better housing conditions and better poultry management in general.

18. Pork Improvement.

The dealers have responded very favorably to the call for an increased production of pork. While more pork is being produced, the farmers are at the same time using better methods of feeding and management. More care is also being taken to prevent diseases and parasites by vaccinating and dosing.

19. Dairy Improvement.

Dairy production has been stepped up a considerable amount by commercial producers in the county through better management in some cases and in several instances by an increase in the number of cows in the herd. Demonstrators keeping cows to produce milk for home consumption are also being urged to use improved methods of feeding, especially where roughage is concerned. More shelter is also being provided for cows during severe weather.

20. Forestry.

Woodlot improvement and farm forest improvement has not progressed as fast this year as several demonstrators would have liked, due to present shortage of labor and

materials. Because of the great demand for timber, several tracts are being cut over and more care is being taken to see that only those trees which have reached maximum value are cut. One demonstrator has expressed the desire to have a forestry specialist advise him on this matter sometime in the near future.

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### Narrative Summary of Project Activities and Results

#### I. Farm Unit Demonstrations.

The main purpose of the farm Unit demonstration is to test and demonstrate the value, effect, and best methods of the use of phosphate under farm conditions on different soil types, types of farming and other conditions. Rearrangement of fields and adjustment of crops in relation to soil types and slopes and the establishment of proper rotations, use of good seed and proper analysis and amounts of fertilizer and lime have been followed on all the test demonstration farms so far as the farmers were financially able.

There are fifty-eight farmers participating in the program. Fifteen percent diversion has taken place in the shifting of soil depleting crops to soil building and protective crops. Approximately eighty acres of cultivated crops on steep highly erosive land have been transferred to less erosive land and such land has been returned to meadow, pasture or forest according to its adaptability.

Five hundred and seventy-nine tons of ground limestone has been used by the test demonstrators in 1941. The use of lime has increased tremendously during the past two or three years due mainly to its being available as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program. Lime and phosphate, when used, together produce excellent results but due to the shortage of transportation the amount of lime used has been greatly reduced.

A majority of the demonstrators are planting their corn stubble land with small grain or else with red or crimson clover at the last cultivation of the corn. Many fields which should be in grass or forest must be cropped because of the lack of level land. Gradually the demonstrators are beginning to practice stripcropping. Twenty-four demonstrators are strip cropping this year.

The demonstrators have stopped practically all gullies on their farms. This has caused a great many non-demonstrators to use the same methods in stopping galls and gullies. Several farmers are now growing black locust trees where only a year or so ago, there was a gully or a bare place.

Approximately 2,000 tons of soil has been saved through the use of phosphate and proper land use, by strip cropping, rotations and changing land to more suitable crops.

The clipping of broom sedge during late July and early August is becoming a common practice where it is possible to do so. During the past year farmers clipped and brushed off 990.5 acres of pasture land. The fertilized portions of pasture show on the average, the following results over unfertilized portions: 31% increased weight in vegetative growth, which averaged 3% more bare land, 5% less weeds; 6% more legumes and 10% more grasses.

During 1942 the Unit and Special Area demonstrators purchased sixty-five pure-bred animals. The majority of them were heifers and cows.

The Unit test demonstration methods of teaching farmers is having a pronounced influence on the farming methods in Wise County. According to the demonstrators, one hundred farmers have changed practices due to what they have seen happen on the demonstration farms. Comments made by the farmers concerning the Ext-TVA program give one a good idea of what the farmers think. Some of the farmers' statements follow:

"The Ext-TVA Program is causing more farmers to realize the importance of pasture and meadow land and to take better care of it."

Signed: Melvin Hubbard

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is good. It has been the life of this county and has brought this county out of the rut."

Signed: G. C. Williams

"The results produced by the Ext-TVA Program are better pastures, better meadows, earlier spring grazing, later fall grazing, more hay and increased production of farm crops."

Signed: Wm. T. Wright

"As one of the demonstrators I consider there has never been equal the Ext-TVA Program for helping the farmers."

Signed: Mrs. J. M. Hamilton

"There can be no doubt of the high standards of the Ext-TVA Program with any farmer if he will live up to his part of the agreement."

Signed: E. F. Mitchell

"The Ext-TVA Program is good. To reduce government expenses, stop giving free fertilizer. Sufficient demonstration has been made to convince anyone that phosphate is needed. Have it made available to farmers at a reasonable price."

Signed: D. Terpstra

"I am raising better crops on my farm at present than ever before and I give the Ext-TVA Program credit for a great part of this."

Signed: Alfred Sanders

"Men from different sections of our county who come to my place, often express themselves as being very much impressed with the results of this demonstration. Better grass and higher yields from all row crops are seen as compared with the crops grown before this demonstration was started. Sheet erosion on my steeper land has practically ceased."

Signed: A. M. Qualls

"Since I have been on the Ext-TVA Program, I have been very well pleased with the better results gotten from my crop production."

Signed: E. M. Freeman

"I think the assistance furnished by the Extension-TVA Program is good if plans worked up are followed by the demonstrators."

