

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

December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945

Name	<u>J. L. McCormick, Jr.</u>	County Agent
Name	<u>Fred N. Fletcher</u>	Ass't. Co. Agent
Name	<u>Lena Rasnick</u>	Stenographer

Table of Contents

I. Cover Page and Title	
II. Table of Contents	1
III. County Organization	-3
IV. Description of the Types of Agriculture in Wise County	-3
V. Project Activities	-4
a. Agronomy	4
b. Poultry	-7
c. Dairying	8
d. Livestock	-9
1. Beef Cattle Production	-9
2. Sheep Production	10
3. Pork Production	-10
e. Horticulture	-11
1. Apple Production	11
2. Peach Production	12
3. Berry Production	12
4. Vegetable Production	12
f. Extension TVA Demonstrations	-13
Introduction	13
Status of the Wise County Soil Conservation Association	16
Extension TVA Plan of Work for 1945	17
Narrative Summary of Project Activities and Results	22
Statistical Summary for Wise County for 1945	-25
Financial Statement of the Wise County Soil Conservation Association as of November 30, 1945	29
Report of County Association for 1945	30
Effect of TVA Phosphate on Pasture and Hay Crops	-31
Vegetative Composition	-32
g. Farm Labor	-33
h. Emergency War Food	-34
i. Agricultural Planning	35
j. Cooperatives	-37
k. Forestry	-37
l. Guidance Program for Returning Veterans	38

VI. 4-H Club Work - - - - -	-39
VII. USDA War Board - - - - -	-40
a. Production Goals - - - - -	-41
b. Agriculture Deferment Cases - - - - -	42
VIII. Cooperation with Production and Marketing Administration (Triple A)-	42
a. Organization - - - - -	-42
b. Meetings held - - - - -	43
c. Individual Farmers Contacted - - - - -	-43
d. Work Sheets and Participation - - - - -	43
IX. Cooperation with Credit and Loaning Agencies - - - - -	43
a. Local - - - - -	44
b. Production Credit Association - - - - -	44
c. Emergency Crop and Feed Loan - - - - -	-44
X. Cooperation with the Farm Security Program - - - - -	-44
XI. Cooperation with the Soil Conservation Program - - - - -	-44
XII. Hybrid Corn Demonstrations - - - - -	46
a. C. M. Freeman's Hybrid Corn Demonstration - - - - -	46
b. K. B. Lytle's Hybrid Corn Demonstration - - - - -	47
c. W. R. Neely's Hybrid Corn Demonstration - - - - -	48
d. Melvin Hubbard's Hybrid Corn Demonstration - - - - -	-49
e. Results of Hybrid Corn Experiment - - - - -	50
XIII. General Conclusion of Extension Work in the County - - - - -	-51

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Wise County Extension Organization consists of a County Agent, Assistant County Agent and a Secretary. The Agricultural Advisory Board consists of 7 Agricultural Community Chairwomen and 7 Agricultural Community Chairmen, the Farm Credit Supervisor, the Farm Security Supervisor, the Home Security Supervisor, the Forest Ranger, Superintendent of Public Schools, the County Agricultural Conservation Association Chairman, the Key Banker, the Superintendent of Public Health, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and the County Agent and Assistant Agent. The heads of the Agencies mentioned above are only exofficio members to the Advisory Board without a vote. The 7 Community Chairwomen and 7 Agricultural Community Chairmen are the only members of the Advisory Board with a vote.

The Wise County Soil Conservation Association, which is known as the Extension TVA Demonstration Program consists of 129 members. The County Association is governed by a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer and 4 members of the Board of Directors. We also have a 4-H Club Council of 40 members who are the officers and leaders in our 5 4-H Clubs. The 4-H Club Council plan the programs and activities of the 4-H Club work in the county. However, due to transportation difficulties, the Council did not meet this year. We have organized for the first time a 4-H Club Adult Advisory Committee of 8 members, who will advise and work with the 4-H Club Council and the County Agents.

The county is divided into 7 Agricultural Communities with a Chairwoman and Chairman for each Community. Each Community is sub-divided into neighborhoods, each with a neighborhood woman and man leader. We have 65 neighborhoods and 130 neighborhood leaders. These neighborhood leaders are responsible for the Agricultural War and reconversion programs in their respective neighborhoods and they in turn are responsible to their chairwomen and chairmen. The chairwomen and chairmen in turn are responsible to the County Agricultural Advisory Board of which they are members. The Agricultural Advisory Board is responsible for advising and instructing the Agricultural Agencies in the county as to the kind of programs they think should be carried on in their various communities and neighborhoods in the county. We find that this type of community neighborhood leader assistance is the best means where-by we can get the Agricultural War and reconversion programs to the rural people.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF AGRICULTURE IN WISE COUNTY

Wise County is considered an industrial county, mainly coal mining, and saw milling, however, there is a considerable amount of agriculture

carried on within the county. The county has a normal population of 53,000 and we are trying to raise as many of the products and animal products that are adapted to the county to meet our food demands. The main types of agriculture we find adapted to our soils and climate are numerous;vegetables, fruits, berries, dairying and poultry. We have 2640 farmers in the county averaging approximately 40 acres. A large number of our farmers are part time farmers who work in the mines and saw mills part of the time and their farm the balance of the time. The farmers in the county not only have an excellent market for their products in the county but also in the adjacent Eastern Kentucky mining counties. We find that the farmers in the county having such an excellent market are getting more for their products than the farmers in most counties in Virginia.

The farmers in the county never have raised enough vegetables, dairy, berry and poultry products to supply the needs of the population of the county. However, despite the fact that the shortage of labor and equipment during the war, our farmers have increased the production of the above named crops except berries.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

a. Agronomy

Since Agronomy is the foundation of all agriculture, we have tried to use it as the hub of the wheel and working in all other projects of agriculture from it as spokes of the wheel. We feel that the Extension TVA Demonstration Program and Agricultural Conservation Program have helped more than anything to put over the Agronomy Program to the farmers.

In 1945 there were 2095 farmers carrying on improved agricultural practices in comparison with 1995 in 1944. The number and kinds of improved practices were: 1652 farmers carrying out farm management practices in 1945 in comparison with 875 in 1944; there were 1690 farmers carrying on soil management practices in 1945 in comparison with 1638 in 1944. There was an increase of 777 farmers carrying on better farm management practices in 1945 in comparison with 1944. This sounds rather high with the shortage of farm labor and equipment, however, with the shortage of farm labor and equipment, it has caused the farmers to manage their farms better by changing to better practices to off set the shortage of labor and equipment. There was an increase in 52 soil management practices in 1945 over 1944. We feel that this is due to the fact that, however, there were less acreage of row crops due to shortage of labor and that the farmer took better care of his soil by being forced to leave it in conserving crops rather than row crops on steep slopes that

should never have been planted in row crops such as corn. In 1945 there were 595 farmers aided in problems of land use based on soil types in comparison with an increase of 205 in 1944. In 1945 we assisted 673 farmers in the use of crop rotations in comparison with 847 in 1944, a decrease of 174 farmers in comparison to the number in 1944. This decrease was probably due to the fact that the county agents did not push the crop rotation program this year as much as we should. There is a lot of work yet to be done in the county on crop rotations. In 1945 we assisted 685 farmers with strip cropping, an increase of 210 farmers over 1944. Realizing that lots of our farmers acreage is mostly on sloping land that it is necessary for them to farm some of the steep land in row crops as they do not have enough bottom land. In doing so they have very much depleted their soil by erosion since they have not practiced strip cropping on a large enough scale. In our farm meetings and contacts with the farmers we are urging them to carry on a better program of strip cropping. Since most of our land is too steep for terracing, we are carrying on an extensive strip cropping and contour program which we realize are among our greatest farm problems in the county. We feel that we have made considerable progress in this line, however, we have only scratched the surface. In 1945 there were 1200 farmers who used cover or green manure crops in comparison with 1652 farmers in 1944, a decrease of 452 farmers in 1944. The decrease in cover crops is due mainly to the high cost and scarcity of seed more than it was due to the labor situation. In 1945 there were 485 farmers using 2782 tons of lime in comparison with 534 farmers in 1944 using 4667 tons of lime. This was a decrease in 1945 of 49 farmers using lime and a decrease of 1885 tons of lime being used in 1945 in comparison of 1944. This decrease in the number of farmers and amount of lime used was due to scarcity of labor in spreading the lime more so than the cost and deliver of lime. Most of the farmers could have received lime delivered to their farms through the Agricultural Conservation Program but got phosphate instead on account of the shortage of labor in spreading the lime.

Soil analysis taken of a cross sections of the county show that our average soils have a PH of 5.5 which means of course that we need lime badly in order to get the best results from our other farm management practices. The farmers who are using lime are getting much better results from their row crops, pastures and meadows and are causing their neighbors who are not using lime that they must do so in order to get the results from their farms. The phosphate and lime demonstrations with pastures and meadows and other improved practices through the Extension TVA Demonstration Program are showing remarkable improvements over the neighboring farmers who are not carrying out such demonstrations.

In 1945 there were 6470 tons of commercial fertilizer used in the county in comparison with 5245 which was an increase of 1225 tons more than was used in 1944. We feel that this increase was due to more fertilizer being available as well as our influence with the farmers as to their need of more of the right analysis and amounts of fertilizer. Our experience has shown that the best way to decide the kind and amount of fertilizer to be applied to a crop is to take soil analysis of the field and send it to the Agronomy Department at Blacksburg for analysis. Upon receipt of the analysis, we discuss it with the farmer and give him the State Agronomy recommendations for the kind and amount of fertilizer to use in this particular field and crop he desires to plant. This method of finding out the plant food elements which are present and lacking in the soil has enabled us to give better recommendations to the farmers. Our recommendations are based on recommendations from our State Agronomy handbook.

Due to the fact that our growing seasons seem to be drier than they used to be, we are advocating to the farmers to plant deeper rooted hay crops where their soil conditions permit. We are encouraging and obtaining splendid results in the county growing alfalfa where the farmer sows it on well drained land with 2 or 3 tons of lime and with approximately 800 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer with boron per acre. We have approximately 30 farmers in the county planting alfalfa this year on Extension Department recommendations who are obtaining good results. A lot of the farmers in the county seeing the splendid results obtained by the farmers in the county who are growing alfalfa are very inquisitive with these farmers as well as the County Agents as to how it is grown. I will say that there will be a considerable increase in the number of farmers growing alfalfa as well as an increase in acreage by farmers who have only planted a small acreage to see how successful they would be in growing it. All the farmers are getting 3 cuttings from their alfalfa each year.

On land that is not suited for alfalfa, and the farmer does not want to go to the expense of preparing the land well enough to grow alfalfa, we are recommending the seeding of korean lespedeza seeded in small grain the latter part of February to the 1st. of March. Where it is to be seeded and to remain more than 1 year, we recommend seeding it on small grain with red top for meadow.

We are recommending that lespedeza be sown in all of our pastures as it makes a good mid summer grazing when some of our other grasses and legumes are not so good. Considering the shortage of labor, the farmers are taking care of their pastures better than we expected. However, a number of the farmers have not been able

to brush off their pastures on account of shortage of labor. The improvement in pasture has been due largely to increase in the use of phosphate and reseeding.

