

PLAN OF WORK

RUSSELL COUNTY

1954

Ralph S. Rasmic County Agent

B. O. Porterfield Assistant County Agent

The 1954 Plan of Work for Russell County cannot be completed at present because of several factors beyond our control. These are: (1) the assistant county agent, who is coming to the county March 1, has not had the opportunity to work himself into the county program, (2) all commodity groups have not met and set-up their goals for 1954, and (3) the question of the county agricultural fair will not be settled until the annual meeting in April.

Russell County has 2734 farmers who have 267,618 acres of farm land, for an average size farm of 97.9 acres. Of this farm land 141,000 acres are in pasture and 55,000 acres of cropland. Their income and livelihood comes from pastures converted into meat through beef cattle and sheep, and to milk through dairy cows. More than 76 percent of the Russell County farmers have an annual income of less than \$1500.

The trend in size of farm is for less acreage, as the larger farms are being divided into small farms, most of which are too small to be an economical farming unit. With the coal mining industry on the decline in the county, more part-time farmers are in need of additional employment. A large percent of the open land in Russell County is too steep to get fertilizer and lime on the steep slopes where the virgin fertility has been depleted and the grass sod is thinning out for the want of plant food.

With the price-cost squeeze in the beef cattle business, the dogs and bad marketing conditions in the sheep business, the severe drought conditions affecting crops directly and livestock indirectly, the slowness in which farmers are accepting alfalfa, their hesitancy in plant-

ing suitable species of trees on the steep slopes that are too steep for crops and pasture, the decrease in income from coal mining, and the increase in taxes to meet the needs of the county operating expenses confront the Russell County farmers with a very complex problem in their farm economy. They need sound advice and guidance in order to survive.

In order to arrive at a sensible solution to work out a county Extension Plan of Work for 1954, all agricultural agencies, commodity groups, the county board of supervisors, leading business and professional people have been and are being invited to attend meetings and work out recommendations.

The general problems and needs of the county are:

- (1) Better land use and managing according to its capability.
- (2) Inadequate feed program, especially alfalfa.
- (3) Farm operations too small.
- (4) Control of diseases and parasites.
- (5) Better marketing conditions and practices.

1. ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy

1. General

Much of the county has been cleared of the virgin timber, planted in corn, then seeded to grass and let grow-up in bushes. It is now either depleted of its fertility, or has grown up in undesirable shrubs and has very little economic value. The main problem is to get this land back into desirable species of timber.

During 1954 efforts will be made to get farmers throughout the county to plant a small portion of his class VII land to trees. This will be accomplished by visiting the farm to sell the idea to the farmer. The Extension personnel, the soil conservationist, and the Forestry Service will carry the information to the farmer in the form of farm visits, field meetings, and demonstrations during the latter part of 1954.

2. Fertilizer and Lime

a. Situation

The use of fertilizers and lime has not been generally ~~generally~~ practiced until recent years. Most of the early fertilizing was done without considering the needs of the crops to be grown, the Ph, or the plant food deficiency of the soil. The big problem today is the more efficient use of fertilizers and lime.

b. Immediate needs

Use fertilizers and lime according to soil tests, plant needs, and soil fertility. Establish as much alfalfa as practical.

c. During 1954, increase alfalfa acreage by ten percent. Hold a soil appreciation school in April or May.

d. Take this to the people by farm visits, demonstrations, field meetings, radio, and news articles.

e. The job will be continuous, except for alfalfa seeding and ladino, and tall grass seeding and fertilization.

f. Demonstrations and field meetings to be held in each district or community.

g. The agronomy committee and all agricultural agencies will cooperate in the program; also, seed and fertilizer dealers will be asked to participate.

h. The ^{main} goal will be to use lime and fertilizer more efficiently.

i. Specialists will be needed to help with field meetings on fertilizer and lime needs.

3. Forage and Grain Crops

a. Several farmers have not been seeding cover crops to protect the row crop acreage and furnish winter grazing for cattle and sheep. Many have not been using ensilage as a cheap source of succulent feed for cattle, and alfalfa for sheep and beef cattle. More feed must be produced at home to meet the needs of the livestock feeding program.

b. The immediate needs are to seed small grains early, use more silage, and produce a better quality legume hay.

c. Encourage the building of more silos before the fall harvest season, decrease the acreage of corn, use more small grain for grazing, and fertilize adequately.

d. Use radio, newspaper, demonstrations, field meetings, and farm visits to do the job.

e. Each job will be done as timely as possible.

f. The field meetings will be held on a community basis.

g. The Agronomy Committee, seed and fertilizers dealers, and agricultural agencies will help carry out the program.

- h. The goals will be to have a pilot farm in each community to show the methods and results.
- i. The Agronomy Committee will need the help of an agronomy specialist in carrying out the plans.
- j. Tobacco cutting and priming demonstrations will be conducted in each community to help the farmers save labor and increase their income from tobacco, by priming and stringing the lower leaves to save them.

B. Livestock

a. Situation

In general, most small farmers in Russell County (probably have more so than the large farmers) must change his farm management practices to better utilize his land and labor if he is to make a living and pay his taxes. This is due to several factors, such as: price-cost squeeze, depletion of soil fertility, disappearance of the coal mining industry, the lack of part-time employment; and the lack of adequate markets for poultry and poultry products, pulpwood, small fruits, and vegetables.

The dog hazard has run several small farmers out of the sheep business. Poor quality cows are making the cow and calf enterprise a losing proposition, and the continuous decrease in burley tobacco acreage is lowering the income from this source.

b. Needs

Some of the present needs are better quality livestock, fit sheep into the farming enterprise, grow the type of crops to

furnish feed to the livestock kept, and fertilize effectiently to make the most economically on the land used.

c. Select better foundation herds of cows, flocks of sheep, and keep good production records as a means of culling and "getting on a business basis."

d. This program will be gotten to the people by farm visits, radio, news articles, and livestock meetings.

e. This job will be continuous throughout the year, with emphasis on the fall feeder calf sale, the county purebred sale, and getting laws passed to protect the sheep producers.

f. Demonstrations will be conducted at the Feeder Calf Sales and purebred sales.

g. The livestock farmers, livestock committee, and agricultural agencies will cooperate in this program.

h. The goal for 1954 is to get better quality livestock, more effectient feeding and marketing, and control of internal and external parasites.

i. Specialist help will be needed to conduct schools and help educate the people.

C. Dairying

a. Situation

Dairying has not been of major importance in Russell County in the past, but is growing probably more than any other industry. The price received for milk will probably decline in the near future, but if labor and feed is available the farm

income can be increased through the selling of surplus milk.

b. Needs

The immediate needs are to get higher producing and more efficient producing cows; and to improve the production in their off-springs by artificial breeding, or using sires from high producing cows.

c. In 1954 plans are under way to set-up an artificial breeding program in conjunction with the Smyth-Washington Counties Artificial Breeding Association.

d. This program will be gotten to the people by circular letters, farm visits, radio, newspaper, and through milk companies collecting milk.

e. The artificial breeding program is underway and should be in operation by April 1.

f. Each farmer using this service will act as a demonstrator.

g. Dairy producers, agricultural agencies, and the inseminator will cooperate in this program.

h. The goal for 1954 is to get organized and educate the dairymen.

i. A dairy specialist will be called upon to assist in this program.

D. Poultry

a. Poultry has probably been the most neglected enterprise in Russell County. Most of the farm flocks have not been properly culled and fed. They are in general "winter boarders."

- b. The immediate needs are better laying breeds, proper culling, adequate feeding, and good management practices.
- c. An attempt will be made during 1954 to correct the above deficiencies.
- d. This will be gotten to the people through 4-H Club, FFA and FHA club members, radio, newspaper, and farm visits.
- e. This will be done on a timely basis; choice of breeds in the spring, culling and management in the fall.
- f. A demonstration will be held in each high school.
- g. All agricultural agencies will cooperate.
- h. The 1954 goal will be to eliminate the non-producers and improve the management practices.
- i. A poultry specialist will be needed for these demonstrations.

11. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. 4-H Club Work

- 1. Stimulate more interest in 4-H Club work by working with the parents, and make sure they know that their son is a 4-H club member and what his project is.
- 2. Visit each member's project at least once during the summer.
- 3. Organize as many 4-H Clubs as can be properly supervised.
- 4. Encourage the completion of all projects.
- 5. Hold a 4-H Club Camp.

6. Have a county 4-H Club Achievement Program.
 7. Stimulate interest in livestock, poultry and livestock judging.
 8. Use leaders when possible.
 9. Urge members to exhibit at the county fair.
 10. Hold semi-annual meeting of the County 4-H Council.
- B. Extension--TVA Test Demonstration Program
1. Conduct field meetings.
 2. Have all farm record books completed.
 3. Hold an annual meeting of demonstrators.
- C. County Agricultural Fair
1. Assist with the agricultural and educational phase of the fair.
 2. Help farmers get their livestock and crop exhibits ready for showing.
 3. Arrange facilities for making exhibits.
- D. County and Community Activities
1. Maintain an active County Board of Agriculture.
 2. Continue to recommend to the farmers the adapted corn hybrids and certified seeds.
 3. Continue the lamb castration program.
 4. Continue the quality Feeder Calf Sale by having the calves castrated, dehorned and vaccinated.
 5. Cooperate with and assist the Russell County Cooperative in the marketing of livestock and wool.

6. Encourage livestock producers to produce and prepare for market a quality product that will be attractive to the buyer.
7. Conduct a county Purebred Hereford Sale.
8. Assist in every way possible with the Soil Conservation District in Russell County , in helping to carry out the Plan of Work set up by the District.
9. Do educational work to help explain the services of the Virginia Forest Service.
10. Keep up-to-date information on farm building and structures to encourage their use.
11. Help in every way possible in establishing a more adequate farm and home water supply.
12. Work with the Pasture Improvement Committee in establishing better pastures.

111. CALENDAR OF WORK FOR 1954

January:

Over-all planning meetings, etc.

February:

Farm management and planning for crops, such as,
soil tests, tobacco and pasture fertilization.

March:

Varieties of seeds, top-dressing of alfalfa, and fencing.
Selected use TVA fertilizers.

April:

Soil Conservation practices, planting, corn and ensilage crops,
internal and external parasites.

May:

Livestock health program, lamb marketing, artificial breeding,
and 4-H livestock judging.

June:

4-H Club Camp, State 4-H Short Course, and Hay making.

July:

Preparation for alfalfa, Ladino and tall grass seeding.
Treating sheep for internal parasites.

August:

Cover crops, seeding small grains for cover crops,
Tobacco cutting and priming demonstrations.

September:

County Agricultural Fair, Field Day for corn, tobacco plant
bed treatment, and small grain seeding.

October:

Completion of 4-H Club year.

Tobacco grading demonstrations.

November:

4-H Club Re-organization meetings

Annual Reports

December:

ACP practices for 1955, Reports, and

Planning for 1955 Plan of Work.



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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Federal Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

This form is for use by county extension agents in making an annual statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning or transferring should make out this report before leaving the county.

County Russell State Virginia

REPORT OF

Name of Agent	Title	Period of Service	
		From	To
<u>Ralph A. Cronie</u>	<u>County Agent</u>	<u>Dec. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1954</u>
<u>B. D. Bontefield</u>	<u>Ass't. Co. Agent</u>	<u>Nov. 1, 1954</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>
<u>Mary Virginia Fletcher</u>	<u>Home Econ. Agent</u>	<u>Dec. 1, 1953</u>	<u>Nov. 30, 1954</u>



READ CAREFULLY THE SUGGESTIONS ON PAGE 32, AND THE INTERPRETATION OF EACH ITEM, BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM.

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

Form ES-21
(Revised June, 1954)

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES—*Interpretation*

Agents who devote more than one-half of their time to a line of work, as determined in item 20, should report ALL OF THEIR WORK in the column provided on pages 3 and 7. For example, an assistant agent devoting more than one-half of his or her time to 4-H Club work would use column B.

When two or more agents are engaged in the same line of work, i. e., agricultural, home demonstration, or 4-H Club work, and participate in the same extension activity, the information should be reported only once in their respective column and only once in the county total. For example, if an agricultural agent and his assistant, both of whom spend more than one-half of their time on agricultural work, participated in the same radio broadcast—it would be counted once in column C and once in the county total, column D.