Signed: J. N. Greear

"The Ext-TVA Program has rendered great service to the farmers in Wise County. I believe the good work has improved the ideas of the farmers fifty percent."

Signed: J. H. Adington

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is very good. However, I think that we should not quit, but do the best we can with what we have under existing circumstances."

Signed: W. R. Wilson

"The Ext-TVA Program helps keep pastures green through the fall and winter. By driving over the county, you can tell where TVA phosphate has been applied because of the growth of meadow and pasture."

Signed: James F. Sturgill

"The Ext-TVA Program is very definitely helpful when taken according to the Agreement signed by the demonstrator."

Signed: F. H. Hube

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is just fine and will recommend it to all my neighboring farmers. It has been a great help to me in my farming."

Signed: W. L. Kennedy

## II. Special Powell Valley Area Demonstrations.

The main objective of the Area type demonstration is to study the effect of large scale practical use of phosphate on farms within a well defined area in order to accurately measure the economic and social returns therefrom in terms of proper land development, watershed protection and community life. Ninety-one Special Area demonstrators cooperated in this program during 1942.

The larger portion of limestone used by the demonstrators in the Area is obtained through the Agricultural Conservation Program. In the past some demonstration farms have burned their own lime kilns. However, the labor shortage has caused this practice to cease for the time being. Due to the favorable results received from lime it is expected that farmers will continue the use of lime on a large scale when possible.

The fertilized pastures show approximately twenty-three percent increased weight of vegetative growth which averaged 3% more bare land, 5% less weeds, 6% more le-

gumes, and 10% more grasses, as compared to adjoining check areas.

The livestock in the Special Area is being improved by the use of purebred sires. Better feeding and housing practices have also helped to increase the income from these enterprises.

This special area has been approved since 1938; however, it is already possible to see some of the changes that have taken place. The farmers are very well pleased with the results which have shown up when their farm accounts have been analyzed.

Some of the farmers' statements follow:

"I have been benefited through the Ext-TVA Program for what help it has given me."

Signed: C. A. Gilly

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is fine for farmers. However, I think the farm account book should be more simplified."

Signed: W. B. Galloway

"I think that the farmer has an opportunity to improve his farm with less expense to himself by cooperating with the Ext-TVA Program."

Signed: Frank T. Richmond

"I think that the Ext-TVA Program is a very good program and should be carried out to the fullest extent."

Signed: Isom Mullins

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is very helpful. It helps farmers to make their plans in order to produce better crops and livestock."

Signed: R. E. Franklin

"I feel that the Ext-TVA Program has been of great help to the farmers in many ways. It has enabled me to improve my land much faster than I could have otherwise."

Signed: H. H. McClanahan

"I have been well pleased with the Ext-TVA Program. It is hard to state the value of this program but seeing where the phosphate has been applied will tell the story."

Signed: Mack Sturgill

"The educational and material assistance of the Ext-TVA Program and its importance in increasing the productivity of farms in this area is beyond calculation. The greatest benefits will be to the more progressive farmers. Other farmers will profit by their example."

Signed: E. S. Fraley

"A number of men have been to my farm and wondered how I can improve the land so fast. I think the Ext-TVA Program is the best it could possibly be for the interest of everyone concerned."

Signed: T. W. Bryington

"This program is building hundreds of acres back into productivity, otherwise it would wash away. So I am for the program to continue."

Signed: J. M. Hall

"I think the Ext-TVA Program, if carried out according to agreement, is the finest thing every presented to the farmer. I sincerely hope we can keep up the good work."

Signed: B. E. Black

"I think the Ext-TVA Program is one of the greatest things I have ever heard of as it has proven very successful for me."

Signed: A. N. Bledsoe

"I am in whole accord with the Ext-TVA Program. The phosphate is more than satisfactory. I can not say too much in praise of it."

Signed: S. C. Campbell

"I have gotten good results from the Ext-TVA Program."

Signed: Aaron Poff

### III. Old Area and Spot Demonstrations.

Most of the work this year has been concentrated on Unit and Special Area Demonstration farms. The Old Area and Spot Demonstrators have been contacted very little. However, where possible these demonstrators are being converted to Unit or Special Area Demonstrators.

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#### PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1943

1. The addition of Special Powell Valley Area farms when conditions permit.
2. The addition of calcium metaphosphate demonstrations when conditions permit.
3. The revival of as many inactive demonstrators as possible.
4. Assisting in the supervision of all test demonstration farms.
  - (a) Keeping farm account books.
  - (b) Securing clippings, weights, and vegetative counts on treated and untreated areas.
  - (c) Assisting in the balancing of the farm business.