Realizing that one of our greatest problems in the county is getting the farmers to cut and cure their hay at the proper stage when it has the highest protein value. Since this is our greatest meadow problem, we are carrying on a very Extensive Program in the county on proper time to cut hay and the best curing methods. In 1944 with the cooperation of the Agricultural Engineering Department with the assistance of one of our Extension TVA Lairy Demonstrators, we constructed a hay drying unit in his barn. It proved so successful that this same demonstrator built a new barn and installed another hay drying unit in it this year. We were successful in aiding 4 more dairymen in installing 6 hay drying units and worked out plans for 1 more dairyman and a general farmer who did not get to construct theirs in time this year on account of shortage of material and labor, however, they will install them in the spring of 1946. These hay drying units have proven so successful that we feel that there will be several constructed next year.

We feel that probably one of our biggest advancements in row crops this year have been more farmers planting hybrid seed corn. In 1944 there were 175 farmers growing hybrid corn. This year we figure that there were at least 348 farmers growing hybrid corn in the county an increase of 173 farmers. We feel that it will not be many years before practically all of our corn grown in the county will be adapted hybrid varieties. We have put on a very extensive hybrid seed corn program not only with the farmers in the county but also the seed dealers in the county handling seed corn. We wrote the farmers and seed dealers in the county giving them the adapted varieties and characteristics of each of these varieties of hybrid corn that would grow best in our communities according to the experiments conducted at the Agronomy Department at Blacksburg. We also conducted 4 hybrid corn demonstrations in various parts of the county on different soil types, planting side by side 8 varieties of adapted hybrid corn with 1 or 2 of our best open pollinated varieties. The results of these demonstrations are listed on the pages at end of report.

b. Poultry

On January 17, 1945 we had a Production Goal Meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Board, AAA County and Community Committeemen in the Court House at Wise with 3 representatives from the State War Board. They explained to us the State and County

Poultry Goals. Our goal for Wise County for egg production remains practically the same as 1944 which was 453,000 dozen. The goals for broilers were not definitely set for Wise County, however, the representatives of the State USDA War Board at the meeting explained that we should raise as many broilers in the county as we could possibly economically produce to off-set the shortage in beef and pork meat. Due to the high cost of baby chicks and feed in comparison to the price farmers could obtain from broilers and eggs, our poultry production did not increase, especially in broilers as much as we desired. We encouraged the farmers in meetings and personal contacts to not increase very much in size of their farm flocks for egg production but to increase the egg production through better management, such as better culling, housing and feeding practices. We also instructed them when buying baby chicks to buy from State Certified Pollorium Free-Tested Hatcheries and to save as many pullets from these chicks for laying purposes as they could economically take care of. Mr. Harry Moore, Extension Poultry Specialist from Blacksburg had a meeting of the County Agents and Assistant Agents in Lee, Scott, Dickenson and Wise Counties at Big Stone Gap in February under the auspices of B. A. Warriner, District Agent. He also had a similar meeting at Big Stone Gap in May. The purposes of these 2 meetings was to give the County Agents first hand information on poultry problems for the year. We found these meetings very beneficial to us in aiding the farmers to carry on a more successful poultry project for the year. In 1945 we had 15 farmers obtaining pure-bred poultry males, 53 farmers obtaining pure-bred females, 610 farmers obtaining better strains of baby chicks, 306 farmers using improved methods of feeding, 75 farmers controlling external parasites and 150 farmers controlling diseases and internal parasites.

Since we have a population in the county of 53,000 and are so near the Eastern Kentucky coal field markets that we have a splendid high priced market for eggs and broilers. A market which we have just scratched the surface. In our contacts with the farmers, we are encouraging the ones who are poultry minded and so situated to increase their poultry business to meet this urgent demand.

c. Dairying

On January 17, 1945 we had a Production Goal Meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Board, County USDA War Board, and the Agricultural Conservation Committeemen with 3 representatives from the State War Board for the purpose of discussing the State and County Production Goals. The State and County Dairy Production were discussed. The Dairy Production Goals for Wise County were practically the same as for 1944. We did not meet

our goal in 1944 which was set 20% increase over 1943 due mainly to high cost and scarcity of dairy concentrates and scarcity of farm labor and equipment on dairy farms; and on farms that could have gone into dairying if it had not been for these factors. We increased our dairy production in 1945 considerably over 1944 but did not reach the 1944 goal by approximately 8%. We obtained this increase mostly through culling out the cows that were low producers and replacing them with higher producing cows and through a better feeding and management program. We have several small farms in the county who are suited to dairying who have a dairy herd from 6 to 10 cows that can be handled mainly by their family. This is proving very successful and since we have such a big demand for dairy products in the county, we feel that our growth in dairying will be mainly through small farmers with small herds. In 1945 we had 4 farmers buying pure-bred dairy males, 42 farmers buying pure-bred and high grade females, 108 farmers using improved methods of feeding dairy cattle, 85 farmers controlling external parasites of dairy cattle and 166 farmers controlling diseases and internal parasites of dairy cattle.

d. Livestock

1. Beef Cattle Production

Since most of the farms in Wise County are small and not very well adapted to beef cattle production, we are not trying to encourage new farmers to go into beef cattle production except where the farm is exceptionally above the average in size and the farmers are more beef cattle minded than dairying. We feel that with a much better dairy production market than a beef cattle production market, the farmers who are best suited to dairying will make more money than those people suited for beef cattle production. However, we are encouraging the farmers in beef cattle farming to improve their herds by obtaining more and better pure-bred sires and more and better high grade and pure-bred females. There-by realizing better calves to graze or sell to farmers who do not have a calf and cow herd. The quality of beef cattle in Wise County has increased very materially in the last 10 years, but we have a long way to go yet to obtain our desired goal. The cattle farmers are not only improving their herds by breeding but also through better management, mainly through better pastures and meadows through the use of lime and phosphate. Through the use of lime and phosphate on their pastures, the farmers have been able to get more weight on their cattle at a cheaper gain by being able to graze

earlier in the spring and later in the fall. Some of the cattle farmers have increased the carrying capacity of their pastures a great deal and in some cases they have not increased the number of head of cattle they could carry on such pastures. Therefore, in such cases we are encouraging the farmers to stock their farms as heavy as the pastures and feeding conditions will permit, in order to increase his income. In 1945 the beef cattle men in Wise County bought 6 pure-bred males, 25 pure-bred females, 92 farmers using improved methods of feeding beef cattle, 69 farmers using controlled external parasites and 198 farmers controlling beef cattle diseases and internal parasites.

2. Sheep Production

Since a large part of Wise County is rough, we feel that it is an ideal county for sheep raising, 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 dogs, we do not feel that we should encourage sheep production except in a few localities. Our sheep population in 1945 is approximately 600 head, an increase of about 100 head over the 1944 number. There are 21 farmers treating sheep for stomach worms, 150 sheep given the blue stone worm treatment and 91 given the phenothiazine treatment. There were 19 farmers docking and castrating 164 lambs. We estimate that the farmers docking and castrating their lambs received \$492.00 more for the lambs than they would have received if not having been docked and castrated. We estimate that the farmers who gave worm treatment to their flock increased the value of their sheep \$986.70. Since there are not enough farmers raising sheep to justify organization of a wool pool, they sell their wool independently or in cooperation with one of the adjoining county wool pools. There were 3 farmers in the county who obtained pure-bred rams and 3 farmers in the county obtaining pure-bred ewes, 7 farmers using improved methods of feeding sheep and 21 farmers controlling diseases and internal parasites of sheep.

3. Pork Production

On January 17, 1945 at our Production Goal Meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Board, AAA County and Community Committeemen with 3 representatives from the State War Board, we discussed the pork production goals for the State and County. In 1943, the War Food Administration asked for a tremendous increase in production over the United States. They ask Wise County to increase their production at least 20% over the 1941 production.

Since we were not producing enough of feed crops to take care of the increase, number of poultry, dairy, beef and pork animals, we had to decrease the number of production in the less important of these mentioned animal products. Therefore, it was decided to reduce the number of pork animals for 1944, by about the same percent decrease as we increase in 1943. This tremendous decrease in pork production was brought about by the high cost of feed for pork increasing tremendous and the price of pork per pound decreasing or staying about the same level as it was in 1943. By the latter part of 1943 and early part of 1944, we had several fine brood sows that were fattened and slaughtered for meat. There were so many farmers who went out of the hog business in 1944 not only in Wise County but all over the United States that pork production was cut way down below expectation by the War Food Administration. Therefore, the War Food Administration in 1945 asked that we increase our pork production about 10%. We feel that we did not get our increase until the fall production of pigs, because we were short of sows to farrow in the spring. In 1945 there were 7 farmers obtaining pure-bred males, 35 farmers obtaining pure bred females, 215 farmers using improved methods of feeding hogs and 153 farmers using controlled diseases and internal parasites for hogs.

e. Horticulture

1. Apple Production

Since the soils and climate of Wise County are well adapted to apples, we think we should increase our young plantings of apple trees as soon as possible. All of our bearing trees are of considerably age and will be going back more each year in their production. Due to shortage and high wages of labor and high prices for apple trees, the fruit growers have not been able to make the plantings they desire. We estimate there were 2000 young apple trees planted in the county this year by fruit growers not including the apple trees set out for family size orchard by the farmers. We have approximately 1500 acres of commercial apple orchards in the county of which 1200 acres are bearing. Wise County is considered more of a commercial apple county than any of the other Southwest Virginia Counties not only from the standpoint of better soils and high altitudes, but also good market for the apples in the county and adjacent Eastern Kentucky coal fields. Our apples are becoming well known in other parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee for their splendid color and flavor. Our production of apples this

year was only about 8% of a normal crop due to spring freeze, when apple trees were in bloom. The quality of our apples this year was very poor on account of such a short crop. The fruit growers did not spray as much as they should have, coupled with the bad spray weather early in the season. With the increased number of insects and diseases and rodents, the fruit growers have to carry on a much better orchard management program than before. We have had 2 pruning demonstrations and 2 general fruit growers meetings conducted this year by A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist. We feel that the fruit growers in Wise County will continue to make good money as long as they will grow high quality apples.

2. Peach Production

We do not have any commercial peach orchards in Wise County because the peaches get killed by spring freezes too often to be safe in planting a commercial peach orchard. Therefore, under such circumstances we are not advocating the planting of commercial peach orchards in Wise County.

3. Berry Production

The soils and climate in Wise County are well adapted for berry production, especially for strawberries and raspberries. Since the war our strawberry and raspberry acreage has greatly decreased because of shortage of labor, mainly for harvesting. We have approximately 10 acres of commercial strawberries this year in comparison with approximately 40 acres before the war. Our raspberry commercial acreage this year is approximately 5 acres which is normally about 12 acres. Since we can grow high quality strawberries and raspberries in the county and since we have such a good market in the county and Eastern Kentucky coal fields, we feel that we should greatly increase the acreage of both crops, just as soon as the growers feel that they can get sufficient labor to take care of them. We also feel that there is a big possibility in the county for raising on a commercial scale the Boysenberry, Loganberry, Blueberry and Tame Blackberry.