When agents, engaged in different lines of work, participate in the same extension activity, the information is reported once in each of their respective columns, and only once in the county total. For example, the home demonstration and agricultural agents participate in the same radio broadcast. It would be reported once in column A, once in column C, and once in column D.

1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.
2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group in which information is given or received.
3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
4. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. Material prepared for an extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported as only one story. If the lead or the entire story is changed to make it different for each paper, then each is to be counted as a separate story. Do not report items relating to notice of meetings only or to news articles written in the State office and sent directly to the newspapers. However, articles sent to an agent for distribution to local papers are reported. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported. News items prepared by local leaders should not be included.
5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An agent does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation. Information given to station announcers or writers and used as the basis for a broadcast, is also to be reported.
6. The number of copies of bulletins distributed includes circulars, leaflets, and other subject-matter and organizational materials. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the college.

7. An adult result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, or other person under direct supervision of the extension worker, to show the value of a recommended practice. It involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons. It is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Result demonstrations are definitely planned in advance and not "found." Include all result demonstrations IN PROGRESS during the year, regardless of when started or completed.

8. At leader-training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who is selected by extension or the group they represent to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter.
- 8b. For the definition of young men and women's work (YMW) see items 132 through 135.
9. Includes general educational meetings, method-demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organization meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments; and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders) that you were responsible for holding.

Also includes meetings that you did not arrange but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the county extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public-relations purposes only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10. Do not report county, district, or State conferences of extension personnel.

In reporting attendance, count the total number of DIFFERENT persons. For example, a farm tour makes three stops. Forty persons are at the first farm (7 of whom do not go to the second farm); 15 others join the tour at the second farm and continue on to the third farm, where 10 other persons join the group, making a total attendance of 65 different persons for the tour. Similarly, for an all-day institute-type of meeting, count the number of persons attending the morning session and the number of additional persons attending the afternoon session. Do not add together morning and afternoon attendance and report the total.

- 9c. In addition to the 4-H Club meetings you held or participated in, extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.
10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the extension program are to be reported. When a complete record of leader-held meetings is not available, it may be necessary to make a conservative estimate of these meetings based upon such records and information as are available.

Form 22-2 (Revised June, 1936)

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Include all activities carried on this year that are related to extension work.

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
1. Farm or home visits..... Number	610		612	1222
2. Office calls..... do	352		1052	1404
3. Telephone calls..... do	780		1273	2053
4. News articles or stories prepared Number	127		60	187
5. Broadcasts made or prepared:				
a. Radio..... Number	48		47	95
b. Television..... do				
6. Bulletins distributed..... do	6705		1854	8559
7. Adult result demonstrations conducted..... Number	7		86	93
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	16		1	17
(2)..... Attendance	195		13	208
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number				
(2)..... Attendance				
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	9		1	10
(2)..... Attendance	112		8	120
9. All other meetings agent held or participated in:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	120		67	187
(2)..... Attendance	1549		1420	2969
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	5			5
(2)..... Attendance	66			66
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	193		118	311
(2)..... Attendance	5538		4163	9701
10. Meetings held or conducted by local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	78			78
(2)..... Attendance	1097			1097
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number				
(2)..... Attendance				
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	49		4	53
(2)..... Attendance	805		54	859

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING

11. County organization, association, board, or committee sponsoring extension work in the county:

- a. Name of citizens' organization or group having legal or quasi-legal status, if any: Russell County Board of Supervisors
- b. Name of board or group responsible for receipt and disbursement of extension funds in the county, if different from "a": Same as "a"

12. COUNTY-WIDE advisory COUNCILS or COMMITTEES assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Councils or committees		Meetings of such councils or committees held during the year	
	A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Attendance
a. Over-all or general.....	1	11	1	8
b. Agricultural.....	2	16	3	28
c. Home demonstration.....	1	28	4	44
d. Young men and women.....				
e. 4-H Club.....	2	125	2	65

13. MEETINGS (other than those involved in 12) held PRIMARILY for the PURPOSE of DETERMINING the extension program:

Item	A	B
	Number	Attendance
a. Community or local meetings.....		
b. County meetings.....	2	22
14. Number of fact-finding surveys for program-planning purposes made during the year.....		2

15. Total number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen (county, community and neighborhood) assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Men A	Women B	Older club	
			Boys C	Girls D
a. In adult agricultural work.....	55		XXXX	XXXX
b. In adult home demonstration work.....		151	XXXX	XXXX
c. In young men and women's work.....		7	XXXX	XXXX
d. In 4-H Club work.....	10	21		6
e. Total number of DIFFERENT leaders.....	65	159		6
16. Number of organized clubs or other groups carrying on adult home demonstration work.....				17
17. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....				398

XXXXX PROGRAM EMPHASIS—*Interpretation* XXXXX

18. This item should show the total number of months each agent or group of agents was employed in the county during the report year. In addition to the time actually worked, it should include the time spent on LEAVE WITH PAY for vacation, sickness, and study other than sabbatical leave. Agents employed in more than one county should report only that portion of the year spent in the county. For example, an agent employed all year, equal time in two counties, would report 6 month's service for each. Report months of service to the nearest whole month.
19. This is the number of days actually worked during the report period. Include Sundays and holidays, if worked; also days in in-service training as defined for item 21b. Do not include days spent on vacation or for sickness or holidays not worked. Each column should contain the total number of days worked by the group of agents designated by that column. Report all days worked to the nearest whole day.
20. The sum of subitems a, b, and c will equal or be slightly less than the total number of days worked as reported in item 19. The difference, if any, between the two totals will depend upon the amount of work done that cannot be charged to one of the three phases of extension work listed. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day.
21. The purpose of this item is to obtain a picture of the relative emphasis each line of work received during the year. Where records are not available, an estimate will suffice, if the days reported are a reasonably accurate reflection of the total time of the agents

engaged in the respective lines of work. Time should be reported to the nearest whole day. Information as to what is included in each line of work can be obtained by studying the respective sections of the report schedule. For example: 21c pertains to the time spent on the crop work as reported on page 9; 21d to the livestock work on page 11; and similarly through 21s; 21t covers the miscellaneous items reported on page 29, as well as time not accounted for elsewhere. Time in training local leaders in extension organization, and program planning should be reported under 21a. Training of local leaders in subject matter should be reported under one of the appropriate subject headings 21c through 21t. Additional information is given below.

Days devoted to cooperation with other agencies (items 146 through 169) should also be reported under the appropriate lines of work. Work with these agencies that does not fall within one of the subject-matter areas (subitems "a" through "s") should be included in subitem "t".

- 21a. Time devoted to general administrative work such as county staff conferences, preparation of plans of work and reports, and program planning should be included.
- 21b. This is to include days spent attending summer extension courses, workshops, district and State extension conferences, and other training activities organized primarily for the purpose of the professional development of extension personnel.

The sum of subitems "a" through "t" should equal the total reported in item 19.

Date		Phase	Phase	Phase
a	b	c	d	e
XXXX	XXXX			
XXXX	XXXX	12		
XXXX	XXXX	5		
		12	6	
		12	12	

PROGRAM EMPHASIS

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agri- cultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
18. Calendar months of employment	12		19	31
19. Total days worked	286		452	738
20. Days devoted to--				
a. Adult work	136		287	423
b. YMW work	3		11	14
c. 4-H Club work	147		154	301
21. Days devoted to--				
a. Extension organization and program planning	85		102	187
b. In-service training of agents			"	
c. Crops			54	54
d. Livestock (quantity)	71		129	130
e. Marketing; distribution; and service organizations			21	21
f. Soil and water conservation and management			38	38
g. Forestry			6	6
h. Wildlife				
i. Planning and management of the farm business			36	36
j. Farm buildings and farm me- chanical equipment			10	10
k. House and surroundings, furnish- ings and equipment	48		1	49
l. Home management	22			22
m. Family economies	7			7
n. Clothing	37		1	38
o. Foods and nutrition	27		2	29
p. Health	18			18
q. Family life, child development, and parent education			26	26
r. Safety			1	1
s. Community development and public affairs	17		15	32
t. Days that cannot be charged specifically to one of items a through s.	14		10	24

CROPS—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

This section deals with the work done with farmers and others in connection with the production and harvesting of specific crops or groups of crops, and with those aspects of marketing that take place ON THE FARM. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC (decision-making) aspects when you report on the work done. Persons assisted in work relating to the following should also be included in the respective columns:

- B. Corn for silage and grain cut for hay.
 - C. Cottonseed and flax in those areas where they are grown for fiber.
 - E. Crops such as soybeans, flax (for oil), peanuts (both edible and for oil), sugar beets, sugarcane.
 - F. Coffee.
 - G. Watermelons, cantaloups, and yams.
 - H. Work done with commercial nurseries and greenhouses, as well as with farmers and urban people that relates to flowers, shrubs, and lawns.
22. The voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with these crops are to be reported here. See also interpretation of local leaders in item 8.
23. This should be the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with cotton, an agent had 40 office calls, 15 telephone calls, wrote 10 letters, visited 60 farms, and had an attendance of 490 at meetings relating to cotton—a total of 615 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, a careful estimate will suffice based upon the information available.
24. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:
- (1) The number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 23 with duplications removed).
 - (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and seed-improvement associations.
 - (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other

mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.

- (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele in the county; for example, number of cotton growers who made use of extension information relating to that specific crop. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after specific news stories or broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.
- Numbers reported in items 24, 25, and 26 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.
25. Include the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any production or management practices relating to a crop or group of crops. In addition to the specific practices listed ("a" through "f"), other practices emphasized in the extension program should be included. Item 25 cannot exceed item 24, but will normally be larger than any one of the subitems 25a through 25f.
- b. Assistance given in the use of fertilizers on specific crops should be reported here. Use of fertilizers in terms of general soil improvement or long-run benefits should be reported under item 42i.
 - f. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of producing or handling crops; for example, in the transplanting or harvesting of tobacco, harvesting of hay, cutting seed potatoes, and harvesting of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.
26. Include the total number of DIFFERENT producers helped with any FARM MARKETING problems relating to a specific crop or group of crops. Work done with "the trade" is to be reported in items 32 through 38. The total will normally be less than the number reported in item 24. It will also be likely to be larger than any one of subitems 26a, b, or c.
- a. The number of persons assisted in the physical handling of the crop on the farm, through grading, packing, packaging, processing, or otherwise preparing for the market.
 - b. The use of market reports, supply and demand reports, outlook, etc.
 - c. Finding market outlets, contracting for the crop, price agreements, assembling or pooling shipments, or any other activity incident to transfer of crops from the farmer to the buyer or handler.

CROPS—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

2-11-1931:108

Item	Grain crops including rice, dry peas and beans	Hay and other forage, pas- ture, range	Cotton and other fiber crops	Tobacco	Oil and sugar crops	Fruits and nuts	Vegetables, including potatoes	Flowers, ornamental shrubs
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
22. Number of voluntary local lead- ers assisting.....	3	3	0	2	0	2		
23. Total number of personal con- tacts made individually or through meetings.....	350	630	0	1550	0	16	643	277
24. Estimated total number of DIF- FERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recom- mended practices.....	1980	375	0	1600	0	25	760	390
25. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of production.....	1980	375	0	1600	0	21	568	179
Of this number how many were assisted with—								
a. Use of improved varieties and strains.....	1850	170	0	1450	0	17	470	149
b. Use of fertilizers.....	1720	305	0	1575	0	21	470	24
c. Control of injurious insects.....	900	55	0	750	0	10	470	35
d. Control of diseases.....	675	185	0	1580	0	21	470	26
e. Harvesting, storing, and curing.....	1475	325	0	1400	0	2	470	0
f. Efficient work methods.....	550	210	0	210	0	5	370	0
26. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 24 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.....	0	0	0	1400	0	16	120	0
Of this number how many were assisted with—								
a. Preparation for market.....	0	0	0	525	0	0	0	0
b. Commodity outlook and market information.....	0	0	0	620	0	8	55	0
c. Arranging to sell and selling.....	0	0	0		0	6	52	0

LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

Work done with farmers and other persons in connection with the production of various kinds of livestock and livestock products, and with those aspects of marketing ON THE FARM, is grouped in this section. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC aspects when reporting work done.