5. Pasture improvement.
  - (a) Reseeding of pastures where needed.
  - (b) Clearing pastures.
  - (c) Proper grazing.
6. Special Experiments.
  - (a) To determine the effect of various analyses of fertilizer and rates of application on wheat, corn, potatoes and hay.
7. Livestock improvement.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of registered sires and heifers.
  - (b) Better feeding practices.
  - (c) Encouraging the farmer to prevent and treat diseases and parasites.
8. The working of farm plans for as many Unit and Area farms as possible.
  - (a) Individual soil survey land use maps.
    1. Rearrangement of fields and crops with reference to proper land use.
  - (b) Crop rotations.
  - (c) Proper use of fertilizer as recommended by the Virginia Agronomy Department.
9. Assisting in correcting improper soil conditions.
  - (a) Securing samples and making analysis of soils on all farms for pH and plant food content of soil.
  - (b) Making suggestions for use of lime and fertilizer according to recommendations of the Extension Agronomy Department.
10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.
  - (a) Assisting farmers in understanding the program.
  - (b) Securing lime and phosphate.
11. Improving methods of cultivation.
  - (a) Cultivating according to needs and characteristics of plants.
12. Developing of better local markets for farm products.
  - (a) Assisting farmers in grading and packing farm products.
13. Encouraging the use of better seed.
  - (a) Use of certified seed.
  - (b) Treating seed for diseases.
  - (c) Inoculation.
14. Educational meetings when practical and possible.

15. Increased poultry production.
  - (a) Secure high grade chicks.
  - (b) Proper housing.
  - (c) Proper feeding.
  - (d) Culling and marketing.
  
16. Increased pork production.
  - (a) Use of purebred sires.
  - (b) Proper feeding-encourage use of protein supplement.
  - (c) Proper housing.
  - (d) Treatment and prevention of diseases and parasites.
  
17. Increase in production of dairy products.
  - (a) Use of purebred sires.
  - (b) Feeding of balanced rations.
  - (c) Keeping production records.
  - (d) Proper housing.
  
18. Improved farm forestry program.
  - (a) Woodlot improvement projects.
  - (b) Reforesting sub-marginal land where possible at present.
  - (c) Encouraging better care of farm woodlot.
  
19. Each farm family produce enough milk, pork and vegetables for home use and market surplus.
  - (a) Each family keep at least one cow.
  - (b) Each family fatten one or more hogs.
  - (c) Each farm family have year round garden.
  
20. Keeping demonstrators informed by sending them the latest information concerning government regulations on rationing, transportation, farm labor, production goals, and other pertinent information that comes to this office.
  
21. Publicity.
  - (a) Publication of any important accomplishments achieved by demonstration farmers. This information will be sent to state or local papers in the form of pictures or new articles.

Conclusion

There is a definite need for the Ext-TVA Program in Wise County. But due to the fact that the majority of the people derive their income from industry, it is difficult for them to realize what an important part agriculture could contribute to their annual income.

At present there is a definite trend of miners leaving the towns and moving to small acreages. The Ext-TVA Program and the Agricultural Conservation Program, along with the regular Extension Service, have rendered a great service to these people but there is a greater job to be done yet. The problem of educating the part-time farmer has been stressed here because at present he is a greater problem than the full-time farmer.

The demonstrators as a whole are well pleased with the Ext-TVA Program and the results obtained. It is easy to see that the farmers appreciate the opportunity of being helped to help themselves.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
OF

Wise SOIL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION AS OF: December 1, 1942  
(Date)

Designated Agent: J. L. McCormick, Jr. Agent's Address: Wise, Virginia

Cash on Hand and in Bank . . . . .	<u>140.51</u>	
Accounts Receivable . . . . .	<u>0.00</u>	
(1) Cash Advanced on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> (Include freight, drayage, storage, labor, insurance, interest, etc.) . . . . .	<u>0.00</u>	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .</b>		<u>140.51</u>
Accounts Payable . . . . .	<u>0.00</u>	
Notes Payable		
Bank . . . . .	<u>0.00</u>	
Other . . . . .	<u>0.00</u>	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .</b>		<u>0.00</u>
<b>NET PROFIT OR LOSS . . . . .</b>		<u>140.51</u>
(2) ADD: (Income to be collected as overage (if any) on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> . . . . .		<u>0.00</u>
<b>TOTAL NET WORTH . . . . .</b>		<u>140.51</u>

- (1) Do not include charges paid on any material except that now on hand.
- (2) If you collect or assess an overage of say \$1.00 per ton, multiply that figure by the number of tons used in computing item (1); that being the amount of material now in storage

MATERIALS ON HAND

Pounds T. S. P. in storage none

Pounds calcium metaphosphate in storage none

Other materials none

Amount of overage charged per ton \$ 1.00\*

\*Raised to \$1.50 per ton on November 23, 1942.

Farm Unit Demonstrations

Total unit dem. farms estb. to-date 75. Total active to-date 58.

No. active unit farms testing TSP 28; Meta 30; FPR 0.

No. estb. 1942 0. Total acres in all unit farms 8,159. Total acres in active unit farms 5,831.

Acres TVA phosphated 1942 711.1. Total acres treated to-date 5,292.13.

No. completed farm account books turned in for 1941 12.

No. 1942 farm accounts checked and complete to-date 10.

No. dems. with whom analysis of their farm accounts were discussed 3.

No. dems. making adjustments as results of the above 0.

No. dems. making reports for 1942 38.

No. dems. assisted in making improvements and changes in their farming system during 1942 36.