4. Vegetable Production

Since Wise County has the population of approximately 53,000, we feel that the farmers should raise all the vegetable crops possible not only to supply our county needs but also a large extent of our joining Kentucky mining counties. Since most of the soils in our county are of a sandy loam nature, they are well adapted to the production of vegetable crops.

Since more of our small farmers are turning to truck crops for the major portion of their farm income, not only in Wise County, but Dickenson, Lee and Scott County, growers and County Agents in these 4 counties have had several meetings to discuss and plan a Farmers Vegetable Wholesale Cooperative Market to be built at Big Stone Gap, which seems to be the most central point for the 4 counties. Due to shortage of labor and equipment, we did not get the market built this year, however, we intend to have it constructed and in operation by July 1946. At this market we intend for the farmers to be able to market any vegetable crop that they can produce. This market will be incorporated and owned and operated by the vegetable producers of the 4 counties.

The farmers of Wise County, herebefore, have been raising potatoes on a pretty large commercial scale but in the past 4 years they have gradually decreased their acreage. However, we feel that there is money in irish potatoes where the farmer takes care of his crop like he should. We estimate that we had approximately 600 acres of commercial irish potatoes and 800 acres of commercial late bunch beans. Besides this we have farmers producing on a smaller commercial scale cabbage, kale, head lettuce, cauliflower and turnips.

In February and May, the County Agents, Assistant Agents, and Home Agents of Wise, Lee, Scott and Dickenson Counties met in the Federal Building at Big Stone Gap with Mr. L. C. Beamer, Extension Vegetable Specialist and Mr. B. A. Warriner, District Agent for conferences on Vegetable Production. We were given at these 2 meetings up to date timely information on vegetable production which prepared us better for discussing vegetable production and home gardening with our farmers.

In 1945 we assisted 1435 farmers in obtaining improved varieties and strains of vegetable seeds; we assisted 1576 farmers in the proper kind and use of fertilizer; we assisted 1698 farmers in controlling vegetable plant diseases; 1975 farmers assisted in controlling injurious vegetable crops; assisted 512 farmers in controlling noxious weeds in their vegetable crops and assisted 175 farmers in controlling rodents, such as mice, moles, and rabbits in their vegetable crops.

f. Extension TVA Demonstrations

Introduction

For the benefit of the reader of this report I think it is advisable to go back and review the Extension TVA Program from the beginning.

In the latter part of 1933, Congress created an act known as the Tennessee Valley Authority. The main purpose of the act was to protect the Watershed of the vast Tennessee River Area from eroding and filling up the rivers and dams of the project and thereby preventing vast flooding of the area. The Tennessee Valley Authority Act provided it would be governed by a board of 4 men appointed by the President of the United States and approved by Congress. This Board of Directors decided that the best way to carry out the purposes of the Act in flood control would be to start at the tributaries from all rivers and streams in the vast Tennessee Valley Area and start a flood control program. In other words, they would help the farmers and land owners keep the soil where it belonged and not let it wash into the river, thereby preventing navigation and filling up flood control dams. The Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors thought the best way to undertake the tremendous task of Conservation and Flood Control would be to cooperate with the Agricultural Extension Division in each of the 6 states in the Tennessee Valley Authority Area.

The 6 Extension Directors and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority worked out a plan where-by they would furnish phosphate produced at the Muscle Shoals plant at Sheffield, Alabama for demonstration purposes to be applied on pastures and meadows that would be taken out of cultivation. It was agreed upon by the Extension Directors and the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors that by keeping the steep land in sod and to reforest land that had been cleared but was not profitable for pastures and meadows would be the only source of controlling floods and keeping the soil where it belonged. It was further agreed that the Tennessee Valley Authority would not have a separate Agriculture Conservation Program from the Extension Departments but that they would have a joint program under the direct supervision of the Directors of each State.

Since it was impossible for the county agent to carry on such a vast demonstration program along with his other county agent duties, it was agreed upon by the Extension Directors and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority that an Assistant Agent would be placed in each Tennessee Valley Watershed county to help with the demonstration program and that these assistant agents would be responsible to the county agents and the Extension Department within the state and county that they are working. However, the salary of these assistant agents would be paid by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Since Wise County being one of the 9 counties in Virginia in the Tennessee Valley Watershed, we were instructed to start the Extension

TVA Demonstration Program in February of 1935. Wise County is only 3/4 in the Watershed and the other 1/4 being in the Ohio River Watershed, however, in our Extension TVA Demonstration Program, we were instructed to handle the whole county as if it was in the Tennessee Valley Authority Watershed.

The county was divided into 4 districts which correspond to the 4 magisterial districts. A committee of 4 farmers was elected by farmers in each district to select farmers for demonstrators and to assist the county agent and assistant county agent in carrying out the program. These committees selected 20 demonstration farms in the county, selecting them as to the various types of farming that were being carried on in the county and distribute them over the county as far as they geographically could in every section of the county so each community would have a demonstration. The county agent and assistant agent visited these farmers and explained the program and immediately started the demonstrations. An agreement was signed by the demonstrator and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The demonstrator agreed to carry out the outlined program to the best of his ability and the Tennessee Valley Authority agreed to furnish him the necessary triple superphosphate to carry out the program as well as give him all the technical advise on how to make his farm a well balanced practicable farm unit. The demonstrators had to pay the freight on the phosphate from the plant at Sheffield, Alabama plus \$1.00 per ton. This dollar was to go to the County Association which he is a member for the purpose of betterment of Agriculture in the county, such as paying the transportation of farmers and 4-H club members to annual meetings at Blacksburg, 4-H club prizes, kodak films, and the like. In 1942, the County Board of Directors decided to increase the charge of \$1.00 per ton of fertilizer received by the demonstrators to \$1.50 per ton.

These 20 demonstration farmers selected in 1935 were known as unit demonstration farmers. Each demonstrator was given a record book to keep on his farming operations. Check plots were set up on pastures and meadows on phosphate and unphosphated fields and grass clippings were taken, weighed and analyzed, so we could check the value of the phosphate.

Since 1935, up to the present time, we have had several of the demonstration farmers throughout the county known as unit, spot, old area, and new area demonstrations. They have demonstrated the use of triple superphosphate, cal-meta phosphate and fused rock phosphate on pastures and meadows; and ammonium nitrate on pastures, meadows and row crops.

STATUS OF THE WISE COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

The Wise County Soil Conservation Association as stated above is made up of those farmers who have taken part in the Extension TVA Demonstration Program from the beginning of the program in 1935 up to the present time of which we have had a total of 524. Due to some types of demonstrations being discontinued and some of the area and unit demonstrations failing to carry out their agreement, we have at present 129 active members. The Association is an active member of the Southwest Virginia Soil Conservation Association, Incorporated. The Southwest Virginia Soil Conservation Association is composed of the 9 Southwest Virginia County Associations. The Administrative Board of the Wise County Soil Conservation Association is composed of the Board of Directors, of 4 members, a President, Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. We have one special area in the county known as the Powell Valley Area, which has a committee of 5 farmers who were selected by the area farmers to aid the county and assistant agent and Board of Directors in carrying on the area demonstration program. The Board of Directors Officers of the Association and the Area Committee are selected each year at our annual meetings.

The financial status of the county association will be shown on the attached financial statement sheet.

EXTENSION TVA PLAN OF WORK FOR 1945

1. The addition of at least 12 unit farms.
2. The addition of at least 15 area farms.
3. Replace the inactive farms with active ones.
4. Assist in the supervision of all farms and visit them as often as possible.
 - a. Help with record books.
 - b. The building of check pens on phosphated and check plots on all demonstration farms.
 - c. Secure clippings, weights, and vegetative counts on treated and untreated areas.
5. Pasture improvements.
 - a. Proper fertilizer and lime.
 - b. Encourage the brushing off of pastures.
 - c. Reseeding of pastures, therefore, increasing the grazing capacity.
 - d. Check gullies.
6. Special TVA Experiment.
 - a. Being conducted on R. H. Stallard's farm by Dr. S. S. Obenshain.
7. Livestock Improvements.
 - a. Securing pure-bred sires.
 - b. Vaccination.
 - c. Proper feeding.
8. The working out as many farm plans for as many area and unit farms as possible.
 - a. Crop rotation.
 - b. Proper use of fertilizer as recommended by the Virginia Agronomy Department.

9. Liming. Encourage the use of proper amounts of lime.
10. Cultivation.
 - a. Planting earlier.
 - b. Better methods.
11. Soil Reaction.
 - a. Secure samples and making analysis on all test demonstration farms as rapidly as possible.
12. Better seed.
 - a. Planting certified seed.
 - b. Use Hybrid corn.
13. Educational meetings.
 - a. General.
14. Poultry Improvements.
 - a. Increase poultry production.
 - b. Securing high grade chickens.
 - c. Proper care.
15. Forestry.
 - a. Reforesting sub-marginal land.

EXECUTION OF THE EXTENSION TVA PLAN OF WORK FOR 1945

1. The addition of at least twelve unit farms.

There was only one demonstrator added to the active list of unit demonstrators but replacements of inactive demonstrators will come about by adding a demonstrator to test fused tri-calcium rock phosphate in agricultural communities where there are none.

2. The addition of at least fifteen area demonstrators.

The special Powell Valley area project was approved in September, 1938; however, farms were not signed up until January, 1939. Sixty-six farms cooperated in this project in 1939. Eleven additional farms were signed up during 1945, making a total of eighty-three cooperating at present. There are approximately twelve farmers at present who have signified their intentions of becoming special area demonstrators and they will be taken on the program at a very early date.

3. Replace the inactive farms with active ones.

The addition of demonstrators to test fused tri-calcium rock phosphate will replace inactive demonstrators.

4. Assist in the supervision of all farms and visit them as often as possible.

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

- a. Detail farm accounts itemizing farm receipts and expenditures are being kept by each demonstrator. The records are summarized and analyzed by the Agricultural Economics Department at Blacksburg. The previous years record is taken back to the farmer and discussed. Weak points are brought out and recommendations made to improve them.
- b. Check pens have been built on enough different farms throughout the county on phosphated and unphosphated areas to get a pretty definite average of various conditions and soil types.
- c. The forage from these plots have been clipped, and weighed this year and it shows from the results that the use of phosphate on pastures and clovers is economical.

5. Pasture Improvements.

- a. By the use of triple superphosphate and lime on the pasture fields in Wise County has increased the grazing period at least twelve days earlier in the spring and at least twelve days in the fall.
- b. The farmers have been practicing the custom of brushing off pastures and have been getting good results from this practices.
- c. Several farms are practicing reseeding pastures and have been increasing the grazing capacity of their fields.
- d. The number of gullies that occur on the demonstration farms are few because all precautions are being taken to heal these gullies as fast as they occur.

6. Special TVA Experiment.

There is only one special pasture experiment conducted in Wise County and the results of this experiment are enclosed. This experiment is

so good that it would do every farmer in our county or any other county good to understand what has been done and to see this experiment.