- F. Under "other livestock," persons assisted in work with horses and mules, rabbits for meat production, and fur animals should be reported. Control of rabbits as rodents is to be reported in item 140.
27. Voluntary local leaders who have ACTIVELY ENGAGED in furthering extension work with each kind of livestock. See also interpretation of item 8.
28. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work regardless of duplications. For example, there were 35 personal calls at the extension office relating to poultry, 18 telephone calls, 22 letters, 45 farm visits, and a total attendance of 376 at the 14 poultry meetings held during the year. This would make 496 contacts relating to poultry. This information should be readily available from office records. If records are not available, an estimate will suffice, based upon such information as is available.
29. The following factors should be considered in estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons in the county assisted or influenced TO MAKE SOME CHANGE, either through adoption of a new, or improvement in an old, practice—
- (1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 28 with duplications removed).
 - (2) Membership in related extension groups such as 4-H livestock projects, artificial-breeding, herd-improvement, and poultry- or dairy-marketing cooperatives.
 - (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media utilized in livestock extension. Include also indirect spread of extension information from one person to another.
 - (4) All available evidence indicating the percentage of the potential clientele in the county: Number

of farms and other places that made use of extension information relating to specific kinds of livestock and livestock products. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports from local leaders and secretaries of organized livestock groups, requests for bulletins, inquiries received after the release of specific news articles or after broadcasts, amount of a product or of material handled by dealers, personal observations, and other sources.

Item 29 will normally be greater than either subitem 30a or 31a.

Numbers reported in items 29, 30, and 31 should include only those who adopted or put recommended practices into use.

30. Report the total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any livestock production or management practice. Include the specific practices listed in 30a through 30e, plus other production and management practices emphasized in the county extension program. Item 30 cannot exceed item 29, but will usually be larger than any one of the specific practice items.
- a. Selection of male and female breeding stock, artificial breeding, selection of feeder animals.
 - e. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of handling livestock or livestock products. Examples: Easier ways to care for hogs, do dairy-barn and poultry chores.
31. Includes total number of DIFFERENT producers assisted with any FARM MARKETING problem connected with livestock and livestock products. Work done with the trade is to be reported in items 32 through 35.
- a. Persons helped with practices of grading, sorting, or classifying; farm processing; and otherwise preparing animals or animal products for the market.
 - b. Persons helped primarily with the economics of marketing, use of market news service, supply and demand outlook, etc.
 - c. Persons assisted primarily with those activities involved in arrangements incident to the actual selling of livestock and livestock products, such as market orders as they affect the individual producer, contract selling, market outlets, and delivery arrangements.

LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Dairy animals and products A	Poultry and products B	Beef cattle C	Sheep, goats, and products D	Swine E	Other livestock and products F
27. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	9	20	12	6	4	
28. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	165	500	1375	650	55	
29. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	149	250	1375	580	45	
30. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of production and management.....	149	250	1375	580	45	
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Selection and breeding.....	98	95	1075	489	65	
b. Feeding.....	145	220	1285	500	45	
c. Controlling external parasites.....	149	120	1300	525	35	
d. Controlling diseases and internal parasites.....	110	175	800	520	25	
e. Efficient work methods.....	28	86	16	45	10	
31. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with any phase of farm marketing.....	28	55	1375	480	21	
Of this number how many were assisted with—						
a. Preparation for market.....	0	10	1300	325	15	
b. Commodity outlook and market information.....	28	55	120	350	10	
c. Arranging to sell and selling.....	0	0	110	325	7	

MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS—*Interpretation*

32. Columns A through F to include—

- A. Only cooperatives that are incorporated under State law and have a place of business within the county are to be reported here. Do not report cooperatives whose place of business is outside the county.
- B. Members residing outside the county should not be included, but farmers in your county who are members of a cooperative with place of business in an adjoining county, provided such cooperative has been given extension assistance, are to be included.
- C. Cooperatives assisted in organizing or reorganizing during the year. Such assistance should include analyzing the needs for a cooperative, advisability of organizing a cooperative, procedure for organizing and incorporating, and other organizational information needed to get the cooperative started.
- D. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way to establish and develop a sound plan of financing, including handling of members' capital and borrowed funds. Such assistance would include establishing new and strengthening old associations.
- E. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way with problems of physical operations and running the business, including accounting.
- F. Cooperatives assisted in planning and conducting educational programs for members and employed personnel. Assistance should also include that given in developing better public relations through rural-urban programs, activities with civic clubs, and other means of improving the general understanding of the purposes of the cooperatives and their contributions to the community welfare.
32. Item should include—
- b. Cooperatives for irrigation, livestock, dairy, crops, artificial breeding, grove care, hatcheries, credit and loan, insurance, electricity, telephones, health and hospitalization, frozen-food lockers, volunteer rural fire companies, etc.
33. Groups reported here are those to which assistance may have involved many of the things outlined for cooperatives in item 32, column C, with the one difference that such groups have not yet incorporated as a cooperative. Assistance may also have been given to informally organized groups that do not contemplate formal organization.
34. Only surveys you made or in which you gave assistance when information on marketing or service facilities was obtained.
36. Item should include cooperatives and other private enterprises with which you worked.
- a. Elevators, country buyers, processors, millers, feed manufacturers, seed dealers and processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in marketing grain.
- b. Country buyers, shippers, dehydrators, feed dealers, and others concerned with marketing hay and other forage crops.
- c. (1) Cotton ginners in selecting, installing, maintaining and/or operating cotton gins to obtain better grade cotton.
(2) Local buyers, oil mills, compressors, warehousemen, textile mills, and others engaged in processing (other than ginning), storing, and merchandizing raw cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.
- d. Auction warehouses, country buyers, and others engaged in marketing and handling tobacco.
- e. Elevators, local buyers, oil mills, warehousemen, peanut processors, and other dealers.
- f. Sugar mills, contractors, and others engaged in handling and marketing sugarcane and sugar beets.
- g. Milk plants, pick-up and delivery routes, condenseries, cheese plants, ice-cream manufacturers, and bargaining groups.
- h. Assembling and processing plants, retailers of poultry and poultry products, grading stations, pick-up routes, and poultry and turkey auctions.
- i. Auction-market operators, terminal markets, processing plants including local locker plants, buyers of livestock and wool, lamb and wool pools, and feeder-calf and feeder-pig auction demonstrations.
- j and k. Cold-storage operators, transportation agencies, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in moving agricultural products from the producer to the consumer.
37. This item is to include food retailers with whom work was done in quality preservation, display, supplies and disposition of different food items, and consumer preference. Information prepared for other groups, though of value to food retailers, should not be included.
38. Consumers who were given information regarding supply and relative price of agricultural products, to guide them in the purchase of food, are to be reported. Consumers given assistance in the selection of foods based upon individual or family needs should be reported in item 71b. Persons with whom you worked in consumer education on other than agricultural products should be reported under appropriate items in the respective sections, such as farm mechanical equipment (subitem 55a), home equipment (subitem 61a), and clothing (subitem 67a).

MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (17A, 33B)

32. Assistance given to FORMALLY organized cooperatives (those incorporated under State law):

Kind of cooperative	Cooperatives assisted	Members in county	Cooperatives in column A given educational assistance with—			
			Organizational problems	Financial problems	Operational problems	Public-relations and membership problems
			A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
a. Marketing and purchasing.....	2	2734	0	0	0	2
b. Farm and home service.....	2	190	2	1	1	2

33. Assistance given to INFORMALLY organized groups (other than those reported under item 32) with organizational and operational problems:

Type of activity	Groups A	Members B
	Number	Number
a. Marketing and purchasing.....	0	0
b. Farm and home service.....	0	0

Number

34. SURVEYS made during the year on specific problems of—

a. Marketing.....	0
b. Service facilities.....	1
35. Farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted in marketing products through roadside or other farm retail markets:	
a. Agricultural products.....	2
b. Home products (arts, crafts, etc.).....	
36. Buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of farm products assisted with marketing problems:	
a. Grain, seed, dry beans and peas, etc.....	6
b. Hay and other forage crops.....	6
c. Cotton: (1) Cotton ginner.....	0
(2) Other.....	0
d. Tobacco.....	1
e. Oil crops (soybeans, flax, peanuts, etc.).....	0
f. Sugar crops.....	0
g. Dairy and dairy products.....	2
h. Poultry and poultry products.....	0
i. Meat animals and meat products.....	3
j. Fruits and nuts.....	1
k. Vegetables including potatoes.....	1
37. Food retailers assisted with merchandising problems.....	0
38. Persons assisted with CONSUMER information on agricultural products..... estimated total.....	120

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE—*Interpretation.*

Consideration is to be given to the PLANNING and ECONOMIC aspects as well as to the technological problems incident to carrying out the practices listed on this page.

A. Soil-and-water conservation and management refers to all extension work incident to the improvement of soil fertility and the continuous productive capacity of the land. Practices, such as the application of fertilizer utilized PRIMARILY by the crop to which it is applied, should be reported under Crops. However, certain practices, such as fertilizer application, may contribute to both immediate crop-production gain and long-time soil improvement. Some duplication in the reporting of such practices is inevitable.

39, 40, and 41. See interpretation of corresponding items under Crops and Livestock.

41. Figures in columns A, B, and C will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 42, 43, or 44, respectively.

42. Item—

e. Refers to development of water supplies, both gravity and underground; storage, reservoirs, tanks, distribution systems, and the like. Persons given assistance in determining the quality of water for crop purposes are to be included.

f. Refers to problems relating to the removal of excess water: Installation of tile, drainage

ways, and ditches. Persons given assistance in saline-alkaline reclamation are to be included.

g. Reports assistance given with problems relating to the application of water to the land; water measurement; penetration duty of water, and the like.

h and i. Report only application of soil amendments and fertilizers that contribute to land protection and sustained productivity of the soil. Where such applications are made primarily for use of a crop currently grown, such assistance is to be reported under the appropriate crop.

44. Item—

a. Reports only those assisted in the construction or management of ponds for fish. Ponds constructed primarily for storage of water for use in irrigation should be reported in subitem 42e.

b. Refers to the planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders, and with other plantings for food and protection in wildlife areas.

c. Includes protection of such wildlife areas as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.