No. dem. farms on which complete management plans have been worked out, including land-use and soil maps, etc. 3.

Special Area Demonstrations

Special areas estbl. 1942 0. Total special areas estb. to date 1.

No. areas testing TSP 1. No. areas testing metaphosphate 0.

Total acreage in above areas 8,911. Total farms in areas 210.

No. farms cooperating 91. Acreage in cooperating farms 5,517.3.

No. area farms estb. 1942 3. Acres TVA phosphated 1942 489.9.

Total acres treated on cooperating farms to date 4,069.71.

No. area dems. keeping farm accounts 1941 60.

No. area dems. making reports for 1942 59.

No. area farms on which land-use and cropping plans have been worked out or have been assisted in same 29.

Regular (old area) Demonstrations

No. estb. to date 3. Total acreage in these areas 75,676.

Total farms in above areas 7. No. farms cooperating 133.

Total acres treated on above farms to date 2,762.2. Total acreage in cooperating farms 8,142.1.

Preliminary Area Demonstration  
(Same as Spbt & Cooperative Farmers-TVA-CCC Camp)

No. prel. area dem. farms estb. to date 193. Total acres in these farms 10,843.8.

Total acres treated on above farms to date 3,377.75.

Total no. dem. farms (all types) estb. to date 478.

Total acres in all dem. farms 32,207.1. Acres TVA phosphate 1942 1,201.0.

Total acres treated on above farms to date 15,566.35.

Total visits to dem. farms 1942 376. Unit deml. farms 197; Special area dem. farms 155; Other dem. farms 24.

No. general meetings (including special area) held relative to program 1942 3. Attendance 17.

No. field meetings held on dem. farms 0. Attendance 0.

No. farm or regional tours held 0. Attendance 0.

No. news articles written relative to program 0.

Tons TVA phosphate received 1942 93.25. TSP 61.4; Meta 31.85; FPR 0.

Tons received to date 1,400.5; TSP 1,339.2; Metaphos 61.3; FPR 0.

Days devoted by asst. agent to EXT-TVA Program 1942 210½. By Co. Agt. 32.

Total days devoted to other Extension work 1942 6.

Total days worked 1942 216½. Field 109; Office 107½. Total miles traveled 1942 6,415.

Total days devoted by specialists & dist. agents to this program 57.

List Depts. represented and no. visits of each: Agricultural engineering 7; TVA supervisors 12; District Agents 6; Experiment Station 6; TVA forestry 5; agricultural economics 1; Soil survey 1; dairying 4; County Planning Program 4; 4-H Club 2; orchard 2; poultry 2; gardening 3; small fruits 1; sheep 2.

No. non-demonstrators inquiring about enterprises on demonstration farms 81.

No. non-demonstrators changing practices due to influence of demonstration farms 100.

Agricultural Development, Soil & Water Conservation, etc.

Acres of old pasture TVA phosphated and otherwise improved, (limed, reseeded, bushed, clipped, etc.) 1942 1637.

Acres of new pasture estb. and TVA phosphated during 1942 48.

Acres of hayland TVA phosphated, limed and otherwise improved during 1942 312.

Total acres of pasture and hayland TVA phosphated to date 15,566.35.

Total acres of old and new pastures and meadows fertilized with commercial or AAA phosphate purchased by the dems. to date 419.5.

Acres of alfalfa estb. on dem. farms 1942 11.

Acres of clovers and lespedeza on dem. farms 1942 1627.

No. dem. farms producing and saving own legume and/or grass seed 0.

No. dem. using or producing certified seed 1942 120.

Total tons of lime applied on dem. farms during 1942 597.

No. dem. farms practicing strip cropping 24.

No. acres terraced on dem. farms 1942 0.

No. no-plow or modified no-plow farms estb. 1942 0.

No. special pasture area demonstrations estb. to date 0.

Total gains on phosphated half - lbs; check half - lbs. 1942.

Approx. no. of acres of intertilled crops on steep, erosive lands transferred to less erosive lands on dem. farms 1942 75.

Percent shift in acres of soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops on dem. farms during 1942 15%; to date 37%

Percent increase 0, decrease 15, in acreage planted to row crops on dem. farms to date.

Percent increase 5, decrease 0, in acreage of pasture and hay crops on dem. farms to date.

No. dem. farms rearranging their fields and crops in relation to soil types and slopes (better land-use) and then establishing a definite rotation on same, using good seed, proper amounts and kinds of fertilizer and lime 56.

No. dem. farms preventing leaching by sowing winter cover crops on all land after corn or other row-crops 54.

Approx. acreage of marginal or sub-marginal lands on dem. farms reforested 1942 0.

No. dems. protecting woodland from grazing, fire and improper cutting 21.

No. dems. conducting farm woods improvement or management demonstrations 2.

Total acres of seriously eroded land on demonstration farms reclaimed and improved through vegetative and mechanical erosion control methods such as, gully repair work, healing over and reseeding galls, broken sod, planting trees, diversion ditches, soil saving dams, etc. 5.

Average percent increase from use of TVA phosphate on pastures 23 % and on hay crops 5 %, as compared to checks on the dem. farms this year, based on clippings.