7. Livestock Improvements.

Due to improved quality and increased quantity of forage produced on pasture and lack of animals to consume the extra growth, the farmers are beginning to see the need of more as well as better quality livestock. During the past few years considerable interest has been taken along the lines of better quality livestock. This year the demonstrators purchased several pure-bred cattle. The farmers are taking much better care of their livestock during the winter months and feeding higher and better quality hay than ever before. Several hay sheds and driers have been built or established to insure a higher quality hay for their livestock.

8. Working out as many farm plans for as many unit farms as possible. Every unit farmer except seven have a partial or complete farm plan worked out with the demonstrator, and a complete farm plan will be completed for each unit demonstrator as soon as possible.

a. Practically all of the demonstrators are following a definite 3 or 4 year rotation. The farmers are greatly reducing their cultivated acreage and growing more small grain and hay to take the place of corn. They are also paying considerable attention to green winter cover crops on their corn land, therefore, reducing erosion and leaching.

b. The local fertilizer dealers have given wonderful cooperation in handling the analysis fertilizers recommended by the Agronomy Department as far as possible during the war. Therefore, when the farmer once uses the recommended analysis and gets good results, he naturally will use that same analysis during the following year.

9. Liming. The soil in the county is very deficient in phosphate and lime. Out of many samples of soil analyzed, we find an average PH of around 5.3 to 5.5 with some samples analyzed as low as 4.7 PH while other extremes run as high as 7.0 PH. Previous to 1939, lime prices were prohibitive. However, through the effort of interested farmers and the cooperation of the Agricultural Conservation Program, sources of ground limestone have been made available in the county. Most of the lime used was secured as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program. However, a small quantity was purchased direct.

10. Cultivation.

Due to the lack of sufficient level land, it is necessary to culti-

vate rolling to steep land. Where it is absolutely necessary to grow crops on the steeper slopes, strip cropping is recommended. Many of the farmers are strip cropping already to some extent by cultivating in small patches. However, with a little rearrangement they can strip crop and have longer rows which will conserve time when cultivating. Many farmers plant their crops entirely too late and without the proper cultivation of the seed bed. Much emphasis has been placed on the timeliness of planting as well in proper preparation of seed bed, good seed, liming and fertilization.

11. Soil Reaction.

Analysis of large number of soil samples take in the county have shown a serious lack of lime, as well as phosphate and in some cases potash. When the soil reaction is down very low, an application of phosphate does not give the proper results because of the chemical tie-up of phosphate with iron and aluminum in the soil. Therefore, to get maximum results from the use of phosphate on pasture, it is practically essential to use lime also. Wonderful results have been gotten from the use of lime on a few of the pastures in the county.

12. Better Seed

Many of the demonstrators are planting certified seed, particularly potatoes, hybrid or certified seed corn, and small grain. The farmers are instructed to be on the lookout for lespedeza contaminated with dodder and also the beware of foreign grown clovers.

13. Educational Meetings

Two meetings were held in respect to the TVA Extension Farm Program. Extra good attendance was at both meetings and interest was aroused and the whole program was discussed.

14. Poultry Improvement

Very little work has been done along the poultry line except general recommendations and the culling of one or two different poultry flocks.

15. Forestry

Considerable interest is being developed along forestry lines. A few of the demonstrators have had reforestation work done on their farms. One unit demonstrator has had all of the rough areas and main drainage ways set out in trees.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

1. Farm Unit Demonstrations -

The main purpose of this type of demonstration is to test the value effect and best methods of the use of phosphate in an entire farm management system 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 good rotations, use of good seed, and proper amounts of fertilizer and lime have been followed on. All the test demonstration farms so far as the farmer was financially able. There are forty-six active farms participating in the program.

The effect of these demonstrations is having a direct influence on other farms in the community. During the summer, one of the unit demonstrations made the statement that numbers and numbers of various farmers have visited his farm and walked over it with him and made comments as to the wonderful effect the demonstration has had on his farm.

Several have asked for the demonstration program and in every case the farmer will refer to some other demonstration within the community. It is quite surprising in visits over the county of the number of farmers that make comments on various demonstrations in the county of which you would not suspect they have even heard of or noticed. Therefore, it is impossible to make any statement as to the real effect the demonstrations are having on other farms.

Some of the farmers statements follow:

"I think the Extension TVA Program is a very valuable and helpful program."

Signed,
Pass Hays

"Very good."

Signed,
Hobard Elam

"Best thing that has hit this county. Has doubled the productivity of my farming."

Signed,
A. M. Qualls

"TVA with lime is the best thing I know."

Signed,
J. D. Robinette

"I think it is a great benefit to farmers and I would not know what to do to improve it."

Signed,
Mrs. J. M. Hamilton

"The program has done wonders in increasing the production of hay, pasture, and yields of corn and small grain."

Signed,
C. M. Freeman

2. Special Powell Valley Area

The main objective of this type of demonstration is to study the effect of the large scale practical use of phosphate with farmers on a community basis in order to accurately measure the economic and social returns there in terms of agricultural development, watershed protection and community life. There are eighty-three special area demonstrators who are now cooperating with the Extension TVA Farm Program.

The effects of these demonstrations is having a direct influence on other farms in the community. The demonstrators often speak of their neighbors visiting and walking over their farms and commenting on the great difference that has taken place on their pasture since applying phosphate. Gradually the farmers who refused to cooperate in the beginning are requesting their farms to be put on the program.

Some of the farmers statements follow:

"Most helpful, I feel that it has increased a yield at least 100% as well as automatically increasing the value of my farm."

Signed,
P. W. Slemp

"Think the program is a fine thing if carried out as planned. The only big trouble I see, we (most of us) don't do our part."

Signed,
S. S. Robinette

"I think the Extension-TVA Program is good. It has improved my farm a lot. I wish every farmer could see like I do."

Signed,
Isom Mullins

"I think the Extension TVA Program is one of the best programs for the farmer that could be".

Signed,
A. N. Bledsoe

"I think the TVA Program has certainly been beneficial to me and to my neighbors."

Signed,
M. C. Burton

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR WISE COUNTYFarm Unit Test-Demonstrations-

Total unit dem. farms estb. todate 78 . Total active todate 46 .

No. new unit farms approved 1945 0 . Total acres in all active Unit farms 4728.7 .

No. active units originally estb. for testing TSP 29 ; Meta 17 ;
FPR 0 ; PMP 0 .

Acres TVA phosphated 1945 682.2 . Total acres phos. todate 6893.4 .

Tons TVA phos. rec'd by unit dems. 1945 76.6 . No. units receiving Ammonium Nitrate 1945 35 . Tons rec'd 20.55 . Acres nitrated 409.80 .

No. completed farm account books turned in for 1944 42 . No. 1945 farm accounts checked and complete todate 36 .

No. dems. with whom analysis of their farm accounts were discussed and recommendations made 36 .

No. dems. making adjustments as results of the above 36 .

No. dems. making reports (returning questionnaires) for 1945 34 .

No. dems. assisted in making other improvements and changes in their farming system during 1945 45 .

No. unit farms on which conservation, land-use and cropping plans have been completed 44 .

No. dems. with whom complete farm management plans have been worked out todate 38 .

Special Area Demonstrations-

New areas approved 1945 0 . Total special areas estb. todate 1
Total active todate 1 .

No. present areas renewed 1 . No. areas estb. for testing TSP 1
No. areas originally estb. for testing metaphosphate 0 .

Total acreage in above areas 8911.0 . Total farms in these areas 210 .

No. farms cooperating 83 . Total acreage in cooperating farms 5919.28 .

No. new area farms estb. 1945 11 . Total acres TVA phos. 1945 981.08 .

Tons rec'd 112.45 . Total acres phos. on active area farms todate 5738.18 .

No. area farms receiving Ammonium Nitrate 1945 37 . Tons rec'd 24.45 .
Acres nitrated 484.9 .

No. area dems. turning in usable farm account books or inventory records for 1944 58. No. 1945 records checked and complete todate 2.

No. area dems. making reports (questionnaires) 1945 40.

No. area farms on which land-use and cropping plans have been worked out todate 60.

Important - No. area meetings held 1945 1. No. areas adopting annual plans of work (definite goals or objectives) for 1945 1.

No. active unit farms located within the special areas 4.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

Total no. of active unit & special area farms estb. todate 129.

Total acres in above farms 10,647.88. Acres TVA phos. 1945 1663.28. Total acres phos. on active unit & area farms todate 12,631.58.

Acres nitrated 1945 894.70. Total acres treated with Ammonium Nitrate todate 3335.88.

Total visits to dem. farms 1945 681. Units 292; Areas 312; Others 77.

No. county and area meetings held relative to this program 1945 2. Attendance 200. No. farm or regional tours held 0. Attendance -.

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

Important - No. farmers visiting or inquiring about improved practices on dem. farms 129. Approx. no. other farmers adopting improved practices as results of demonstrators' accomplishments 258.

No. news articles written relative to program 0.

Tons of TSP rec'd 1945 261.10. Tons of Meta 0; Tons of FPR 0. Tons of Ammonium Nitrate rec'd 1945 40.

Total tons phos. rec'd todate 1916.10. TSP 1846.60; Meta 69.50. FPR 0; PMP 0. Total tons A. N. rec'd todate 209.55.

Days devoted by ass't agent to this program 1945 294; By Co. Agt. 73

Days devoted by ass't agent to other Extension work 1945 2.

Total days worked 1945 296; Field 192 $\frac{1}{2}$; Office 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; and miles traveled 1945 7448 by assistant agent (s).

Miles traveled by county agent in connection with this program 3456.

Total days devoted by specialists & dist. agent to this program 23.

List Depts. represented and no. visits of each:	Horticulture - 5	TVA Agr. Training	
TVA Area Supervisor - 5	District Agent - 6	Agronomy - 2	Relation Dept. - 1
TVA Forestry - 6	Agri. Engineer - 11	Soil Specialist 3	Poultry - 2
Administrative TVA - 2	Ext. TVA Ass't - 2	Economics - 2	Agri. Relations
Ass't/		Dept. TVA	- 1

Agricultural Development, Soil & Water Conservation, etc.

Acres of pasture TVA phosphated and otherwise improved (limed, reseeded, bushed, clipped, etc.) 1945 2899.28.

Acres of new pasture estb. and TVA phosphated during 1945 69.9.

Acres of hayland TVA phosphated, limed and otherwise improved during 1945 698.6.

Total acres of pasture and hayland TVA phosphated todate 18730.45.

Total acres of old and new pastures and meadows fertilized with commercial or AAA phosphate purchased by the dems. todate 8280.2.

Acres of alfalfa estb. on dem. farms 1945 13.

Acres of clovers and lespedeza on dem. farms 1945 881.0.

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

No. dems. using or producing certified or hybrid seed 1945 47.

Total tons of lime applied on dem. farms during 1945 708.5.

No. dem. farms practicing strip cropping 16.

No. no-plow or modified no-plow farm dems. estb. 1945 11.

No. special pasture area demonstrations estb. todate 4.

Total gains on phosphated half 26.674 lbs; check half 9.0225 lbs., 1945.

Approx. no. of acres of intertilled crops on steep, erosive lands transferred to less erosive lands on dem. farms 1945 66.