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SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE

In estimating, the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, Home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Soil and water conservation and management	Forestry	Wildlife
	A	B	C
39. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	6	5	1
40. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	1875	950	18
41. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	1650	750	8
42. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-A assisted with--			Estimated number
a. Proper land use.....			1250
b. Contour and strip cropping.....			90
c. Terracing.....			0
d. Grassing waterways.....			500
e. Water supply, storage, and distribution.....			350
f. Drainage.....			45
g. Irrigation.....			0
h. Use of soil amendments (lime, sulfur, gypsum, trace elements, etc.).....			1650
i. Use of fertilizers (commercial and barnyard) (See subitem 25b).....			1650
j. Production of soil-improvement crops.....			250
k. Crop rotations.....			1250
l. Land clearing.....			28
43. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-B assisted with--			
a. Planting forest trees (windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, Christmas trees, etc.).....			520
b. Timber-stand improvement (thinning, weeding, and pruning forest and woodland trees).....			350
c. Timber harvesting (includes selective and other recommended cutting for forest products).....			85
d. Estimating and appraising.....			10
e. Production of maple-sirup products or naval stores.....			0
f. Treating wood products with preservatives (fence posts and building timbers).....			0
g. Marketing of forest products (includes markets and timber-selling practices).....			25
h. Fire prevention.....			450
44. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-C assisted with--			
a. Construction or management of ponds for fish.....			8
b. Making food and cover plantings for wildlife.....			5
c. Protection of wildlife areas from fire or livestock.....			4

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS—Interpretation

47. This item is the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted in all lines of work concerning the business-management aspects of farming. It will, therefore, include subitems listed under item 48 as well as others. Subitems 48a through 48j are for reporting the different persons helped in various lines. The same person may be helped in several ways, hence the total of these items would ordinarily be greater than the total for item 47.
48. Assistance should include—
- a. All persons to whom information on the "outlook" ahead was given as an aid to making farm-business decisions. For example, a discussion of the dairy situation and outlook at a dairy meeting with the idea of helping the group to make a decision would be included, as well as any meetings or other efforts to discuss outlook as such.
 - b. Work done not only in getting persons to keep farm records but in explaining how to keep them; also in summarizing and analyzing farm records.
 - c. Special work done in helping farmers to make an over-all plan of the farm business for the most profitable use of resources over a period of years.
 - d. Work done to help farmers make yearly adjustments in size, combination of enterprise, and organization of business. Subitem 48e refers to long-time adjustments, 48d should include adjustments made from year to year.
 - e. Special work in helping farmers to develop new sources of income.
 - f. Assistance given to obtain and use credit for operating the farm business; for example, in the purchase of livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and in financing the purchase of the farm.
 - g. Help given persons in locating and/or appraising a farm for rental or purchase.
 - h. Help given in locating farm labor, instructing groups of workers in efficient work methods, and in acquainting employers of good farmer-worker relations.
 - i. Leases, partnerships, property transfers, and farm and liability insurance. (See subitem 66d.)
 - j. Work in acquainting farmers with income-tax provisions, including how to figure depreciation, handle capital expenditures, and divide joint farm and home costs.
49. This item should include work that may have been done with persons or firms doing business as farm planners or farm managers, as well as lawyers and others giving legal and income-tax assistance.
50. Should include also life-insurance companies, etc.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

45. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	18
46. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	2000
47. Estimated number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	1675
48. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 47 assisted with—	
a. Information on the agricultural outlook.....	1200
b. Keeping and analyzing farm records.....	780
c. Developing an over-all farm plan.....	29
d. Making needed adjustments in farm organization.....	210
e. Developing supplemental sources of income.....	120
f. Obtaining and using credit.....	115
g. Selecting a farm for rental or purchase.....	5
h. Obtaining, training, and using farm labor.....	6
i. Legal aspects of the farm business.....	6
j. Income-tax accounting and related problems.....	125
49. Number of individuals or firms assisted in rendering better planning, management, legal, tax, or other specialized services to farmers.....	2
50. Number of banks or other agencies assisted in adapting loan and credit policies and procedures to provide better service to farmers.....	3

FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT—*Interpretation*

53. Figures in columns A and B will usually be larger than any one of the subitems in 54 or 55 respectively.
54. The farmhouse should NOT be included. It should be reported under item 60.
- This subitem includes the planning and decisions relating to farm-building arrangement, for efficient work methods, and the like.
 - and c. Also include planning and decisions relating to efficient lay-out within a farm building.
 - Also include equipment that may be constructed as part of the building.
55. Item—
- Refers to farm mechanical equipment used outside farm buildings, usually in connection with field work, such as tractor, hay loader, cotton picker, potato digger.
 - Refers to labor-saving devices and equipment developed or built by the farmer.
56. Item should include the use of electricity in the farm business, such as electric brooders and motors for building equipment.

FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
	A	B
51. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	3	3
52. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings	120	75
53. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices	95	75
54. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-A, assisted with—		Estimated number
a. Arrangement of farm-building lay-out		5
b. Construction of farm buildings		5
c. Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		6
d. Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		85
55. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-B, assisted with—		
a. Selection of farm mechanical equipment		25
b. Developing labor-saving devices and equipment		50
c. Use, care, and repair of farm mechanical equipment		25
56. Farmers and other individuals assisted in the use of electricity for income-producing purposes		325

THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT—*Interpretation*

This section deals with assistance given to homemakers, farmers, and other persons in connection with the house and surroundings, the furnishings and equipment.

A. Covers specific practices listed under item 60 and other related work.

B. Covers specific practices listed under item 61 and other related work.

58. This item relates to the voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have **ACTIVELY ENGAGED** in furthering those phases of extension work dealing with the house and surroundings, furnishings, and equipment. See also interpretation of item 8.

59. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings agent held or participated in, in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with the house and its surroundings, the agricultural agent and home demonstration agent had, together, 75 office calls, 55 telephone calls, wrote 25 letters, visited 60 homes, and had an attendance of 360 at the various types of meetings relating to this line of work—a total of 575 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, however, an estimate will suffice, based upon what information is available.

59. In estimating the total number of **DIFFERENT** homemakers and other persons in the county influenced **TO MAKE SOME CHANGE**, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:

- (1) Number of **DIFFERENT** persons reached through direct contacts (item 58 with duplications removed).
- (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and home demonstration clubs.
- (3) Probable number of other persons in the county reached with extension information, through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.
- (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele (number of occupied dwelling units in the county or number

of houses, depending upon the phase of extension work being reported) that made use of extension information relating to specific practices or groups of practices. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after publication of specific news stories or after broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.

The totals reported in columns A and B normally will be greater than those reported for any one of the subitems under items 60 and 61, respectively, as those totals will usually include practices in addition to the specific ones listed.

60. Item—

- c. Refers to space, work-saving arrangements, storage, surface finishes, and light and ventilation in the kitchen and laundry.
- d. Refers to storage space in any other area of house other than kitchen and laundry.
- e. Reports work done in planning a suitable electric system to meet present and future needs. This includes size of wiring to power load, number and location of outlets, and switches.
- f. Includes work done in planning as well as the actual landscaping and care of home grounds. Assistance given in insect or disease control of lawns, flowers, shrubs, or house plants should be reported in item 25-H.

The subitems listed under item 60 should not be added and reported in item 59-A, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

61. Item should include—

- a. Electrical equipment in the home. Work done with sewing equipment should be reported under subitem 67d.
- b. Refinishing furniture, upholstering, chair seating, renovation of accessories.

The subitems listed under item 61 should not be added and reported in item 59-B, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	The house and surroundings A	Furnishings and equipment B
57. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	5	7
58. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	650	480
59. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families, homemakers, or other individuals assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	540	540
60. Families, homemakers, and other individuals reported in item 59-A assisted with—		
		Estimated number
a. Building a new house.....		2
b. Remodeling or repairing the house.....		12
c. Improving kitchen or laundry.....		22
d. Improving storage space.....		310
e. Selection, installation, use, and care of water and/or sewage systems.....		18
f. Selection, installation, use, and care of heating and/or cooling systems.....		13
g. Planning electrical systems.....		25
h. Landscaping home grounds.....		165
61. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 59-B assisted with—		
a. Selection, use, and care of home equipment (other than sewing equipment).....		24
b. Selection, use, and construction of home furnishings.....		82
c. Repair, reconditioning, and care of home furnishings.....		22
d. Furniture arrangement and use of accessories.....		290
e. Color schemes and wall finishes.....		290
f. Floor finishes.....		12

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING—*Interpretation*

64. See item 59 for interpretation of what to include here.
- 65a. Management may be defined as "using, as well as we can, what we have, to get what we want." Therefore, in helping people to improve their management we are concerned with "how," "what," "who," "when," and "where" decisions that will aid them in reaching their goals. For example, the management of dishwashing would include "who" and "when" decisions as well as the "how" decision. If only the "how" decision in dishwashing was improved, it should be reported under 65b as an improved housekeeping method. Management decisions have to do with the use of the family's available physical and human resources—time, energy, equipment, skills, knowledge, and money.
- Assistance includes work done—
- In improvement in the use of time and energy through job-methods training, work simplification, and time and motion study. (See example in 65a.)
 - On laundering methods and use of new soaps and detergents. (Assistance related to laundering the new-type fabrics in connection with the care of clothing should be reported in subitem 67b.)
66. Includes work done—
- On that portion of financial affairs that deals with planning the use of family resources and making distribution to cover cost of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and savings (thrift).
 - On wills, inheritance, insurance, notes and installment-buying contracts. Subitem 48i covers legal affairs pertaining to the farm business.
67. Includes work done—
- In the selection of shoes, hats, accessories, men's and boys' clothing as well as clothing accounts and inventories.
 - With storage, dry-cleaning, and special laundering problems in connection with care of clothing. Work on control of moths and silverfish, and the like, as part of the care of clothing, should be reported here. Specific help given to control insect damage to clothing should be reported under item 137.
 - On both new and remodeled clothing.
 - On the influence of good grooming on development of the individual.

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Home	Family	Clothing
	management A	economics B	
62. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	9	9	32
63. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	476	495	535
64. Estimated total number of different homemakers and other persons assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices.....	700	800	800
65. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-A assisted—			<i>Estimated number</i>
a. In arriving at management decisions.....			176
b. In improving housekeeping methods.....			476
c. With family laundering.....			186
66. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-B assisted—			
a. In the use of rural family outlook information.....			304
b. With family financial planning.....			495
c. With keeping and analyzing home records.....			
d. With family legal matters.....			167
67. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-C assisted—			
a. In selecting and buying clothing.....			552
b. With care and mending of clothing.....			251
c. With clothing construction.....			457
d. In selection, use, and care of sewing and pressing equipment and with sewing centers.....			20
e. With good grooming and posture (personal appearance).....			60

FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY—Interpretation

Columns A, B, C, and D include the specific practices listed under items 71, 72, 73, and 74, respectively, as well as other related work.

68 and 69. See interpretations of items 57 and 58.

70. Considers factors outlined for item 59.

71. Assistance includes—

- a. All work done to encourage production and use of home-grown food: Fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products.
- b. Selection on basis of quality, nutritional needs, amount to buy, variety, and form. Work done regarding price and supply should be reported in item 38.
- c. Also food preparation for special occasions, such as holidays and picnics, as well as for outdoor meals and meals for large groups.
- d. Freezing, canning, drying, brining; storage of fruits and root vegetables; curing of meats; and making jams, jellies, and pickles.
- e. Child feeding, maternal diet, food for the aged,

weight control, diets for special needs, as well as general nutrition for good health.

72. Assistance includes—

- a. Work relating to garbage disposal, screening for flies, sanitary outhouses, and other disease-preventive practices. Control of household insects through elimination of breeding places, use of sprays, and the like should be reported under item 137.
- c and d. Educational work done to encourage examinations for cancer, heart ailments, polio, and tuberculosis, to protect and/or improve the health of individual persons.

73. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Willingness to work as a family member toward a family goal—family councils.
- d. Development of self-confidence and emotional stability; adjustments to life situations.

74. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Safe driving, bicycle riding, safe practices for pedestrians, and other safety practices.

FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program. Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work

Item	Foods and nutrition	Health	Family life	Safety
	A	B	C	D
68. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	32	18	12	
69. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings	700	380	250	45
70. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families assisted directly or indirectly TO ADOPT recommended practices	700	388	250	500
71. Families reported in item 70-A assisted—				<i>Estimated number</i>
a. With planning and/or producing the home food supply				650
b. In selecting food				206
c. With meal planning and food preparation				406
d. With preservation and storage of food				170
e. In improving diets				580
72. Families reported in 70-B assisted in—				
a. Sanitation practices and facilities				20
b. First aid and home nursing				388
c. Dental-health education				60
d. Health education leading to physical examination by a physician				340
73. Families reported in item 70-C assisted with—				
a. Child development and guidance				
b. Providing recommended play, clothing, and equipment suited to age of children				
c. Understanding roles of family members and strengthening family relationships				
d. Individual adjustments and personality development				
e. Home and family recreation				250
74. Families reported in item 70-D assisted with—				
a. Fire prevention around the farm and home				580
b. Accident prevention around the farm and home				500
c. Accident prevention away from home place				200

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—*Interpretation*

Note that the nature of this section requires treatment quite different from that for regular subject-matter pages. Here we try to get a picture of the number of different educational projects or activities agents worked on, size of the area covered, number of groups assisted, and the like.

The general approach is to start with projects affecting the individual (item 75); then to move on to projects relating to the community and county (items 76 and 77); to the regional or area programs that may cover part of a county or several States (item 78); to the national program (item 79); and finally to world affairs (item 80). Item 81 covers emergency activities in which extension agents participated.