Average vegetative composition on above phosphated pastures and meadows were 3 % more bare land; 5 % less weeds; 6 % more legumes, and 10 % more grasses, as compared to adjoining check areas.

Average no. days of increased grazing on phosphated pastures as compared to untreated pastures this year 34. (20 in fall-14 spring).

Give approx. tons of soil saved and percent of water conserved as results of above practices on dem. farms in your county, 3,000 tons 3 %.

No. dem. farmers cooperating in the county livestock improvement projects, such as better breeding, feeding and management 30.

No. demonstrators establishing registered flocks or herds 0.

No. demonstrators marketing cooperatively 1942 0.

No. demonstrators purchasing farm supplies cooperatively 1942 0.

No. demonstrators making home improvements 1942 54. Estimated value \$13,650.00.

Estimate value of this program in dollars and cents benefit to demonstrators and county this year \$ 25,000.

\*None clipped.

#### VIII. Assisting the Farm Security Administration.

We are sorry to say that we have been unable to obtain the number and amount of loans issued by the Farm Security Administration to the Farmers in Wise County in 1942. We wrote them for this information but I am sure it was an oversight as our letter was not replied to.

We have been more than willing to give the Farm Security Administration office in Wise County technical advice on any agricultural matters relating to their clients. However, their office is not seeking our advice as much as in previous years. I do not know whether the reason for this is jealousy of our office or whether their personnel think they know as much or more about technical agricultural questions than we do. In some cases we find we are advising the farmers one thing and the Farm Security another, and naturally this is confusing to the farmers.

#### IX. More Efficient 4-H Club Work.

We had seven 4-H Clubs in the county in 1942 with a total boys' membership of seventy-eight of which only nine completed records. I am very sorry that our 4-H Club record in 1942 is so poor. I will have to admit that 4-H Club work was very much neglected mainly because I felt that my time would be more valuable to the farmers in helping them with the war production programs and other work relating to the war.

We are planning to reorganize six of these seven clubs and organize three new ones in cooperation with Mrs. C. O. Bolling, Home Demonstration Agent. We feel that 4-H Club work is the most important work we Extension Agents can do, therefore we hope nothing will interfere with our 4-H Club program for 1943.

#### X. Serving as a Member of the County NYA Advisory Board.

I served as agricultural representative for the county NYA Advisory Board on all matters relating to the county NYA program. The Advisory Board met every six weeks from January 1 until mid-summer and only had one or two additional meetings through November. The Advisory Board consisted of professional people of different organizations within the county. We feel that the Advisory Board of the NYA was not only beneficial to the NYA Program in the county but kept us professional workers better informed of the program so we might inform the people we are working with within the county.

#### XI. Serving as a Member of the County WPA Advisory Board.

I was asked as county representative of agriculture to represent agriculture as a member of the county WPA Advisory Board. This Board was made up of professional men and women in the county. Since the United States became involved in the war, this board has not functioned as much as in the past. In fact we have not had a meeting for the past four or five months. The Advisory Board members were very much benefited by being on the Board as it enabled us to explain the program to the people we contacted in our profession. We also hope that we rendered the WPA some assistance.

**XII. Serving as a Member of the County Savings Stamps and Bond Committee.**

I was asked by the Chairman of the County Defense Savings Stamps and Bond committee for Wise County to serve as agricultural representative on this board. The committee has had three or four meetings since January 1 and there has been a continuous defense savings stamps and bond campaign in the county since. My job on the committee is being responsible for the savings stamps and bond program in the rural sections. We have had and are continuing the stamp and bond campaign through our community and neighborhood leader system with very good results.

**XIII. Serving as Chairman of the County Salvage Program.**

I was appointed chairman of the County Salvage Program by the county coordinator and his committee. We are having a continuous campaign on scrap metals and rubber from the beginning of the program last spring, there being a salvage chairman and committee in each town in the county who are responsible for the salvage in their respective towns; and the community and neighborhood leaders being responsible for the salvage in the rural sections. We are very proud of the cooperation we have received in both town and rural sections on the salvage program.

**XIV. Victory Garden and Nutrition Programs.**

Due to the war which caused the tremendous demand on vegetable crops for our armed forces, lend lease and civilian uses, we put on a very intensive county-wide victory garden and nutrition program. We started the ground work of this program last January and are continuing it and will continue it for the duration of the war and as long afterwards as necessary. Statistics from medical authorities of the draft boards show that a very large percentage of our boys are being turned down for their duties in the armed forces for diseases and ailments which in a large majority of cases revert back to lack of proper food. These cases are in the moneyed class of people as well as the middle and low income group.

Since the Victory Garden and Nutrition Programs are inseparable, we combined both programs, so when we discussed one we discussed the other. It was decided by the Agricultural Advisory Board that this program would be put on intensively in the rural sections through community and neighborhood leader system. We gave them specially prepared leaflets on Victory Gardens and Nutrition to give each rural family within their respective communities and neighborhoods.