Percent shift in acres of soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops on dem. farms during 1945 7 % todate 62 %.

Percent increase _____, decrease 23, in acreage planted to row crops on dem. farms todate.

Percent increase 29, decrease _____, in acreage of pasture and hay crops on dem. farms todate.

No. dem. farms rearranging their fields & crops in relation to soil types & slopes (better land-use) and then establishing a definite rotation on same, using good seed, proper amounts and kinds of fertilizer and lime 129.

No. dem. farms controlling leaching by sowing winter cover crops on all land after corn or other row crops 34.

Approx. acreage of marginal or sub-marginal lands on dem. farms reforested 1945 0.

No. dems. protecting woods from grazing, fire and improper cutting 40.

No. dems. conducting farm woodland development and utilization demonstrations 5.

Total acres of seriously eroded land on dem. farms reclaimed and improved through vegetative and mechanical control methods, such as, gully repair work, healing over and reseeding galls, broken sod, planting trees, diversion ditches, etc. 35.

Average percent increase from use of TVA phosphate on pastures 36.6% and on hay crops 69%, as compared to checks on the dem. farms this year, based on clipping weights, etc.

Average vegetative composition on above phosphated pastures and meadows was 6.95% less bare land; 5.04% less weeds; 11.99% more legumes, and 2.04% more grasses, as compared to adjoining check areas.

Averaged no. days of increased grazing on phosphated pastures as compared to untreated pastures this year 23.

Give average increase from use of TVA Ammonium Nitrate applied on various crops as compared to checks:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Bushel or pounds increase per acre</u>	<u>Percent increase</u>
<u>Corn</u>	Bushel <u>33.32%</u>)	<u>54.8%</u>
<u>Wheat</u>	<u>2.70 bushels</u>) Ammonium	<u>78%</u>
<u>Oats</u>	Green wt. <u>8560 pounds</u>) Nitrate	<u>44%</u>
<u>Meadow</u>	Green wt. <u>13347 pounds</u>	<u>34%</u>
<u>Pasture</u>	Green wt. <u>45193 pounds</u>	<u>185.0%</u>

Approx. tons of soil saved and percent of water conserved as results of above practices on dem. farms in your county, 5000 tons, 6%

No. dem. farmers cooperating in the county livestock improvement projects, such as better breeding, feeding and management 65.

No. dems. establishing registered flocks or herds -.

No. dems. marketing cooperatively 1945 -.

No. dems. purchasing farm supplies cooperatively 1945 -.

No. dems. making home improvements 1945 30. Est. value, \$15015.00.

Estimate value of this program in dollars and cents benefit to demonstrators and county this year \$ 18,903.75.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

WISE SOIL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION AS OF November 30, 1945

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

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$21.90
Accounts receivable,	None
(1) Cash advanced on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> (Include freight, drayage, storage, labor, insurance, interest, etc.),	\$259.39
Notes receivable \$525.00 loaned to the Wise County Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated at 5% interest.	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$806.29
Accounts payable,	None
Notes payable	
Bank,	None
Other,	None
TOTAL LIABILITIES,	None
NET PROFIT OR LOSS,	\$806.29
(2) ADD: Income to be collected as overage (if any) on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> ,	\$60.98
TOTAL NET WORTH, \$100.00 advanced in case of damage to the school board.	\$967.27

- (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 triple superphosphate in storage -	<u>1300</u>
Pounds Calcium Metaphosphate in storage -	<u>None</u>
Pounds Fused Phosphate Rock in storage -	<u>None</u>
Pounds Ammonium Nitrate in storage -	<u>80,000</u>
Other materials -	<u>None</u>
Amount of overage charged per ton <u>\$1.50</u> .	

WISE COUNTY

EFFECT OF TVA PHOSPHATE ON PASTURE & HAY CROPS

Comparative Average Weights of Pasture and Hay Clippings Computed on an Acre Basis 1945
Yields per Acre - Pounds

Crop	Phosphated		Check		Increase		Phos. & lime		Check		Increase		Reporting	Type of
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No. Farms	Phosphate
Pasture	69,542	lbs.	24,349		45,193	lbs.							7	Triple
Mixed hay (leg- umes & grasses)	52,976.4	lbs.	38,976.4		13,347.2	lbs.							4	Triple
Clovers (red saplin, etc.)														
Alfalfa														
Alfalfa														
Lespedeza														
Winter														
Legumes														
Other														

List other Treatments below (nitrogen, potash, etc.)

Pasture	No. animal units grazed before treatment	No. units grazed after treatment	No. farms reporting	Average no. grazing days before treatment	Average no. grazing days after treatment
	Approximately 34 units	Approximately 61.6 units	5	Farmers estimate 17 days earlier in spring	Farmers estimate 22 days later in fall

-51-

VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION

Treatment	Percent Legumes	Percent Grasses	Percent Weeds	Percent Bareland	No farms Reporting	Remarks
Phosphated	39.07%	26.08%	11.0%	8.05%	7	Check pens were only erected on 7
Check	27.08%	24.04%	16.04%	15.0%	7	farms in Wise County, because the 5
Phosphate & lime						year period had run out and pens were
Check						not erected or had been erected and
Other treatments						destroyed, on other farms.

Indirect Effect of TVA Phosphates Applied to Legumes and Grasses in Rotation on the Succeeding Crops

Crop	Yield per acre phosphated	Yield per acre check	Yield per acre phosphate and lime	Yield per acre check	No farms reporting
Corn					
Small Grain	We have no checks on the indirect effect of TVA phosphate applied to legumes and				
Other	grasses in rotation on the succeeding crops in Wise County.				

g. Farm Labor

The farm situation was more acute in Wise County in 1945 than 1944. Since Wise County is partly an industrial county, a lot of the laborers who were physically fit and in the age limit to work in the mines got jobs at the mines or else went to the defense plants in various parts of the country in 1942 and 1943. The farms could not compete with the mines or defense plants for this labor, as they can not afford to pay the wage scales that the industries are paying. We could not hardly blame farm labor for taking other jobs at 3 or 4 times higher wages than farmers could afford to pay.

The selective Service as well as industry took a lot of our farm labor. The 2 Selective Service Boards in the county at the beginning of the war took more of the farm labor out of Wise County than they did in 1944 or 1945. This was due mainly to the fact that the Selective Service Board at the beginning of the war did not consider farm labor deferment as important as they should. With scarcity of food growing greater as the war continued, they saw that more of the agricultural boys who were really working on the farms should be deferred.

On April 29, 1943 the War Food Administration approved by Congress passed a resolution that the Extension Agricultural Department handle the Farm Labor Program, under the Direction of the War Food Administration. On May 8, 1943 the Federal Director of Extension work mailed to each State Agricultural Extension Director a detailed memorandum of the procedure and instructions to be followed in handling the farm labor program. Shortly after May 8th, Dr. John R. Hutcheson, our State Director gave the county agents instructions on the farm labor program. The first thing the Director asked us to do in the county was to appoint a Farm Labor Board. The County Agent with the assistance of the chairman of the County Agricultural Advisory Boards selected the Farm Labor Board which is composed of 8 of the following members; the Forest Ranger, the Farm Security Supervisor, the Production Credit Supervisor, the County Manager of the United States Employment Service, a farmer and County Farm Agent. The County Agent was held responsible in the county for the Farm Labor Programs. This same committee and labor program functions in the original plan in 1944 and part of 1945. Since the farm labor committee felt that there was very little that could be done about the farm labor situation in the county that it would not be necessary to go to the expense of getting a farm labor assistant and extra clerical help. Therefore, it was decided that the county agent would handle the program with his present personnel and office with the assistance of the Farm Labor Advisory Board whenever necessary.

The War Food Administration on April 29, 1943 made it manitory that all farmers and farm labor then on farms be frozen to the farm and

not be accepted by other industries as employees without the written statement from the county agent, within the county he lived or was working on the farm to the county employment service releasing him from agricultural work.

Farm deferment for boys of selective service age and qualifications were handled not through the farm labor board, but through the County USDA War Board with the County Selective Service Board as the final agency, as to whether the farmer or farm labor should be deferred. In other words the county USDA War Board only acted as an advisory capacity to the Selective Service Boards as to the registrants farming activities and ability. In 1945 there were 19 different farmers ordering workers for either seasonal or year round work. We were only able to supply one of these 19 farmers with a worker which was for year round work. There were 5 days devoted to farm labor by the Extension personnel which was performed by the county agent. There were 27 days devoted by the county agent to obtaining more effective utilization of labor including work with farmers on: exchange of labor and equipment, adoption of farm labor saving practices, etc., the county agent and assistant agent assisted 1175 farmers through meetings, farm visits, neighborhood leaders and other personnel contacts in regards to a labor saving method and sharing farm labor and equipment. There were 59 farmers and farm workers requesting release for agricultural and non agricultural work. Twenty-seven of the 59 workers requesting release from agricultural work were retained or replaced on farms. There were 21 agricultural workers on whom information was supplied upon request for use of the 2 Selective Service Boards in the county.

To sum up the Farm Labor Program, there were only a few laborers available that the farmer could obtain at the wages he could afford to pay. The farmer could not compete with the industries for his labor. Therefore, he had to get cull labor from industries.

h. Emergency War Food

On January 17, 1945 we had a joint meeting of the Wise County USDA War Board, the Agricultural Advisory Board, County and Community Agricultural Conservation committees with 3 representatives of the State USDA War Board in the Board of Supervisors Room in the Court House for the purpose of discussing the 1945 Emergency War Food Program, and the State and County Goals. Since the War Food Administration is holding the Extension Department responsible for the educational side of the Emergency War Food Program, the county agent immediately planned to put on an Emergency Food Program in the county with the help of other Federal Agencies, the County Advisory Board and the neighborhood leaders. The county agent and assistant agent held 10 meetings in various parts of the county on

the War Food Program with the attendance of 227. However, there were several other meetings held during the year in which the Emergency Food Program was discussed. We also discussed the Food Program from time to time during the year at 4-H Club meetings. We kept informed our Agricultural Advisory Board of 14 community chairmen and women and 130 neighborhood leaders through the neighborhood leaders digest and letters as to the War Food Program.