- A.** Educational projects, programs, or activities may be things such as making a survey of a community's need for telephone lines; promoting a dinner between a businessmen's service group and the farmers in the area, to improve rural-urban relations; planning for a hospital or a community health project of some kind; organizing a soil conservation district; or work done to get a bookmobile started in the county. Any community-improvement projects the 4-H Clubs engaged in should be reported in this column under the appropriate heading. Report only the projects, programs, or activities in which county extension agents participated, either alone or in cooperation with State specialists or others. Do not report in this section work done unofficially, such as school or church work.
- B.** Entries in this column should indicate the number of communities or groups within the county assisted in each project reported in column A. A community is a more or less well-defined group of people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limit. For purposes of this report, a community is one of several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

C. This column reports on those projects where local leaders assisted. Members of special committees appointed by other groups with whom you worked should be reported as local leaders. Include only those living within the county.

D. In addition to local leaders, include all others actively engaged in advancing the project or activity. For example, a community forum to discuss national or international problems would include adults and youths in attendance at the forum, local leaders, and all others who assisted in planning, arranging, or promoting the forum.

- 75.** Item includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government—local, State, or national; and study of public documents.
- 76.** Includes improvement clubs, councils, committees for special purposes.
- 77.** Item includes—
j. Music, drama, and art.
- 78.** Item includes—
a. Such regional or area development programs or projects as river basin; watershed, soil conservation district; land use; land reclamation; flood control; and industrial development.
- 79.** Item includes national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, and industry.
- 80.** Includes things such as developing understanding of international problems, programs, and organizations, including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.
- 81.** Includes emergency assistance in connection with fires, floods, drought, and other disasters, and special drives.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Item	Different educational projects, programs, or activities	Communities or groups assisted	Voluntary local leaders assisting	Persons participating
	A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Number
75. Citizenship activities.....	3	15	30	260
76. Developing and improving county or community organization.....	3	17	20	246
77. Local projects of a general public nature:				
a. General community problems; studies, surveys, etc.....	2	2	5	65
b. Improving health facilities, services, and programs.....	1	17	6	110
c. Improving schools.....	2	2		
d. Improving churches.....	3	3	6	275
e. Bettering town-country relations.....				
f. Libraries.....	1	8	9	140
g. Roads.....				
h. Telephones.....				
i. Community centers.....				
j. Recreation programs and facilities.....	3	3	12	100
k. Community beautification.....	5	6	6	80
78. Regional or area development programs or projects.....	1	7	5	125
79. National programs and proposals affecting agriculture and rural life.....	1	15	17	260
80. World affairs.....	5	7		
81. Emergency activities.....	1	7	11	900

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS--*Interpretation*

- A. 4-H Club members enrolled are the boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
- B. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
- C. Where certain phases of a project cannot be measured in terms of the unit designated, the units for that phase of the project should not be answered. Report to the nearest whole unit for the completed projects only.
- The following items include projects in--
89. Home and market gardens as well as commercial canning crops.
91. Improvement and management of range and pasture. Also includes projects in identification of grasses and weeds, and the control of weeds.
92. All crops not falling in one of items 82 through 91. Note that pasture projects are reported separately (item 91).
95. Also includes game and fur-bearing animals.
102. Horses and mules, goats, and other livestock not listed in items 96 through 101.
104. Study of insects and insecticides.
- 105-C. Tractors maintained or serviced.
- 106-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
- 107-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
109. Farm records and accounts.
110. Farmstead and home improvement, landscaping, flowers. Improvement of the home deals with the exterior. Work on the interior is reported under item 118.
111. Also includes food selection.
- 113-C. Frozen foods should be entered as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.
117. 4-H personal accounts as well as time-and-energy management and other home-management problems.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

A club member may engage in more than one project. The sum of the projects may, therefore, be greater than the number of different club members enrolled.

Item	Members enrolled	Members completing	Units involved in completed projects	
	A	B	C	
	Number	Number	Number	
82. Corn.....	13	8	25	acres
83. Other cereals.....				do.
84. Peanuts.....				do.
85. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....				do.
86. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	8	5	3	do.
87. Cotton.....				do.
88. Tobacco.....	20	16	8	do.
89. Vegetable growing.....	97	65	10.79	do.
90. Fruits.....				do.
91. Range and pasture.....				do.
92. Other crops.....				do.
93. Soil and water conservation and management.....				do.
94. Forestry.....				do.
95. Wildlife and nature study.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
96. Poultry (including turkeys).....	33	28	991.00	birds
97. Dairy cattle.....	19	7	7	animals
98. Beef cattle.....	21	15	15	do.
99. Sheep.....	14	10	50	do.
100. Swine.....	64	53	25	do.
101. Rabbits.....				do.
102. Other livestock.....				do.
103. Bees.....				colonies
104. Entomology.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
105. Tractor maintenance.....	7	7	7	tractors
106. Electricity.....	147	119	166	articles
107. Farm shop.....				do.
108. Other engineering projects.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
109. Farm management.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
110. Beautification of home grounds.....	9	6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
111. Meal planning and preparation (include baking and food selection).....	133	100	1223 2430 348	Meals - Times dishes prepared meals served
112. Canning and preserving (other than freezing).....	17	12	680	quarts
113. Freezing of foods.....	8	6	210	quarts frozen
114. Health, nursing, and first aid.....			XX 120	pounds frozen
115. Child care.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
116. Clothing.....	258	347	524	articles
117. Home management.....	484	322	XX 230	garments
118. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	221	204	203 1	articles rooms
119. Home industries, arts, and crafts.....				articles
120. Junior leadership.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
121. All other.....			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
122. Total.....	1844	1330	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

36 30

123. Number of 4-H Clubs.....		
124. Different 4-H Club members—	Boys	Girls
a. Enrolled.....	293	652
b. Completing.....	240	457
125. 4-H Club members from—		
a. Farm homes.....	175	437
b. Rural nonfarm homes.....	50	225
c. Urban homes.....	68	
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	293	652
126. 4-H Club members enrolled by years in club work:		
a. 1st year.....	97	271
b. 2d year.....	123	196
c. 3d year.....	38	112
d. 4th year.....	15	49
e. 5th year.....	7	13
f. 6th year and over.....	13	11
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	293	652
127. 4-H Club members enrolled by ages:		
a. 10 years and under.....	29	127
b. 11 years.....	35	139
c. 12 years.....	58	134
d. 13 years.....	54	103
e. 14 years.....	57	60
f. 15 years.....	49	58
g. 16 years.....	13	23
h. 17-20 years, inclusive.....	8	8
(For checking purposes; total equals 124a).....	293	652
128. 4-H Club members who received definite training in—		Members
a. Judging.....		136
b. Giving demonstrations.....		203
c. Group recreation leadership.....		93
d. Music appreciation.....		48
e. Money management (thrift).....		328
f. Farm and home safety.....		639
g. Citizenship.....		31
h. Personality improvement.....		31
i. Soil and water conservation.....		31
j. Forestry.....		31
k. Health, nursing, and first aid.....		
129. 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....		0
130. Number of members attending a 4-H Club camp.....		64
131. 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local achievement programs, and fairs.....		31

MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

- The following items should include work done—
136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.
137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.
138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects

in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25e.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, rabbits, and pestiferous birds.
141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.
142. Other than those incident to foods, clothing, house-furnishings, etc., which are to be reported in their respective subject-matter sections. Assistance in the selling of arts and crafts is to be reported in subitem 35b.

MISCELLANEOUS

Item	Estimated number
136. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of general feeder insects.....	1950
137. FAMILIES assisted with control of household insects.....	175
138. HANDLERS, PROCESSORS, and other individuals assisted with control of insects in off-the-farm storage of grain.....	0
139. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of noxious weeds.....	920
140. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of rodents and other predatory animals.....	285
141. BEEKEEPERS and other individuals assisted with problems in the care of bees, honey, and honey products.....	5
142. FAMILIES assisted with practices incident to production of arts and crafts.....	126

MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

The following items should include work done—

136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.

137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.

138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects

in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25e.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, rabbits, and pestiferous birds.

141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

142. Other than those incident to foods, clothing, house-furnishings, etc., which are to be reported in their respective subject-matter sections. Assistance in the selling of arts and crafts is to be reported in subitem 35b.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE—*Interpretation*

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 conservative estimates based upon records, surveys, and such other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

ESTIMATES FOR THIS SECTION SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST RECENT COUNTY STATISTICAL DATA. All agents should work together in trying to make these figures reflect as accurately as possible the situation in the county. Adaptation of the factors outlined for items 24 and 59 might be helpful in making these estimates.

A, B, and C. In determining the number of families to be reported in each column, it is suggested that the same approach be used as outlined for item 125.

143. In this section emphasis is only on the number of families assisted, whereas emphasis has been on individuals in earlier sections of the report. Therefore, it is going to be necessary to eliminate duplications in numbers assisted in changing agricultural practices. For example, when a farmer is assisted with crop-production problems and his son is in a 4-H dairy-calf club, the assistance would be reported as given to one farm family.

144. As outlined in item 143, care should also be exercised in estimating the number of families assisted directly or indirectly in changing homemaking practices.

145. This item should be a total of items 143 and 144 with duplications removed owing to the same farm or family's being assisted in both agricultural and homemaking practices.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

Item	Farm A	Rural nonfarm B	Urban C
	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>
143. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES this year.....	1875	400	25
144. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in HOMEMAKING (home economics) practices this year.....	920	365	0
145. Total DIFFERENT families assisted by extension programs (items 143 and 144, less duplication).....	2165	530	25

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES—*Interpretation*

The purpose of this section is to bring together in one place the cooperation given to other public agencies working with the people of the county. This information is used for public-relations purposes.

A, B, and C. Days devoted by agents to cooperating with the agencies listed below should already have been reported in the section on Program Emphasis under the appropriate program headings.

D. The meetings to be reported in this column are those devoted to programs of other agencies in the county that extension agents attended. In many instances these meetings will already have been reported under item 9, depending upon whether the extension agent held the meeting or attended and actively participated in the program. For example: The county agent is expected to attend the meetings of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee. These meetings would be reported in this section. In contrast, the extension agent holds several meetings

in the county where he and the committeemen explain the agricultural program to farmers. Those meetings would also be reported in this section as well as in the Extension Teaching Activities section. "Days devoted" in both places would be reported in the appropriate column below and also in the Program Emphasis section.

148. This item should include work with production-credit associations, national farm-loan associations, and district banks for cooperatives; also participation in work with the other Farm Credit district personnel and representatives of its central office in Washington, D. C.

158. Line is left blank so that States, if they desire, may report information about a Federal agency not listed.

165. Line is left blank for State use.

168. Line is left blank for State use.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agency worked with	Days devoted by—			Number of meetings relating to program of agency attended by county extension workers
	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	
	A	B	C	
FEDERAL AGENCIES				
146. Item discontinued.				
147. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation.				
148. Farm Credit Administration				
149. Farmers Home Administration			3	3
150. Fish and Wildlife Service				
151. Forest Service			2	1
152. Bureau of Indian Affairs				
153. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program Committee			12	38
154. Rural Electrification Administration				
155. Selective Service System				
156. Soil Conservation Service			9	4
157. Valley authority (TVA, etc.)			15	1
158. Other (specify)				
STATE AGENCIES				
159. Health department	1			
160. Highway department				
161. State departments of agriculture and forestry				
162. State department of education: General schools	1		4	4
163. State employment service				
164. Welfare department				
165. Other (specify)				
COUNTY AGENCIES				
166. Soil conservation districts			9	4
167. Vocational-agriculture and home economics departments	2		2	10
168. Other (specify)				

PREPARE YOUR ANNUAL REPORT

The preparation of an annual report setting forth the progress made in the county during the year is of greatest interest and value to you as an extension worker. It provides an opportunity to measure how far you have gone in relation to the goals set forth in the plan of work outlined at the beginning of the year; to check on the effectiveness of the extension program; to consider where improvements can be made; and to decide what things should be handled differently next year. The preparation of an adequate annual report is a stimulating experience.

In addition, your annual report offers an excellent means of building good will and support of the sponsoring group in the county, the county governing body, local extension leaders and other key people, the agencies with which you work or would like to work, and the general public—rural and urban. It helps to build good public relations.