The Professional Workers Council were to give all the assistance possible to the community and neighborhood leaders in holding meetings. This was done in each of the seven communities and in several of the neighborhoods within the communities. The Home Demonstration Agent and the County Agent held principally all of these meetings. The other professional workers did not aid in this work as much as they should have. However, to try to make the program as effective as possible, the Extension Agents tried to carry on where the other professional workers fell down. The Farm Security office in the county did not cooperate but very little in this matter. They seemed to be afraid that they would work overtime a few minutes.

The way that we carried on the Victory Garden and Nutrition Programs in the towns was mainly through talks made by the County Agent to professional men and women's

organizations such as Kiwanis and Women's Clubs. We also gave advise to the town people who wanted such advise. We put in the paper from time to time garden information and sent monthly garden letters to not only our farm mailing list but to gardeners in the towns who wanted their names placed on the mailing list. We feel that we have done a very good job in the vegetable and nutrition program but it is an endless job, which we have only made a beginning.

CONCLUSION

We are putting all of our effort first on the farm matters relating to the direct winning of the war. After this if there is time left, we are placing it on secondary problems relating to the welfare of the farmers. We still believe in the slogan "Food will win the war and write the peace." We feel that the first job in the production of food for the war is for every individual to raise all of his or her food that it is possible and practical to raise. Next, to raise all the additional necessary war crops practical for market.

With the increased demand for farm labor by the defense plants and the draft boards, it is going to be very hard for the farmers in Wise County to raise as much food in 1943 as in 1942 unless congress makes changes in the present farm labor set up. However, with better farm management we believe our farmers, even if they are short of labor, will be able to raise more food.

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 Wise

REPORT OF

Mrs. Julia Bellini  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1941 to Nov. 30, 1942

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

4-H Club Agent.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 194

J. J. McNamee, Jr.  
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1941 to Nov. 30, 1942

Clarence W. Weaver  
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1941 to Mar. 31, 1942

George A. Lee

From July 1, 1942 to Nov. 30, 1942



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ State Extension Director.

2

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	121	-	21	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup>	297 109.5	-	510 191	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>4</sup>	297 103.5	-	510 195	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>5</sup>	152.5	-	200.75	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>5</sup>	99 140.5	-	510 219.75	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup>	154	-	909	1063
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	58	-	225	283
8. Number of calls relating to extension work		(1) Office	59	224
			(2) Telephone	6
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>6</sup>	42	-	14	56
10. Number of bulletins distributed	11,315	-	4010	15,325
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	17	-	11	28
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	7	253
		(b) Men leaders	115	141
		(c) Women leaders	-	-
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	-	-	-
	(b) Total attendance	-	-	-
	(c) 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	112	3
		(b) Total attendance	1061	28
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	88	-
		(b) Total attendance	1586	-
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	-	-	-	-
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	(1) Number	-	-
		(2) Total attendance	-	-
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	-	-
		(b) Total attendance	-	-
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	-	-
		(b) Total attendance	-	-
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	-	-
		(b) Total attendance	-	-
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	-	-
		(b) Total attendance	-	-

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

*348.1 - M.D.  
O. H. H. H. H.  
51 to 59, 40*

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	-	-	-	-
		(b) Total members attending	-	-	-	-
		(c) Total others attending	-	-	-	-
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	-	-	-	-
		(b) Total boys attending	-	-	-	-
		(c) Total girls attending	-	-	-	-
(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	53	-	104	100
		(b) Total attendance	104	-	2012	2036
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	44	-	37	37
		(b) Total attendance	44	-	862	862
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	26	-	19	36
		(b) Total attendance	214	-	240	358
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	18	-	27	37
		(b) Total attendance	285	-	405	456

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 18.

**SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR**

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	2,640
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	2,250
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	225 ✓
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	1,500
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	200
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	621 ✓
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	30
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	33 ✓
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	184
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	8
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2,472 ✓
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	1,538 ✓

**EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING**

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also 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	Wise Co. Agric. Board	(2) No. of members.....	34
(b) Agricultural.....	(1) Name	Wise Co. Soil Conserv. Comm.	(2) No. of members.....	130
(c) Home demonstration.....	(1) Name	Home Demon. Planning Com.	(2) No. of members.....	12
(d) 4-H Club.....	(1) Name	Wise Co. 4-H Club Council	(2) No. of members.....	72
(e) 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 130 (b) Home demonstration 12 (c) 4-H Club 72 (d) Older youth -

35. Total number of communities in county..... 9  
 36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 2  
 37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 12  
 38. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 22  
 39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14)..... 8  
 40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14)..... -  
 41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:  
 (a) Adult work: (1) Men 83 (2) Women 118  
 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work: (1) Men 6 (2) Women 9  
 (3) Older club boys 9  
 (4) Older club girls 9

**COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service: Wise Co. Agric. Board

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 9 (2) Women 8 (3) Youth -  
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 8 (2) Women 5

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning)..... 6

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 66 (b) Women 69 (c) Youth -