Due to shortage of farm labor, we feel that the farmers in the county did remarkably well in raising the crops asked for through the War Food Administration. We surpassed some of our food goals while in some others, we did not quite reach. We not only put on a very extensive War Food Program in the rural sections but also helped the people in the urban sections with victory garden information. There were not as many victory gardens planted in the urban sections this year as were planted in 1944, due mainly to the OPA published early in 1945 that rationing points would be taken off of several of the canned vegetables. The county agent and assistant agent spent 162 days on the Food and Feed Programs during the year.

i. Agricultural Planning

For the benefit of the reader of this report, I will attempt to review how our Agricultural Planning Board was organized. In 1942 the Professional Workers Council which is composed of the heads of the various Agricultural Agencies: Superintendent of Public Schools, Superintendent of Public Welfare, Superintendent of Public Health, and Key Banker had a joint meeting with the representatives of the State Agricultural Planning Board in the Wise Court House for the purpose of setting up the Wise County Agricultural Planning System. The State Agricultural Planning representatives discussed the set-up the State wanted each county to carry out in the planning board system and after explaining the system, we took the county map and divided the county into 8 communities. Since one of these communities being entirely industrial, we only counted 7 as Agricultural Communities. At this meeting we appointed a rural man and a rural woman as a chairman and chairwoman for each of the 7 communities. These 7 community chairmen and 7 chairwomen were notified of their appointment and were asked to meet with the Professional Workers Council in order to discuss the purpose and plan of the County Agricultural Planning Program and to sub-divide the communities into neighborhoods and to appoint a chairman and chairwoman in each of their neighborhoods to be responsible for their neighborhoods. At this meeting the chairwoman of each of the respective community zoned their communities into neighborhoods and appointed a neighborhood woman and man in each neighborhood. Shortly after

this meeting, we conducted meetings in each community with the community chairwoman and chairman and all of their neighborhood chairmen and chairwomen for the purpose of explaining to them the state wide and county Agricultural Planning Program. We explained to them that the neighborhood leaders would be responsible to their community chairwoman and chairman and they in turn would be responsible to the Professional Workers Council. The 7 community chairmen and 7 community chairwomen and the Professional Workers Council making up the County Agricultural Advisory Board with the Professional Workers Council being exofficio members. The Agricultural Advisory Board duties are to advise the Professional Workers within the county on the agricultural and non agricultural programs they feel most needed within their respective communities and neighborhoods. We have the county divided into 65 neighborhoods with 130 neighborhood leaders. Of the 130 neighborhood leaders, we have only about 65% of them active. If we continue the community neighborhood planning system, it will be necessary for us to replace the inactive members with active members for 1946. From all indications it looks as if the Agriculture Department is the only Professional Organization in the county using the community and neighborhood system in carrying out various Agricultural and Emergency War Programs to rural people, we have continued this same agricultural set-up.

During the War I felt that the community and neighborhood leader system helped a great deal in carrying on Farm and Emergency War Programs to the rural people. However, since the War is over, it will be very hard to get these community neighborhood leaders to realize that their work is just as important in the reconversion program as it was during the War. Our greatest trouble in Wise County on this program has been for us to decide whether or not we are over working or under working the community and neighborhood leaders on our farm program. I realize I do not have sense enough to figure out this happy medium, there-by getting the most efficient work from this system. Theoretically I think the community neighborhood system is excellent, but practically I do not think it will work very satisfactorily in most counties, especially counties like Wise where so many of our farmers are part time farmers. I feel that the neighborhood system should be optional with each county and not made manitory by the State or Federal Extension Department. I feel that it is very necessary for every county to have a County Agricultural Advisory Board and that this board should be made up of key agricultural men and women in the county scattered over the various parts of the county representing as far as possible the various types of agriculture carried on in the county with the Professional Workers Council and the County Key Banker. I feel that this system of doing away with the neighborhood leaders will be far more satisfactory under our conditions. If any of the

readers of this report can give us a practicable working solution as how not to over work or under work the neighborhood leaders into a good Agricultural Advisory Planning System, I would appreciate hearing from them.

j. Cooperatives

We do not have any Cooperative Farm Organizations in the county, such as the Farm Bureau or Grange.

We have just organized in the county a Wise County Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated, which will at the present only buy fertilizer for the farmers. This Cooperative is a member of the Southwest Virginia Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated, which is composed of the Cooperatives of the 9 Tennessee, Virginia Watershed Counties. We have just organized the Wise County Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated, have appointed its Board of Directors but have not issued any stock. Any farmer will be allowed to buy fertilizer through the Cooperative who buys one share of stock at par value of a dollar. The County Farmers Cooperative will handle all of its buying of fertilizer through the Southwest Virginia Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated. Soon after the first of the year we expect the Cooperative to sell stock and begin taking orders for fertilizer. The principle fertilizer handled at the beginning will be 48% triple superphosphate and ammonium nitrate with 32% available nitrogen.

We have in the process in organization a Vegetable Wholesale Auction Cooperative for Wise, Scott, Lee and Dickenson Counties to be located at Big Stone Gap in Wise County. We have had several meetings of the vegetable growers within these counties and joint meetings of their communities with the county agents to make definite plans for the market. This market will be incorporated and will be under direct control and supervision of the Board of Directors appointed by the vegetable growers participating in the market. We expect to have this market in operation by the first of July 1946. The farmer will be allowed to sell any vegetable products that he raises at this market.

k. Forestry

Wise County has an area of 420 square miles of which approximately 73% is forestry land. We estimate that approximately 70% of our total forest land is owned by the Jefferson National Forest and private land holding companies. With this vast amount of forestry land in the county, it looks as if forestry should be one of our main projects. However, it is the hardest problems we have in the county to get the farmers interested in improving and taking care

of their woodland. We have tried this year to establish a forest demonstration of proper cutting and thinning on one of the farms but have not been able to get a farmer interested in this project who has suitable forest for the demonstration. The farmers are realizing more each year the importance of taking care of their woodland such as preventing fires and letting land go back to forest that should not have been cultivated on account of its steep and roughness, but the number of farmers carrying out these practices are in the minority. We realize that forestry program of any kind is really slow and a long time process but we are not satisfied with our program in the county. This is probably due not only to the lack of interest in the farmer in forestry problems but probably to a large extent to the county agents having not worked on the forestry program as much as we should. With the rapid exploration of our forests, we realize that some drastic forestry program whether voluntary or Government will be necessary for the future generations to receive the benefits from our forests. We feel that not only the forests, but all citizens must be aroused to the call of the exploration of our vast forest resources into the ways and means that we can protect and restore our forests. We feel that such tours as we took this fall in spending practically 2 days with the forestry technicians of the Tennessee Valley Authority in their forests in Tennessee pointing out to the county agents their plantings and protection methods, will not only inspire the county agents to do more forestry work but will also give us valuable information that we can bring back to the farmers and civic clubs.

Before the War we had several farmers and land holding companies who made plantings of locust, white and lob-lolly pines, and poplar, but since the War with the scarcity of labor, we have only had about 6 plantings. These plantings in most cases have been near public highways, therefore, making good demonstrations.

The county agent spent $7\frac{1}{2}$ days and the State Extension Specialist 2 days on forestry in the county. We are hoping to report considerably more work done on forestry in 1946.

1. Guidance Program for Returning Veterans

Shortly after the Service Men's Adjustment Act of 1944 was passed, the Veteran Administration Office at Roanoke, Virginia and the Extension Service Office at Blacksburg immediately forwarded information and instructions to the County Extension Office on how we could best inform and help the returning Veterans who were interested in agriculture. The Extension Director, Dr. John R. Hutcheson, in July of 1944 instructed all the county agents in Virginia to immediately set-up a County Veteran Advisory Committee. We immediately set this board up which was composed of 9 members representing the heads of the following Agencies: Chairman of the County Agricultural

Advisory Board, Chairman of the Agricultural Conservation Committeemen, Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, Supervisor of the Farm Credit Administration, Manager of the County Employment Service, Forest Ranger, a leading farmer, County Agent, and Assistant County Agent. In August in 1944, a joint District Meeting was held at Bristol, Virginia of the State Selective Service Officials, the State County Planning Board Officials, the Local Selective Service Board Representatives and the County Farm Veterans Advisory Committee for the purpose of discussing the Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944 which is sometimes referred to as the GI Bill of Rights.

On June 28, 1945 Extension Director, John R. Hutcheson wrote a circular letter to the county agents that if they had not already done so to set up an Agricultural Advisory Committee and that those agents who had already set-up a Veterans Advisory Committee who had large committees to cut them down to a more workable committee. Since in 1944, we appointed 9 members on the committees, we decided to reduce it to 7 discontinuing the farmer member since the chairman of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee is a farmer and discontinue also the Assistant Farm Agent. I am stating below the information the County Agent and Veterans Advisory Committee's duties in informing a returning veteran interested in farming:

1. Types of farming suitable to different areas.
2. Amount of capital required and safe margins of indebtedness.
3. Sources of credit of different types.
4. Size of units necessary for successful operations.
5. Importance of practicable experience on the part of the veteran.
6. Fair partnership and leasing agreements.

The Extension Service is solely responsible for advising the veteran and direct him where he can get assistance. The Veteran Administration does not make the loans; loans may be secured from banks, other lending agencies or individuals; and all matters in reference to the loan are handled by the loaning agency and Veteran Administration.

Our Veteran Advisory Committee has not had much to do. The Advisory Committee as you will note is composed mostly of the heads of the various farm agencies in the county who also have the necessary instructions and information from their State Department. The county agent has advised approximately 6 returning veterans this year on agricultural problems, mainly buying farms.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

We have 5 4-H Clubs in the county this year with a total enrollment of 122 members of which 71 members are girls and 51 members are boys. Since we do not have a home demonstration agent, the girls had to take the same kinds of projects as the boys. I am listing below the number of members enrolled, completions and profits made on the various projects: 5 enrolled in corn, no completions, no profits. Two enrolled in popcorn, 1 completion, total profit \$26.30. Forty-one enrolled in garden, 14 completions, total profit \$1104.08. Eighteen enrolled in irish potatoes, 8 completions, total profit \$270.16. One enrolled in sweet potatoes, 2 completions, total profit \$21.60. Six enrolled in bunch beans, no completions, no profits. There were 25 enrolled in poultry, 14 completions, total profits \$783.79. There were 10 enrolled in beef calf production, 8 completions, total profits \$155.88. There were 10 enrollments in dairy calf, 5 completions, total profits \$71.28. There was 1 enrollment in breeding pig, 1 completion, total profit, \$177.43. There were 27 enrollments in fat pig with 10 completions, total profit \$485.47.

In all there were 29 boys completing 33 projects and 29 girls completing 30 projects. The total profit made by the 4-H Club members on their projects was \$3095.99. The county agent and assistant county agent spent 52 days devoted to 4-H club work. There were 40 4-H club meetings attended this year by the county agent with a total attendance of 1389. There were 10 4-H club meetings held by the leaders in absence of the county agent with a total attendance of 282. We have a 4-H Club Council of 40 members but did not have any meetings this year on account of transportation difficulties. We have just organized a 4-H Club Adult Advisory Committee composed of 8 members who will assist the county agent and 4-H Club Council in 4-H club work. We expect to have a joint meeting of the 4-H Club Council and the 4-H Club Adult Advisory Committee sometime after the first of the year to make plans for more and better 4-H club work in the county. We did not have any achievement days but did have an over night camp for 2 clubs and a day picnic for another club.

VII. USDA WAR BOARD

The Wise County USDA War Board consists of 5 members representing the heads of each Agricultural Agency within the county, which are: the Chairman of the Agricultural Conservation Association, Forest Ranger, Farm Credit Supervisor, Farm Security Supervisor and the County Farm Agent. The Chairman of the Agricultural Conservation Association according to the Federal and State Department automatically is made Chairman and the County Farm Agent is automatically made secretary. In 1942 and 1943 the duties of the County USDA War Board were numerous. At that time they appointed the Farm Machinery Rationing Board, the Farm Transportation Rationing Board, Farm Slaughter Committees. These committees were solely responsible to

the State USDA War Board. The County USDA War Board has direct jurisdiction over rural electrification applications before the power company could establish them and also direct charge in making farm deferment recommendations to Selective Service Boards as to eligibility for farm deferments.