Your annual report is also a record of the year's work put into convenient shape for future reference. It helps new persons joining the county staff to become acquainted with the extension program. It assists State specialists to develop effective supporting programs in their respective subject-matter fields. The State supervisory staff frequently uses the county annual report as a guide in determining an agent's readiness for promotion and suitability to fill vacancies that arise.

The annual report in reality is another chapter in the extension history of your county to be added to the permanent record maintained in the National Archives of the United States Government.

General Directions

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, D. C., office should be sent through the State extension office. When an assistant agent has been employed during a part of or all the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. When an agent in charge of a line of work has left the county 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

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

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain, for EACH MAJOR line of work undertaken, a comprehensive picture of—

1. WHY the line of work was emphasized; what were the people's problems, situations, or needs warranting attention.
2. WHAT was attempted and what were the objectives and the major things the people were to learn, or do, in connection with this line of work.

3. HOW the work was carried on; principal and new extension teaching methods and activities used and their effectiveness; selection, training, and use of local leaders; and cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.

4. What RESULTS were obtained, not in terms of the activities carried on but in terms of objectives, or what was attempted at the beginning of the year.

5. HOW next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

For minor lines of work, only the results need to be reported to complete the record of the year's work.

The following suggestions may help you prepare a better annual report:

1. Read last year's annual report again, and apply the criteria for a good narrative report discussed above.
2. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
3. Go over the information and data assembled from various office and field sources during the year.
4. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
5. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
6. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
7. Include only those photographs, circular letters, or other exhibits that help to emphasize the points you make in the text. Do NOT make the annual report a scrapbook. (Material of local value may be attached to or filed with your office copy, rather than being made a part of the official report.)

The Statistical Report

When 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. In some States a combined white and Negro report may also be requested by the extension director.

County totals are the sums 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, homemakers, 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 extension program in agricultural, home demonstration, young men and women's, or 4-H Club work. ONLY THE IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES TAKING PLACE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AS THE RESULT OF EXTENSION EFFORT SHOULD BE REPORTED. Of necessity the information called for in the national statistical report schedule has broad application to extension work as it is conducted throughout the United States. In addition to the information provided for in this report form, some State extension services may need to obtain additional statistical information on programs and activities peculiar to their States.

NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

In

Russell County

Virginia

1954

Ralph S. Rasnic, County Agent December 1, 1953 -- October 1, 1954

B. O. Porterfield, Assistant County Agent.... March 1, 1954 - November 30, 1954

Myrtle Fields, Extension Secretary

Written By:

B. O. Porterfield
B. O. Porterfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

IN
LANCELOT COUNTY
VIRGINIA

1924

Walter S. Harris, County Agent December 1, 1923 - October 1, 1924
R. G. Fortwell, Assistant County Agent March 1, 1924 - November 30, 1924
Ruthie Haines, Extension Secretary

Walter S. Harris
Written by
R. G. Fortwell

FOREWARD

The purpose of this narrative is to bring together some measure of the progress that has been made toward carrying out the Extension Plan of Work that was set up by the Agricultural Planning Board at the beginning of this year.

The agent extends due credit and appreciation to all agencies, groups and individuals who helped in setting up and carrying out this program.

The many different educational methods that are used in instructing and advising people through the Extension Service Program, such as, radio, newspaper, visual aids, group meetings, method and result demonstrations, farm visitations, office and telephone calls, and other methods make it rather difficult to determine the exact "reach and reception" of the program.

However, the following summarized information will give the reader a brief but broad view of the extent and effect of the work in so far as can be measured now. Many "seeds" are sown in educational work that do not even "sprout" until years later. Many others "sprout" and hang on for a burst of growth later when conditions are right. Therefore, the full result of no year's program can be measured at the end of that year.

TERMS

The purpose of this narrative is to bring together some
members of the program that has been under way since
and the Extension Unit at that time and set up the
national planning board at the beginning of this year.

The agent extends the credit and appreciation to all
agencies, groups and individuals who helped in setting up
and carrying out this program.

The many different educational methods that are used in
instruction and activities through the Extension Service
program, such as, radio, newspaper, sheet music, group work,
lectures, method and results demonstration, film, television, office
and telephone calls, and other methods which it varies different
to determine the exact "reach and reception" of the program.

However, the following summary information will give the
reader a brief but broad view of the extent and effect of the
work in so far as can be gathered now. Many "reports" are given
in educational work that do not even "report" until years later.
Many others "report" and last as far as a year or more later.
Some conditions are right. Therefore, the full results of an
year's program can be assessed at the end of that year.

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HISTORY OF RUSSELL COUNTY

In the year of 1735 a son was born to a man who was known as the Knight of the Golden Horseshoe. The man's name was William Russell who came to Virginia in 1710 with Governor Alexander Spotswood. This son was born in Culpeper County on a plantation near Germania. The son was given the first name of his father, and along with the name went his father's adventurous spirit and the desire to see new land.

Just three years after the birth of George Washington the young William Russell was receiving elementary and secondary education in the local schools; and in the year of 1754, at the age of 19, he entered the college of William & Mary.

Space will not permit going into details of the adventurous life of William Russell after his one year at William and Mary. However, from the year 1756 to 1770 his life was full of Indian raids, French encroachments, love and marriage, diplomatic activities with the Cherokees, exploration of new lands, and many other experiences that were fitting to an adventurous man of tall and commanding presence, courteous manner and refined conversation.

In the year of 1770 William Russell, a frontiersman in his own right, built his log cabin at Castlewoods on the Clinch River. Still adventurous and speculative in nature, he at once began developing the interest of the colony through land speculation and ridding the settlers of Indian danger.

William was a patriot of the formation of Fincastle County in 1772 from a division of Botetourt. Following this year of 1772, we read of Russell's adventure with Daniel Boone, travels into the New River territory travels into Kentucky, and a thousand other hair-raising experiences of a diplomat and military leader. He became a Colonel in the Revolutionary War and served his country faithfully during the war and ranked as General at the end.

In the year of 1785, he was elected to a second term to the House of Delegates from Washington County and it is then that he promoted a Bill having for its purpose the division of Washington County. This bill provided that "from and after the first day of May, 1786, the county of Washington shall be divided into two distinct counties, that is to say: all that part of said county lying within a line to be run along the Clinch Mountain to the Carolina line, thence with that line to the Cumberland Mountain, Clinch Mountain and the line of Montgomery County, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Russell, and the residue shall retain the name of Washington."

Therefore, the Clinch Valley home of William Russell was destined to be known ever afterwards by the name of Clinch Valley's first noble patriot.

Other counties have, of course, been formed since then in the Southwest; thus changing the original boundaries of Russell County as laid out in this Bill by General Russell to the General Assembly in 1785.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Russell County is one of the bluegrass cattle kingdoms of southwest Virginia - "cattle on a thousand hills." Mingled among the predominate white-faced Herefords, few Angus and Shorthorn beef cattle some fine flocks of Hampshire, Southdown, Dorset and some cross breeds of sheep; also a few hogs scattered here and there mainly for home use- all of these go to make Russell predominately a livestock county.

The twenty-one Grade A Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire Dairy herds named in order of predominance, along with numerous small Grade C herds of predominate Jersey breed brings some monthly cash income into the county.

So these, along with a few poultry flocks round out the livestock phase of farming that possibly can be improved by increasing the number of sheep and the number of both layer and broiler flocks, with a few more gradually working into the Grade A Dairy business.

The 141,000 acres of mainly limestone origin soil that is, during normal years, covered with bluegrass and white clover, with acres of Ladino clover and tall grass mixtures, and lespedeza and tall grass scattered here and therein a county of such terrain that is highly susceptible to erosion, makes it only natural that this should be predominately a livestock county. Most of the grain and hay for winter feeding is produced on the farms.

The county boundaries enclose a total of 296,000 acres. In the year 1954, 2,223 farms of the county had tobacco allotments totaling 1993.1 acres; 1947.7 acres of which was harvested and 2204 farms that used allotments. This brings a neat cash income and places tobacco as second in importance as a source of farm income.

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ORGANIZATION

The Russell County agricultural organization set-up is as follows:

- The Russell County Board of Agriculture.
- The Russell County Cooperative.
- The Russell County Fair Association, Inc.
- The Clinch Valley Soil Conservation District.
- The Russell County Artificial Breeders Association.
- The Russell County Purebred Hereford Association.
- The Russell County A.S.C. Program.
- The Russell County F.H.A. Program.
- The Russell County 4-H Club Council.
- The Russell County 4-H Clubs.
- The Russell County Home Demonstration Club Committee.
- The Russell County Home Demonstration Clubs.

ORGANIZATION

The Russell County Agricultural Organizations set-up is as follows:

- The Russell County Board of Agriculture.
- The Russell County Cooperative.
- The Russell County Fair Association, Inc.
- The Clinch Valley Soil Conservation District.
- The Russell County Agricultural Producers Association.
- The Russell County Improved Farmers Association.
- The Russell County A.M.E. Program.
- The Russell County W.M.A. Program.
- The Russell County 4-H Club Council.
- The Russell County 4-H Club.
- The Russell County Home Demonstration Club Committee.
- The Russell County Home Demonstration Club.

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MAJOR ADULT & YOUTH PROJECT 1954

1. Synopsis of Situation

Russell County has 2734 farmers who have 267,618 acres of farm land, for an average size farm of 97.9 acres. Of this farm land 141,000 acres are in pasture and 55,000 acres of cropland. Their main income and livelihood comes from pastures converted into meat through beef cattle and sheep, and to milk through dairy cows. More than 76 percent of the Russell County farmers have an annual income of less than \$1500. Of second importance in income is tobacco as heretofore mentioned.

The trend in size of farm is for less acreage, as the larger farms are being divided into small farms, most of which are too small to be an economical farming unit. With the coal mining industry on the decline in the county, more part-time farmers are in need of additional employment. A large percent of the open land in Russell County is too steep to get fertilizer and lime on the steep slopes where the virgin fertilizer has been depleted and the grass sod is thinning out for the want of plant food.

With the price-cost squeeze in the beef cattle business, the dogs and bad marketing conditions in the sheep business, the drought conditions affecting crops directly and livestock indirectly, the slowness in which farmers are accepting alfalfa, their hesitancy in planting suitable species of trees on the steep slopes that are too steep for crops and pasture, the decrease in income from coal mining, and the increase in taxes to meet the needs of the county operating expenses confront the Russell County farmers with a very complex problem in their farm economy. They need sound advice and guidance in order to survive.

In order to arrive at a sensible solution to work out a county Extension Plan-of-Work for 1954, all agricultural agencies, commodity groups, the county board of supervisors, leading business and professional people were invited to attend meetings and work out recommendations.

The general problems and needs of the county are:

- (1). Better land use and managing according to its capability.
- (2). Inadequate feed program, especially alfalfa.
- (3). Farm operations too small.
- (4). Control of diseases and parasites.
- (5). Better marketing conditions and practices.

In order to cope with this situation the following major projects were set up with goals, methods, and results as outlined.

WATER QUALITY & FISH CONTROL ACT

1. Synopsis of Situation

Winnipeg County has 27,428 acres of land, for an average area of 97.9 acres. Of this land 11,000 acres are in pasture and 16,428 acres of cropland. Their main income and live-
lhood come from pasture converted into beef through beef cattle and
hogs, and to this through dairy cows. There are 10 farms in the County
County farmers have an annual income of less than \$1000. Of several hundred
more in income as tobacco as profitable business.

The trend in size of farm in the last decade, as the larger farms are
being divided into small farms, most of which are too small to be an economic
unit. This has led to a loss of efficiency in the sector in the
country, and part-time farmers are in need of additional equipment. A
large portion of the land in Winnipeg County is too steep to be
plowed and the steep slopes cause the virgin limestone to be
exposed and the soil is drifting out for the most of the last.

With the price-cost squeeze in the beef cattle business, the days and
the marketing conditions in the sheep business, the drought conditions
affecting crops generally and livestock industry, the situation in which
farmers are operating is difficult, both financially in handling their products
of value at the farm gates and are too steep for crops and pastures, the
changes in prices from year to year, and the increase in costs to meet the
needs of the county operating expenses against the Winnipeg County farmers
with a very complex problem in their own country. They need sound advice
and guidance in order to survive.