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

	Extension organization and planning (a)	County agricultural planning (land use) (b)	Total (c)
37. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	109 51.9	15	122 66.9
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	66 5 27.5	16	82 5 22.5
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4	5	9
(4) State extension workers.....	3	74	77
48. Number of planning meetings held.....	103	136	199
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	104	110 3	120 7

\* Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16-2887-1

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	4.5	40	2.5	9.0	12.5	-	1.0	30.0	19.5	-
(4) State extension workers	1.0	-	-	1.0	3.0	-	-	4.0	5.0	-
52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7	7	-	7	7	7	-
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	75	25	13	48	59	-	9	870	8	-
(2) The use of lime	250	115	21	675	258	-	19	100	27	-
(3) The use of fertilizers	250	150	20	900	815	-	38	1590	35	-
(4) Controlling plant diseases	125	118	75	200	320	-	45	2180	125	-
(5) Controlling injurious insects	270	66	41	70	52	-	49	8250	275	-
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	175	10	18	285	242	-	21	1580	215	-
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	53	9	2	6	2	-	-	520	75	-

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	11.5	6.0	1.5	8.5	-	10.5	-
(4) State extension workers	2.5	0.5	4.5	-	-	1.5	-
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	4	7	4	7	-
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	4	2	-	-	-	-
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	7	9	3	20	1	16	-
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	15	21	4	89	16	326	-
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	457	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	85	60	7	150	12	570	-
(5) Controlling external parasites	9	15	-	75	15	97	-
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	175	110	120	295	47	415	-
(7) Controlling predatory animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

+

### CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	240	40	—
(4) State extension workers	35	25	—
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	3	—
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—

#### Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	265
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	920
(c) With strip cropping	590
(d) In constructing terraces	—
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	64
(f) With contour farming of cropland	43
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	76
(h) In contouring pasture or range	225
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	695
(j) In summer-fallowing	35
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	15
(l) With drainage	29
(m) With irrigation	—
(n) With land clearing	56
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	—
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	—
(c) Grazing associations	—

#### Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	—
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	12
(c) With selection cutting	13
(d) With production of naval stores	—
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	—
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	—
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	2160

#### Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	—
---	---

\* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, <sup>1</sup> tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	-	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	245	138.6	45	75
(4) State extension workers	30	20	-	-
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	7	-	6
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business	-			
(b) Enterprise	-			
(c) Other	-			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	-			
(b) General farm records	115			
(c) Enterprise records	-			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	66			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	20			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	3			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	-			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating				18
(f) With credit problems (obt adjustment and financial plans)				49
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				186
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				-
(i) With farm-labor problems				175
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				93

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, 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	35	-	-	29
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	35	30	-	25
(4) State extension workers	-	-	-	-
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	-	7
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	138	-	-	-
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				9
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				19
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				10

<sup>1</sup> Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA 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 older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
<b>83. Days devoted to line of work by—</b>											
(1) Home demonstration agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
(4) State extension workers	-	-	-	1.0	2	40	-	-	-	-	-
<b>84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	7	5	7	-	-	-	-	7
<b>85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>86. Number of new cooperatives<sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>87. Number of established cooperatives<sup>2</sup> assisted during the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>88. Number of members<sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)<sup>4</sup></b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year</b>	-	-	-	35	54	185	-	-	-	-	49
<b>91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 9,580	\$ 46,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,200
<b>92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>93. Number of programs<sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs<sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>96. Number of special merchandising programs<sup>2</sup> participated in or conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>97. Number of consumer information programs<sup>2</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>98. Number of programs<sup>2</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>99. Number of programs<sup>2</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>100. Number of programs<sup>2</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>101. Number of other marketing programs<sup>2</sup> conducted this year (specify)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

<sup>2</sup> Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

<sup>3</sup> Organized pieces of work.

**HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	35	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	-	-	10	20
(4) State extension workers	1	-	-	-
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1	-	1	9
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	24	-	-	-

**The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued**

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	9
(b) Remodeling dwellings	5
(c) Installing sewage systems	12
(d) Installing water systems	8
(e) Installing heating systems	-
(f) Providing needed storage space	25
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	-
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	19
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	-
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	-
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	-
(l) Laundry arrangement	-
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	31
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	10
(o) Improving home grounds	118
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	-

**Rural Electrification—Continued**

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	-
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	-
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	-
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	95

**Farm Buildings—Continued**

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	47
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	19
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	16

**Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued**

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	37
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	175
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	115
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	-

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**NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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)
<b>112. Days devoted to line of work by—</b>				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	450	245	44	105
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			-	-
(3) Agricultural agents.....	265	60	-	-
(4) State extension workers.....	7	7	2	7
<b>113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....</b>			7	7
<b>114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....</b>	160	172	24	24
<b>115. Number of families assisted this year—</b>				
(a) In improving diets.....				220
(b) With food preparation.....				151
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....				4400
(1) Of vegetables.....				2636
(2) Of fruits.....				536
(3) Of meats.....				326
(4) Of milk.....				1036
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				1436
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				110
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				192
(f) With food-preservation problems.....				425
(1) Canning.....				175
(2) Freezing.....				-
(3) Drying.....				175
(4) Storing.....				551
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				-
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				175
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				-
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....				200
(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.....				117
<b>116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....</b>				1
<b>117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....</b>				1