In the latter part of November, 1943 the War Food Administration assigned most of the County USDA War Board duties to the various farm agencies. The Farm Transportation; Rural Electrification, issuance of farm slaughter permits; Production Goals; and Farm Machinery Rationing were assigned to the State and County Agricultural Conservation Association. The general educational work incidental to war programs collecting and transmitting to County War Board such functional information as Selective Service Boards may request from County War Boards regarding the deferments of individual farm operators and agricultural workers to the Extension Department. This new assignment of functions only left the job of farm deferments to the County USDA War Board, however, the County War Board members whose agencies had the various assignments were supposed to keep the other members of the County War Board well informed of his duties and accomplishments and to solicit the advise and aid of the County War Board members whenever necessary.

a. Production Goals

On January 17, 1945 we held a joint meeting of the County USDA War Board, the County Agricultural Advisory Board, the County and Community Agricultural Conservation Committees and 3 State War Board Representatives in the Court House at Wise for the purpose of discussing the national, state and county Food Production Goals for 1945. The Goals set for Wise County was practically the same in 1945 as was for 1944 with the exception of an increase in poultry production and milk production. I am listing below the goals set for Wise County by the State War Board and our estimated production obtained for these goals. There may be a little variation in the goal figures, as we are unable to find the original goals. However, if there is any variation there will not be enough discrepancy to consider:

Corn	- - - - -	8590 acres	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	9390 acres
Irish potatoes	-	600 acres	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	900 acres
Sweet potatoes	-	120 acres	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	120 acres
Hay	- - - - -	5500 acres	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	9050 acres
Eggs	- - - - -	473,000 dozen	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	448,000 dozen
Milk	- - -	19,000,000 pounds	- - -	estimated obtained	- - -	16,000,000 pounds
Sows	- - - - -	140	- - - - -	estimated obtained	- - -	250

b. Agriculture Deferment Cases

The County USDA War Board supplied information on 21 farm draftees to the 2 Selective Service Boards in the county. We do not have an accurate list of all the farm boys who were deferred this year for farming as the Selective Service Boards did not in every case notify us as to whether or not they deferred the cases that they referred to us, neither in every case ask information from our board on all of the farm draftees. The county agent spent 13 days on County War Board work during the year.

The County USDA War Board Secretary received a letter in November stating that the County War Boards will continue to function but under the name of the County USDA Council. This letter stated that we would have more information in the near future as to its duties.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION (TRIPLE A)

a. Organization

The Production and Marketing Administration Program formerly called the Agricultural Conservation Program has a County Committee consisting of 3 members, 1 exofficio member and 2 alternates; 39 Community Committeemen and 26 Alternate Community Committeemen and 2 Clerks. The County Committeemen handle the Administrative phase of the program under the direct supervision of the State Agricultural Conservation Office at Blacksburg. The direct responsibility of the program in the county is delegated to the 3 County Committeemen. The Community Committeemen are responsible to the County Committee for any work in their respective communities dealing with the Production and Marketing Administration Program. The County and Community Committeemen are paid for their services on the per diem basis. The County Farm Agent is exofficio member of the County Committee without any vote or any authority, however, the War Board Administration is holding the County Agent responsible for the educational phase of the Production and Marketing Administrative Program within their respective county. The County, Community, Field Supervisor, State Officials of the Production and Marketing Administration Program and the County Agent cooperate 100 percent. I feel that the County Production and Marketing Administration Office could be handled more efficiently and business like if we had a chief clerk.

From the beginning of the Production and Market Administration Program in 1935, the County Agent was secretary of the County Production and Marketing Administration for 7 years. During this time the County Agent's secretary spent fully half of her time on the Production and Marketing Program with the aid of additional clerical help which the Production and Marketing Program furnished. Due to more demands on the County Agent at the beginning of the

war our Extension Director, John R. Hutcheson instructed the County Agents who were secretaries to the County Production and Marketing Administration Program to withdraw as secretary as soon as possible so they could spend more time on our own duties as Extension County Agents. It has been exceedingly hard to get the farmers to realize in the county that the County Agent no longer is secretary or has anything to do with the Program other than the educational side of the Program.

The County Agent does not have any particular organization to handle the educational work of the Production and Marketing Administration Program. In our Production Goal Meetings, other farm meetings and personal contacts with the farmers, we urge them to participate to the fullest extent in this program and such questions as we can with reference to the program.

b. Meetings held

We had Production Goal Meetings in the County during the first part of the year to discuss Production Goal for the County and the Production and Marketing Administration Program. In lots of our other farm meetings, we discussed various phases and changes in the Production and Marketing Program.

c. Individual Farmers Contacted

It would be impracticable for us to try to keep a list of individual farmers whom we contacted during the year with reference to some phase of the Production and Marketing Administration Program. In other words if we attempted to keep such frivolous things as this, it will be necessary for us to have an additional secretary to follow the County Agent wherever he goes.

d. Work Sheets and Participation

There were 1716 farmers in the County this year eligible for participation in the Production and Marketing Administration Program with an estimated number of 1000 participating. There were 650.2 tons of 18 to 20% phosphate received by the participating farmers this year. There were 1786 tons of ground limestone dust received by participating farmers this year. There were approximately \$22,074.87 earned by the participating farmers this year. The farmers in the County could have received a maximum payment of \$40,377.25. You can readily see from the above figures that the farmers are not getting much more than half of the benefits through the Production and Marketing Program as they could. We are hoping the farmers will take full benefit of the Program in 1946.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

a. Local

We do not have any Local Agencies loaning money to the farmers in the county except the banks. The banks are beginning to loan the farmers more money than they have in the past several years. The banks have more money to loan than they did before the war and are exceedingly anxious to make loans to the farmers that have fair security. As to the number of farmers and amount of these loans obtained from these local banks, we are not able to say. We cooperate with the banks in making these loans to the farmers whenever the farmers and banks ask for our assistance.

b. Production Credit Association

The Production Credit Association is located at Big Stone Gap in Wise County and is serving Wise, Lee, Scott, and Dickenson Counties. Mr. Frank Stewart, Production Credit Supervisor has been very cooperative in making loans to our farmers whenever advisable. The farmers are borrowing more money through the Production Credit Association than any other Agency. To our best knowledge, there were 9 loans made this year amounting to \$6471.60.

c. Emergency Crop and Feed Loan

Since the farmers are receiving more money for their crops, it is not necessary for them to borrow as much money than in the past. There use to be several farmers each year obtaining Emergency Crops and Feed Loans through the District Office at Abingdon, Virginia. However, our records do not show that any loans have been made through this organization this year.

X. COOPERATION WITH THE FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

The Farm Security Office for Wise County is located at Big Stone Gap which is about 3 miles from Wise and Lee Counties line and about 20 miles from the Wise County Court House, which is considered about the center of the county. The Farm Security Supervisor and Home Supervisor and the County Agents cooperate exceedingly fine but hardly ever have any joint problems to discuss. Both Agencies are ready at any time to aid each other in any of their work. Any farmer whom we contact, who we feel should have any assistance from the Farm Security Office, we advised them to contact them on their problem. We feel that the Farm Security Office could be of more service to the farmers and could operate more economically if it was located at the County seat instead of it being in the other corner of the county, as it is now located.

XI. COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

At the time the Soil Conservation Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority were organized, it was agreed that the Soil Conservation Service would not organize Soil Conservation Districts in the Watershed Areas of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Therefore, since we are in the Tennessee Valley Watershed Area and since the Soil Conservation Service is not permitted to work in our county, we have had no occasion to cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service.

C. M. Freeman's Hybrid Corn Demonstration

US 13 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 199.5 lbs. Matured good plus

Illinois 448 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 216 lbs. Matured good plus

Yellow Dent - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 140.5 lbs. Matured fair

Ohio W 17 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 158.5 lbs. Matured extra good

Iowa 939 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 143 lbs. Matured extra good

Ky. 69 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 131.5 lbs. Matured fair

Ky. 203 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 178 lbs. Matured good

Ky. 72E - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 106 lbs. Matured fair plus

Tenn. 15 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 145.5 lbs. Matured poor

Rows 150 ft. long - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide - Corn in row 15 inches fertilized with 3-12-6 at rate of 300 lbs. per acre - side dressed with 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre.

K. B. Lytle's Hybrid Corn Demonstration

- US 13 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 155.5 lbs. Matured good plus
- Illinois 448 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 184.5 lbs. matured good plus
- Open pollinated
- Lytle's Special - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 172 lbs. Matured fair
- Yellow Dent - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 166.5 lbs. Matured fair
- Ohio W 17 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 147 lbs. Matured extra good
- Iowa 939 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 150.5 lbs. Matured extra good
- Ky. 69 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 165 lbs. matured fair
- Ky. 203 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 175 lbs. matured good plus
- Ky. 72 B - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 168 lbs. matured good minus
- Tenn. 15 - 7 rows - Yield of husked corn - 175.5 lbs. matured poor

Rows 62 ft. long - 2½ ft. wide - Corn in row 15 inches fertilized with 3-12-6 at rate of 700 lbs. per acre - side dressed with 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre.

-47-

W. R. Neely's Hybrid Corn Demonstration

US 13 - 2 rows - Drowned out

Illinois 448 - 2 rows - Drowned out

Open pollinated

Neely's Tenn. Red Cob - 2 rows - Drowned out

Yellow Dent - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 113 lbs. - Matured fair

Ohio W 17 - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 141.5 lbs. Matured extra good

Iowa 939 - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 141.5 lbs. Matured extra good

Ky. 69 - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 181 lbs. Matured fair

Ky. 203 - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 172 lbs. Matured good plus

Ky. 72 B - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 154.5 lbs. Matured good

Tenn. 15 - 2 rows - Yield of husked corn - 136 lbs. Matured poor

Rows 150 ft. long - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide - Corn in row 15 inches fertilized with 3-12-6 at rate of 200 lbs. per acre - side dressed with ammonium nitrate at rate of 100 lbs. per acre.