In order to arrive at a realistic solution to work out a county program
also from 1954-1955, all agricultural agencies, especially groups,
the county board of supervisors, leading business and professional people
were invited to attend meetings and work out recommendations.

The general program and needs of the county are:

- (1) Better land use and marketing according to its capability.
- (2) Integrate food program, especially dairies.
- (3) Farm operations for small.
- (4) Control of diseases and parasites.
- (5) Better marketing conditions and procedures.

In order to cope with this situation the following major projects
were set up with goals, methods, and results as outlined.

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A. Forest Project

1. Goals

To increase the acreage of productive forest land by diverting some Class VII land, which is now in bushes, unproductive pasture and soil depleting crops, and improving old stands.

2. Methods of Education as in Plan-of-Work

- a. Visiting farmers to sell idea.
- b. Field meetings.
- c. Forest tree planting demonstrations
- d. Radio and newspaper publicity.
- e. Close work with T.V.A. and A.S.C.

3. Methods actually used and Results

Educating the farmers of southwest Virginia of the importance of this project is and will be a long process. With this being realized, main emphasis was and now is being placed in the field of youth education.

Four special night classes entitled 4-H Soil, Water, Forest and Wildlife Conservation classes have been, or are now in the process of being organized at Castlewood, Cleveland, Honaker, and Lebanon. The state district forester and Extension forester are cooperating in these classes. Two forest tree planting demonstration sites have been selected and will be planted in March.

Approximately three hundred 4-H members have enrolled in a forestry project at the various schools. They are being encouraged to plant trees, recognize the value of trees, and identify trees. It can be reasonably expected that a number of these will plant trees in Class VII land as the project develops.

The County A.S.C. Committee have voted to share 80 percent of the cost of establishing tree acres and improving forests for the year of 1955. This practice under the A.S.C. Program is being strongly stressed throughout the county.

Seventeen acres of forest trees were planted in Russell County in 1954. It is expected that through the help of the Government cost-share program and the T.V.A. free tree service that many more acres will be planted in 1955, as we continue cooperatively to push this project in 1955.

Two forestry school programs were given by the agent, with the help of a district forester.

Complete land-use plans that have been drawn up on several farms in the county in 1954 include recommendations of a forest nature. As this

Project Report

1. Goals

To increase the amount of productive forest land by diverting some Class VII land, which is now in brush, agricultural pasture and well-kept woods, and improving its status.

2. Methods of Operation as in Item 1-2-3-4

- a. Visiting farmers to sell land.
- b. The V.A.'s meetings.
- c. Forest tree planting demonstrations.
- d. Radio and newspaper publicity.
- e. Classes were held with T.V.C. and A.S.C.

3. Methods actually used and results

Following the survey of component villages of the province of this project is not still in a very early stage. With this being said, the results are not as high as in the field of your own area.

Four special night classes entitled 4-5 1/2 hours, 1954 and 1955. This class has been held in the house of the owner of the land. The class was held in the house of the owner of the land. The class was held in the house of the owner of the land. The class was held in the house of the owner of the land.

Approximately three hundred 4-5 1/2 hours were enrolled in a forestry project at the various schools. They are being encouraged to plant trees, especially the kind of trees, and identify trees. It can be generally expected that a number of these will plant trees in Class VII land as the project develops.

The Group 4 V.A.C. Committee has voted to start 50 percent of the cost of establishing new areas and improving forests for the year of 1955. This committee under the A.S.C. program is being strongly stressed throughout the country.

Approved areas of forest trees were planted in District Group 1 in 1954. It is expected that through the help of the government forestry program and the V.A.C. tree tree service that more areas will be planted in 1955, as we continue cooperatively to push this project in 1955.

The forestry school program was given by the agent, with the help of a district forester.

District land-use plans that have been drawn up in several forms in the country in 1954 include recommendations of a forest reserve. As this

young Soil Conservation District in cooperation with the Extension Service, gains momentum in the educational and service fields so will a steady diversion of misused acres to forest trees gain momentum.

Information, advice, and encouragement was rendered the public on this project by means of radio, newspaper articles, group meetings and personal contacts.

B. Alfalfa, Other Hay, and Pasture Improvement Project.

1. Goals

- a. To increase the number of farmers using soil tests as a guide in establishing alfalfa, other hay crops, pastures, and improving of same. The tendency has been in past years to neglect this important detail.
- b. To increase the alfalfa acreage by 10 percent. The alfalfa acreage is far below what it should be in the county.
- c. To increase the acreage of early sown small grains for pasture and silage, with grain as end result of pasture used acres. Many acres have laid idle during winter, following row crops.
- d. To increase acreage and improve present seedings of Ladino and tall grass mixtures.
- e. To stress wise use of fertilizer and lime on permanent bluegrass sods. Encourage diversion to forest all acres that are not economically sound as part of the pasture program on farms.
- f. To encourage the building of more silos for use in preserving early crops of fast growing pasture mixtures, alfalfa, and small grain. The end goal being to spread green succulent feed throughout the drought periods, and as a supplement to hay and grain for winter feeding.
- g. To encourage the use of more Sudan grass or other suitable pasture crops that will fill in during periods of poor bluegrass growth and in periods of drought.

2. Methods of Education as in Plan-of-Work

- a. Visiting farmers to sell idea.
- b. Newspaper articles of timely effect.
- c. Radio programs of timely effect.
- d. Close work with A.S.C. Committee in developing wise use and placement of fertilizer, seed and lime.

your Bill Committee should in cooperation with the National
Service, make certain in the educational and service fields as well
a study division of mixed areas to forest trees and meadows.

Information, advice, and encouragement was rendered the public on
this project by means of radio, newspaper articles, group meetings and
personal contacts.

1. Methods of Extension as in the following:

1. To increase the number of forest and meadow areas as a guide
in establishing similar areas by groups, families, and individuals
in general. The forestry has been in past years to neglect this in-
formation.
2. To increase the public interest in 10 percent. The public
interest is far below that it should be in the country.
3. To increase the amount of early work done for forests
and meadows, with a view to the results of better land use. Many
areas have been left idle during winter, following the winter
and.
4. To increase the amount of private forests and meadows of land and
all forest areas.
5. To stress the use of fertilizer and lime on permanent pastures
and meadows. The public division is forest all areas that are not common-
ly used as part of the pasture program on farms.
6. To encourage the building of new areas for use in preserving
early crops of forest meadow areas, meadows, and meadow areas.
The end goal is to spread these meadows and meadows throughout the
country, and as a supplement to the other forest areas
meadows.
7. To encourage the use of new forest areas or other suitable areas
in areas that will be during periods of past meadows growth and
in periods of drought.

2. Methods of Extension as in the following:

- a. Visiting forests to sell them.
- b. Newspaper articles of daily effect.
- c. Radio programs of daily effect.
- d. Direct work with A.S.C. Committee in developing the use and
placement of fertilizer, seed and lime.

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- e. Offer soil sample taking service to farmers who are interested in establishing alfalfa.
 - f. Stress the value and need for more alfalfa and better pastures at all 4-H, Conservation, Farmers Club and other organized classes and meetings.

3. Methods actually used and Results

a. The main drive that we made toward the establishment of more alfalfa acres in the county was in the educational field of personal contact by farm visitation, office contacts, and store, street corner, and roadside talking.

A special news release was made in the local papers from the office about the need for more alfalfa and that our office would pick up soil samples on the farm for the purpose of analysis in preparation for seeding alfalfa. This offer was accepted by several farmers and the job performed.

The editor of The Lebanon News sought every opportunity to include releases direct from V.P.I. on the establishment of alfalfa, Ladino clover, and other pasture and hay crops.

Alfalfa production was stressed in the Castlewood Farmers Club and at several other group meetings.

The establishment of alfalfa on the hillsides by contour strip method as stressed through the Soil Conservation District and local SCS office.

The conservational wisdom of moving the cultivated crops down off as many hillsides as possible and bringing the alfalfa from the bottoms to the hillsides, with not too much slope, to labor costs in seeding and harvesting so high was stressed at all opportunities.

This is another project wherein a strong educational drive does not reach full results in one year. However, approximately 800 acres of alfalfa was seeded and renovated during the year 1954. This was possibly an increase of 15 percent over 1953 seeding.

The office has been working for some time in cooperation with the A.S.C. and Soil Conservation offices to get the seeding of alfalfa included in the A.C.P. Program. This was approved for the year 1955. It provides for the establishment of additional acreage of alfalfa in crop rotation to retard erosion. It is expected that this practice will be widely used in 1955. Fifteen special educational meetings have been held to stress this practice and other practices under the A.S. C. Program.

Four special news articles and one radio program was devoted to the methods and values involved in establishment of drought relief crops, such as: Sudan grass, Ladino clover, grasses and alfalfa with fertilizer in order to use extra growth for silage was strongly stressed at every opportunity.

It was pleasing to note that small grain seedings were made relatively earlier this year. A good rain fell on early seedings, and the grounds were soon covered with rank green growth.

All of the usual Extension educational methods were used in carrying out the goals set-up under this project, and were pointed toward more "green acres" and "greener acres" throughout the year rather than just at the old usual times.

This intended increase in "green acres" for grazing would at the same time provide extra succulent green feed that could be fed out of the silo and hay lofts during the unpastureable days of winter and dry spells of spring, summer and fall.

The end result of all methods used in so far as can be measured now may be summed up as follows:

- (1). Approximately 800 acres of alfalfa was seeded and renovated, representing about a 15 percent increase. Some of this was done on the farms of Bill Smith, Joe Duff, Hamilton Wade, G. O. Jesse, Charlie Mysor, H. C. Jackson, Mrs. John M. White, W. B. Campbell, S. A. Praley, Roy Robertson, Glen Osborne, Dewey Wilson, Charlie Robertson, John Graybeal, C. J. Dickenson and Gaines Osborne.
- (2). The goal to increase the number of farmers using soil samples as a guide to pasture and hay development was accomplished in that 110 farmers with a total of 295 samples were recorded in 1954 as against 83 farmers and 254 samples in 1953. The majority of these samples were for the establishment or improvement of hay and pasture.
- (3). A good number of farmers in the county did an excellent job of establishing Ladino clover and tall grass. One of them was Bill Smith. Bill cleared off one of the steep hillsides of approximately twenty acres that was growing up in scrubby timber and briars, prepared a suitable seedbed, fertilized, limed and seeded in Ladino clover and tall grass. An excellent stand developed and, although costly as an initial operation, proper management in the future will make this project pay off.

Your studies have indicated that the program was devoted to the methods and techniques involved in the development of a general test of general intelligence, which was based on the use of general and specific verbal material in order to measure general intelligence. The program was strongly stressed at every opportunity.

It was planned to use the test in various settings and to study the reliability of the test. A good deal of work was done in this regard and the results were most encouraging. The program was completed in 1954.

All of the usual educational objectives were met in carrying out the test. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field.

This indicated a need for "group tests" for general intelligence. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field.

The results of all studies need to be reported in a separate report. The results of all studies need to be reported in a separate report.

- (1) Approximately 500 cases of general intelligence were studied and reported, representing about a 15 percent increase. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field.

- (2) The test is intended to measure the number of factors in general intelligence as a basis for further study and development. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field.

- (3) A good number of factors in the test are being studied in a separate report. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field. The test was used in the classroom and in the laboratory and in the field.

Others who either established or improved pastures are: Roy Robertson, S. A. Fraley, Calvin Fields, Bert Martin, Ira Thomas, Hamilton Wade, Bert Campbell, Stuart Land & Cattle Co., Elk Garden Farms, W. O. Monk and others.

Approximately 788 acres of pasture was established and 3159 acres improved in Russell County in 1954.

C. Tobacco Project

1. Goals

a. The general goal in tobacco production was to encourage all farmers to use the acreage allotment in such way that maximum economical production could be attained and maximum quality attained in marketing.

2. Methods of Education as in Plan of Work

a. Tobacco cutting, priming, and grading demonstrations were to be conducted in each community.

b. Newspaper articles, field visits with specialists from VPI, and radio programs were to be conducted.

c. Use other group meetings, such as, farmers clubs, 4-H Clubs, Veterans classes as a media for improving information.

3. Methods actually used and Results

The tobacco cutting and priming demonstrations were not carried out due to insufficient personnel being available at the time.