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**CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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.....	17.6	64.5	-	-
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	-	-	-	-
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	-	-	-	-
	(4) State extension workers.....	1	1	-	-
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2	3	-	-	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	25	30	-	-	

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	14
(b) With home accounts.....	-
(c) With financial planning.....	-
(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 of—	
(a) Food.....	-
(b) Clothing.....	-
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	-
(d) General household supplies.....	-
123. Number of families assisted this year through coop- erative associations <sup>1</sup> or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food.....	-
(b) Clothing.....	-
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	-
(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).....	-
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	134
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	236

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.....	107
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	300
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	190
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	100

**Family Relations—Child Development—Continued**

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	-
(b) In improving family relationships.....	-
129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	-
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	-
(b) Women.....	-
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	-

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	-
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....	-
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....	-
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or assembly hall.....	-
(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.....	1

<sup>1</sup> The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	9	-	-	-	- Acres
139. Other cereals	-	-	-	-	- Acres
140. Peanuts	-	-	-	-	- Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	-	-	-	-	- Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement	-	-	-	-	- Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	6	-	1	-	0.4 Acres
144. Cotton	-	-	-	-	- Acres
145. Tobacco	-	-	-	-	- Acres
146. Fruits	1	-	1	-	0.5 Acres
147. Home gardens	12	-	-	-	0.1 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	-	-	-	-	- Acres
149. Other crops	-	-	-	-	- Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	32	-	3	-	12.4 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	9	-	-	-	- Animals
152. Beef cattle	-	-	-	-	- Animals
153. Sheep	-	-	-	-	- Animals
154. Swine	17	-	2	-	1.4 Animals
155. Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	- Animals
156. Other livestock	-	-	-	-	- Animals
157. Bees	-	-	-	-	- Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	1	-	1	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry	-	-	-	-	- Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity	-	-	-	-	{ - Articles made - Articles repaired
162. Farm management	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation	-	19	-	9	{ 98 Meals planned 98 Meals served
164. Food preservation	-	134	-	35	2746 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing	-	149	-	25	{ 183 Garments made 40 Garments remodeled
167. Home management	-	-	-	-	- Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	-	19	-	19	{ 67 Rooms 167 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	-	-	-	-	- Articles
170. Junior leadership	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14)	78	149	9	25	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	87	319		88	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 38) 2  
 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 79 (b) Girls 119  
 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 9 (b) Girls 25  
 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 99 (b) Girls 149  
 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys - (b) Girls -  
 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 74 (b) Girls 110  
 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 2 (b) Girls 839

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	58	89	10 and under	5	10
2d	12	28	11	7	11
3d	4	9	12	9	29
4th	7	19	13	20	20
5th	-	5	14	13	21
6th	-	1	15	4	23
7th	-	-	16	12	14
8th	-	-	17	13	14
9th	-	-	18	7	5
10th and over	-	-	19	19	5
			20 and over	-	2

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—  
 (a) Judging 129 (c) Fire and accident prevention 76  
 (b) Giving demonstrations - (d) Wildlife conservation -  
 (c) Recreational leadership - (e) Keeping personal accounts 149  
 (d) Music appreciation - (f) Use of economic information -  
 (e) Health 149
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 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. 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, unless duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more projects. Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work in the year in connection with the preceding year's program. Name as footnote 2, except that reference is to complete list of enrollment.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40) -  
 186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men -  
 (b) Young women -

187. Number of members in status of (a) Young men (b) Young women

	In school		Out of school		Under 25 years		25 years and older	
	(a)	(b)	Unmarried (a)	Married (b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) Young men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Young women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups -  
 189. Total attendance at such meetings -  
 190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted -  
 191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men -  
 (b) Young women -  
 192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men -  
 (b) Young women -  
 193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) (a) Young men -  
 (b) Young women -

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems	(2) Vocational guidance	(3) Family life and social customs	(4) Social and recreational activities	(5) Community service activities	(6) Technical agriculture	(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health
Under 10 percent (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-19 percent (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29 percent (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 percent or more (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried. Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, unless duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more projects. Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work in the year in connection with the preceding year's program. Name as footnote 2, except that reference is to complete list of enrollment.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Insects (a)	General-fiber insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	-	-	10.3
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	-	-	3.6
(4) State extension workers	-	-	-
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	-	-	9
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	-	-	138

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)	35	-	98
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries	30	-	7
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	15	-	35
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			32

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.

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	3	30	1	5	-	-	5	-	6	4
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	35	20	-	62	-	-	11	-	196.5	5
(4) State extension workers	4	1	-	194.5	-	1	-	-	26.5	-
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	1	7	-	-	7	-	7	7
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	137	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	9	14	-	18	-	-	1	-	4	5

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

## 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. Frequent use of extension terms in 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.
6. A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show ideally 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. Example: 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.
7. The *adoption of a form 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.
8. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
9. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. A *form 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.
13. *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.
14. A *J-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.
15. *J-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
19. An *offer 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. *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.
23. The *elder rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.