Melvin Hubbard's Hybrid Corn Demonstration

US 13 - 3 rows Yield of husked corn 311.5 lbs. Matured good plus

Illinois 448 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 315.5 lbs. Matured good plus

Open pollinated
Hubbard's Special 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 161 lbs. Matured poor

Yellow Dent - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 250.5 lbs. Matured poor

Ohio W 17 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 280 lbs. Matured extra good

Iowa 939 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 290 lbs. Matured extra good

Ky. 69 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 302 lbs. Matured fair

Ky. 203 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 306 lbs. Matured good plus

Ky. 72 B - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 309 lbs. Matured good minus

Tenn. 15 - 3 rows - Yield of husked corn 300 lbs. Matured very poor

Rows 215 ft. long - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide - Corn in row 15 inches fertilized with 6-8-6 at rate of 550 lbs. per acre

RESULTS OF HYBRID CORN EXPERIMENTS

Type corn	Bushels shelled corn per acre,			
	W. R. Neely's	K. B. Lytle's	C. M. Freeman's	Melvin Hubbard's
U.S. 13	Too wet	88.5	110.5	120
Illinois 448	Too wet	105.5	119.5	121.5
Yellow Dent	78	94.5	77.5	96
Specials	Too wet	98	None	53.3
Ohio W. 17	98	83.5	87.5	108
Iowa 939	98	85.5	79	112
Ky. 69	125	94	72.5	116
Ky. 203	119	100.5	98.5	117
Ky. 72 B	106.5	95.5	78	119.3
Tenn. 15	94	100.5	80.5	116

XII. GENERAL CONCLUSION OF EXTENSION WORK IN THE COUNTY

In spite of the fact that there was less farm labor in the county this year than ever before, we feel that the farmers did remarkably well in producing the livestock and crop products the War Food Administration ask of them. We had a little more farm machinery than we had in 1944, which helps considerable in our production. We had an exceptionally good crop year, which of course helped us in meeting our food goals. We only had about 8% of a normal apple crop with very poor quality. If we had had a normal apple crop this year, I am afraid we would have lost fully a third of the crop by not having sufficient labor to harvest the apples at the proper time. Considering everything we feel that the farmers in the county did a good job this year, not only in producing the necessary crops and livestock products but also cooperating and buying War Bonds and participating in other War Programs.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
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 Chise

REPORT OF

- From _____ to _____, 194_____
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
- From _____ to _____, 194_____
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
- From _____ to _____, 194_____
4-H Club Agent.
- From _____ to _____, 194_____
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
- From Dec. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1945
J. L. McCarmick, Jr.
Agricultural Agent.
- From Dec. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1945
Fred N. Fletcher
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Where two or more agents are employed in the county during the year, the combined report should show the combined statistical report separate from that of the other 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 induced to make a change, such as an improvement or change in 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 in the statistical report. This State extension service may desire to include in a statistical report additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the state or sections of the state.

Approved: _____

Date: _____

State Extension Director.

Form 10-21
Revised May 1937

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-28074-1

Report only this year's activities that can be verified.				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)		
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			—	—	24	XXXXXXXXXX		
2.	Days devoted to work with adults			—	—	550.5	XXXXXXXXXX		
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth			—	—	52	XXXXXXXXXX		
4.	Days in office			—	—	267.5	XXXXXXXXXX		
5.	Days in field			—	—	335	XXXXXXXXXX		
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work			—	—	1221	1221		
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited			—	—	421	421		
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		—	—	2003	2003		
		(2) Telephone		—	—	487	487		
9.	Number of news articles or stories published			—	—	1	1		
10.	Number of bulletins distributed			—	—	1455	1455		
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			—	—	—	—		
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		—	—	—		
			(b) Total attendance		—	—	—		
			(c) Men leaders		—	—	—		
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		—	—	—		
			(b) Total attendance		—	—	—		
			(c) Women 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		—	7	7		
			(b) Total attendance		—	73	73		
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		—	2	2		
			(b) Total attendance		—	10	10		
		14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number		—	—	4	4
				(2) Total attendance		—	—	—	—
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		—	—	—		
			(b) Total attendance		—	—	—		
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		—	—	1	1	
			(b) Total attendance		—	38	38		
		16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work		—	—	—	
				(2) 4-H Club and older youth		—	—	—	
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		—	—	—		
			(b) Total attendance		—	—	—		
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		—	—	—		
			(b) Total attendance		—	—	—		

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL YCHALLIER - 1940

16-28074-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18.	Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number..... (b) Total members attending..... (c) Total others attending.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
19.	Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total boys attending..... (c) Total girls attending..... (d) Total others attending.....	— — — —	— — — —	2 29 25 —	2 29 25 —
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..... (b) Total attendance.....	— —	— —	41 1389	41 1389
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	— —	— —	57 1536	57 1536
		(1) Adult work	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	— —	— —	— —	— —
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	— —	— —	10 282	10 282

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21.	Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	2640
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	2095
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	421
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	3800
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	—
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	—
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	—
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	—
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	70
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	7
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	2165
32.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	3807

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 County Agricultural Advisory Board (2) No. of members 26
 - (b) Agricultural (1) Name Wise County Soil Conservation Association (2) No. of members 129
 - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name 4-H Club Council (2) No. of members 40
 - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Club Adult Advisory Committee (2) No. of members 8
 - (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 169 (b) Home demonstration - (c) 4-H Club 48 (d) Older youth -
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 7
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 7
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work -
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups -
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) (a) 5-4-H Clubs (b) None XXXXXXXXXX
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 72 Women 72
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 82 (2) Women 74
 - (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 5 (2) Women 6
 - (3) Older club boys -
 - (4) Older club girls -

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Wise County Agricultural Advisory Board
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 7 (2) Women 7 (3) Youth -
 - (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 10 (2) Women 2
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 7
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 72 (b) Women 72 (c) Youth -
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes - (b) No No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>-</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>26</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>10.5</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>4</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County <u>4</u>	(2) Community <u>14</u>	<u>130</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>801</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>801</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16-28074-3

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	39 1/4	7 1/2	8 3/4	29 1/4	42 1/4	—	7	19 3/4	25 1/4	3
(4) State extension workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3 1/2	2	—
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	6	7	7	7	—	6	7	6	4
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	130	—	—
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	490	48	95	636	451	—	19	1435	89	8
(2) The use of lime	36	16	21	317	95	—	—	—	—	—
(3) The use of fertilizers	467	41	35	597	413	—	26	1576	97	—
(4) Controlling plant diseases	105	30	21	240	—	—	41	1698	389	—
(5) Controlling injurious insects	42	20	9	—	—	—	54	1975	506	—
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	63	22	7	182	163	—	29	512	31	—
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	155	60	36	19	—	—	—	175	295	—

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Days devoted to line of work by							
(3) Agricultural agents	19.5	13.5	—	13 3/4	1	11.5	.5
(4) State extension workers	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	—	7	4	7	2
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—	—	—	130	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	4	6	2	7	2	15	—
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	42	25	3	39	15	53	—
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	610	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	108	92	7	215	30	306	—
(5) Controlling external parasites	85	69	—	75	29	75	—
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	166	198	21	153	64	150	—
(7) Controlling predatory animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ 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.....	116.5	123 1/4	—	15
(4) State extension workers.....	2.5	1	—	1.5
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	7	7	—	7
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	—	—	—	—
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business.....	—	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating.....	—	15
(b) Enterprise.....	—	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....	—	—
(c) Other.....	—	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....	—	1520
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....	—	—
(a) Farm inventory.....	64	(i) With farm-labor problems.....	—	1175
(b) General farm records.....	44	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....	—	19
(c) Enterprise records.....	—			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	36			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	—			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	22			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	19			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional 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.....	—	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents.....	—	—	—	—
(4) State extension workers.....	—	—	—	—
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	—	—	—	—
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	—	—	—	—
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....	—	—	—	—
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....	—	—	—	—
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....	—	—	—	—
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....	—	—	—	—

¹ 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 ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	1
(4) State extension workers	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	2590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$250,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	86
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$65,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$25,790
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

16-28074-1

1. Collecting Bureau of Census
2. In this report the information is given for the year 1952. The information for the year 1951 is given in the report for that year.
3. Figures in parentheses are percentages of total.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
101. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	5	1	12.5	5.5
(4) State extension workers	—	—	12.5	2
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	3	6	7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	—	—	—	—
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		
(a) Constructing dwellings	2	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	3	(a) Obtaining electricity	12	
(c) Installing sewage systems	5	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	—	
(d) Installing water systems	2	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	—	
(e) Installing heating systems	7	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(f) Providing needed storage space	97	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	—	(a) The construction of farm buildings	43	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	—	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	32	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	—	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	41	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	—	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	—	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(l) Laundry arrangement	—	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	53	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	—	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	82	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	—	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	175	
(o) Improving home grounds	—	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	—	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	—			

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management ¹ — family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers.....				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued	Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year— (a) With time-management problems..... (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.....		127. Number of families assisted this year with— (a) Clothing-construction problems..... (b) The selection of clothing and textiles..... (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing..... (d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of— (a) Food..... (b) Clothing..... (c) Housefurnishings and equipment..... (d) General household supplies.....		128. Number of families assisted this year— (a) With child-development and guidance problems..... (b) In improving family relationships.....		
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of— (a) Food..... (b) Clothing..... (c) Housefurnishings and equipment..... (d) General household supplies.....		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men..... (b) Women.....		
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		
		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....		
		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....		
		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing— (a) Club or community house..... (b) Permanent camp..... (c) Community rest rooms.....		
		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....		
		137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....		

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

RM
34
72

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	3	2	0	0	0	Acres
139. Other cereals (Oats)	1	1	0	1	1/8	Acres
140. Peanuts	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	14	5	7	3	2.108	Acres
144. Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
145. Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
146. Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
147. Home gardens	8	33	4	10	1.98	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	0	6	0	0	0	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	9	16	7	7	1035	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	5	5	3	2	5	Animals
152. Beef cattle	8	2	5	3	9	Animals
153. Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
154. Swine	18	10	7	4	15	Animals
155. Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
156. Other livestock	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
157. Bees	-	-	-	-	-	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	-	-	-	-	x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	-	-	-	-	x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity	-	-	-	-	-	Articles made
162. Farm management	-	-	-	-	-	Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation	-	-	-	-	x x x x x x x x x x x x	Meals planned
164. Food preservation	-	-	-	-	-	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	-	-	-	-	-	Quarts canned
166. Clothing	-	-	-	-	x x x x x x x x x x x x	Garments made
167. Home management	-	-	-	-	-	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	-	-	-	-	-	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	-	-	-	-	-	Rooms
170. Junior leadership	-	-	-	-	-	Articles
171. All others	-	-	-	-	x x x x x x x x x x x x	Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	66	80	33	30	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

MOCK WITH ORDER BEYOT JOLTH

16-28074-4

RM
34
72

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	5	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 51	(b) Girls: 71
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 29	(b) Girls: 29
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 50	(b) Girls: 70
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys: 1	(b) Girls: 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys: 48	(b) Girls: 67
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys: 3	(b) Girls: 4

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	33	52	10 and under.....	—	7
2d.....	6	6	11.....	3	7
3d.....	8	10	12.....	5	10
4th.....	1	—	13.....	13	9
5th.....	1	2	14.....	12	7
6th.....	2	1	15.....	11	9
7th.....	—	—	16.....	5	10
8th.....	—	—	17.....	1	9
9th.....	—	—	18.....	1	3
10th and over.....	—	—	19.....	—	—
			20 and over.....	—	—

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....	—
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... 71 (b) Young women..... 71

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Young women.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

188. Number of meetings 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..... 1 (b) Young women..... 1
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men..... 1 (b) Young women..... 1
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..... 14 (b) Young women..... 14

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(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 economies, including nutrition and health.....	—	—	—	—

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

57
72

RM
34

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work w. h adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to lines of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

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 (e)	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)				16 2
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries				
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)				2
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)				4

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 Agency (d)	Food Distribution 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										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	13	1	5	19					366	
(4) State extension workers									12.5	
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	4	6	7					7	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year									8	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	6			8					5	

¹ 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. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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