Tobacco bed-weed control demonstrations were set up in some communities of the county. Roy Robertson of the Nash's Ford area, Barnette of the Belfast area, Bert Campbell of the Lebanon area and several other farmers throughout the county conducted these demonstrations with the use of Dynamide as controlling agent, and were successful and well pleased with the results. At least 25 plant beds were treated with Dynamide for control of weeds.

Visits were made to tobacco beds with specialists from VPI to observe insect and disease damage and recommend control. In general, the farmers of the county are beginning to recognize the loss caused by the work of grasshoppers, bud worms, horn worms and flea beetles as they apply to beds and fields. More of them are using the proper control measures. Among those who followed recommendations for grasshoppers, flea beetles and budworms control are Mr. Bob Jesse, Mr. Turner Gilmer, Jr., Mr. E. C. Dorton, Mr. Roy Robertson and others. They were well pleased with the results.

Three of the finest fields of tobacco were produced by Turner Gilmer, Jr., and Mr. Ebb Jessee of the Copper Creek area and Mr. Beecher Jessee of the Lebanon area. These fellows used all improved practices that have been proved as fitting to produce top yields, such as, the proper amount of organic matter, proper amount and analysis of fertilizer needed as shown by soil analysis, proper insect and disease control methods, proper cultivation, and plant pruning methods. The writer observed this tobacco in the fields and in the barn and it really looks tops in both settings. The yields have not been determined at time of writing. They followed recommendations as outlined by VPI Extension Service via of the office.

Many other farmers in the county made excellent tobacco yields. Those several that did not make as good yields as that, did not make as good yields as the land had potentials for, can in most cases attribute their failure to improper practices due to either lack of knowledge or to carelessness. In fact, many old timers say that the best tobacco crops in quite a number of years was produced in Russell County this year.

The writer does not hesitate to say that this was due to a gradual awakening of many farmers to the wisdom of following tried and proven methods as outlined by our Experiment Station, and in following the footsteps of those farmers of the county who have pioneered in up-to-date methods of tobacco production, grading and marketing.

The agent used radio, news articles, farm visits, letters, visual aids, group meetings, demonstrations and soil analysis sheets to disperse information to the farmers.

Other than the fact that the best tobacco crop of years was produced it is pleasing to note that of the 2223 farms of the county that had tobacco allotments in 1954, 2204 of these farms actually used allotments. Of the 1993.1 acres that were allotted, 1947.7 acres were harvested. In the year of 1953, 2111 farmers had allotments and 2124 farmers grew tobacco. Thus thirty farmers grew without allotments.

It can be safely said that the tobacco yield per acre for Russell County in 1954 is at least 20 percent above normal and far above that of last year. The above normal may be accounted for by better methods, but the increase above last year must be partially accounted for by a better season this year.

Three of the finest fields of tobacco were produced by
Towner, Hines, Jr., and W. H. Hines of the Copper Coast
area and W. H. Hines of the Lebanon area. These three
firms used all improved practices that have been known as
of tobacco for years, such as, the proper amount of
nitrogen, proper amount and analysis of fertilizer, proper
amount of all analysis, proper insect and disease control,
methods, proper cultivation, and plant husbandry methods. The
writer observed this tobacco in the fields and in the barn and
it really looks like in both settings. The yields have not
been determined as far as writing. They followed recommendations
as outlined by the Extension Service via the office.

Many other farmers in the county have excellent tobacco
fields. These farmers had his own idea on good yields on land
and did not use as good yields as the land had potential for and
in most cases attribute their failure to improper practices but
in other cases to lack of knowledge or to overstatement. In fact, many
old farmers say that the best tobacco ever in this county was
years ago produced in Russell County this year.

The writer does not hesitate to say that this was the best
greatest amounting to many farmers to the extent of following
and in following the footsteps of those farmers of the county
who have pioneered in up-to-date methods of tobacco production,
growing and marketing.

The agent used herein, was analyzed, four yields, tobacco,
tobacco yield, crop rotation, demonstration and soil analysis
reports to discuss information to the farmers.

Other than the fact that the best tobacco crop of years
was produced in Russell County in 1934 is the fact that of the
county that had tobacco plants in 1934, 1935 or 1936 of those
from actually used tobacco. In the 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938,
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D. Small Fruits and Vegetable Project

1. Goals

a. The purpose of emphasis on this project was in recognition of the need for more cash income to fill the empty spot left by reduced mining employment on the smaller farms of the county, and the reduced acreage allotment on tobacco.

b. Specific goals and methods were necessarily limited in that how far such business could be expanded and still maintain a good market, warranted further study as the year 1954 progressed.

2. Methods Used and Results

a. The initial steps in the direction of expanded vegetable and small fruit production was in the development of more produce outlet.

Sometime during the early part of 1954, the Chamber of Commerce of Lee County and the Extension agents of several counties conceived the idea of establishing a Tri-State Fresh Vegetable Market at Pennington Gap. The agents of Russell County and the vegetable growers from the county were invited to participate in the initial planning and carrying out of this project. The agents of Russell and representatives of the Vo-Ag departments of the county high schools along with a committee of vegetable growers from Russell attended some of the meetings held during the months of March, April, May and June. Complete plans were finally worked out by the Chamber of Commerce, Extension and Vo-Ag personnel, and committees of vegetable growers from counties affected; and the market was established in June.

The farmers of this county used this market to a small extent this year, and are expected to use it more in view of the slump in huckster marketing possibilities in the coal marketing areas.

Several additional acreages of tomatoes, sweet corn, and beans were produced in the Castlewood area this year.

Strawberries and bush fruit production has been a profitable enterprise with three or four farmers in the Castlewood area. Among these are Mr. B. C. White, Mr. John Meade and Mr. Skeens. Mr. Skeens produced a high yield of strawberries this year, with a net income of near \$1000 per acre.

Plans are now underway to step up strawberry and bush fruit production per acre and in amount of acres grown. Mr. Bruce Arcian, Small Fruits Specialist from V.P.I., and the agent visited several growers and potential growers in the Castlewood area in September. Three new farmers have agreed to establish acres of small fruits, and others to expand.

1. Goals

The purpose of emphasis in this project was in recognition of the need for more cash income to fill the empty space left by reduced dairy equipment on the smaller farms of the county, and the reduced acreage allotment on tobacco.

Specific goals and methods were necessarily limited in that how far such business could be expanded and still maintain a good market, warranted further study as the year 1964 progressed.

2. Methods Used and Results

The initial steps in the direction of expanded vegetable and small fruit production was in the development of new production units.

Work was begun in the early part of 1961, the summer of 1961, and the following spring of several counties concerned the idea of establishing a first-class vegetable market at Hamilton Gap. The county of Marshall County and the vegetable growers from the county were invited to participate in the initial planning and carrying out of this project. The agency of Hamilton and representative of the 1964 department of the county high school along with a committee of vegetable growers (Mrs. Russell) attended one of the meetings held during the month of March, April, May and June. Complete plans were finally worked out by the Chamber of Commerce, Extension and 4-H department, and committee of vegetable growers from counties attended, and the market was established in June.

The success of this county and this market is a small one but this year, and are expected to see it now in view of the change in production possibilities in the new marketing areas.

Several additional examples of tobacco, sweet corn, and beans were produced in the Caldwell area this year.

Production and cash fruit production has been a profitable enterprise with lines of low income in the Caldwell area. The tobacco produced a high yield of approximately this year, with a net income of over \$1000 per acre.

There are now underway to step up planning and cash fruit production per acre and in amount of acres grown. Mr. Brown, Adams, Small Farms Specialist from V. L. I., and the county visited several growers and potential growers in the Caldwell area in September. There are further plans to establish more of small fruits, and where to expand.

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A meeting was held at B. C. White's Market at Castlewood in October for the purpose of explaining the possibilities of expanding production in the county. The interested farmers represented at the meeting agreed that more was needed and it was decided to continue work on this in 1955. Mr. B. C. White, the largest fruit grower in the county, and the only commercial apple, peach and cherry grower, desires to include this project for discussion in the New Enterprise Seeking Committee of the county. Mr. White is a member of this Committee, and is also a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Other educational work was done on this project via radio, newspaper articles, letters, established group meetings, and other personal contacts.

A meeting was held at W. C. White's house at Oakwood in October for the purpose of explaining the possibilities of expanded production in the county. The interested farmers represented at the meeting agreed that more was needed and it was decided to continue work on this in 1957. Mr. W. C. White, the largest fruit grower in the county, and the only commercial apple, peach and cherry grower, besides the home fruit for discussion in the New Kentucky State Committee of the county. Mr. White is a member of this Committee, and is also a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Other educational work was done on this project via radio, newspaper articles, letters, established group meetings, and other personal contacts.

E. Beef and Sheep Production Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

There is approximately 2100 farmers in Russell County of one hundred or less acres of land. In general, these small farmers of the county must change their farm management practices to better utilize land and labor in order to make a living and pay taxes.

This need is due to several factors such as: price cost squeeze, depletion of soil fertility, weakening of coal mining industry, lack of part-time employment opportunities, and the limited market for poultry, small fruits, vegetables and pulpwood.

The dog hazard has caused several farmers to drop out of the sheep business. Poor quality cows are making the cow and calf enterprise a losing proposition, and the continuous decrease in burley tobacco acreage allotment is lowering income from this source.

In order to cope with this situation the following goals were set up:

2. Goals

- a. To increase quality of beef and sheep, both from breeding and marketing angle.
- b. To increase the number of sheep in the county.
- c. To develop more efficient feeding and marketing operation.
- d. To increase number of farmers following improved practices in controlling internal and external parasites.
- e. To work toward getting a qualified veterinarian in the county.

3. Methods of Education as in Plan-of-Work

- a. Conduct a livestock school.
- b. Conduct grading, fitting, and spraying demonstrations.
- c. Visit farmers, publish news articles and conduct radio programs.
- d. Conduct purebred sales, feeder calf sales, 4-H Shows and sales and an agricultural fair.
- e. Help in getting laws established to protect sheep producers from dog hazards.

4. Methods actually used and Results

- a. On Thursday, January 28, a livestock school was held in the Russell County court house in Lebanon. Five specialists from W.F.I. assisted with this school, which included a presentation of improved livestock production methods clean across the field. Fifty farmers attended this school.

During the same month, the county agent and the livestock committee of the county attended meetings of the Southwest Virginia Sheep Breeders Association and the annual Feeder Calf Sales held in Wytheville and Roanoke respectively. The purpose of these meetings was to review the 1953 operations and make plans for sales in 1954.

- b. The county owned sheep dipping vat was re-built and put into operation for control of sheep scabies and ticks during the month s of March, April, May, June and July. The dipping for control of an outbreak of scabies was done in cooperation with a Federal veterinarian. Many farmers throughout the county made use of the vat, with good results in both the control of scabies and ticks.

The county owned power sprayer was also repaired during the month of March and put into operation in April. The sprayer was used to some extent throughout the cattle spraying season in an effort to control lice and flies.

A fly spraying demonstration was conducted at the farms of W. H. Wade and W. B. Campbell in July. These were attended by eighteen farmers.

- c. On Thursday, July 1, the first of two Purebred Ram Sales was held at the Abingdon Livestock Market. Three purebred breeders from Russell County consigned seven rams to this sale. Six sheep producers from Russell bought rams at this sale. The rams did not bring as good price as was expected. A sheep fitting demonstration was held in connection with this sale.

The second ram sale was held in Abingdon in August. Eleven of the rams sold were purchased by county producers. The rams sold averaged \$20.00 higher than the July sale.

Several more small farmers purchased sheep to supplement their income and considerable time was spent in helping them with problems. The purchase of purebred rams at these sales will help to improve the quality of lambs produced in the county.

- d. 34 beef cattle producers sold a total of 523 calves in the annual Feeder Calf Sale held at Abingdon, October 12. All calves sold had been dehorned, the bull calves castrated, vaccinated against Blackleg, and came from herds tested for Bangs and T. B. They were a fine lot of calves in general.

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The number of calves sold was somewhat less than had been consigned. A total of 975 calves were consigned by forty producers. The failure to sell was due mostly to the fact that it looked more profitable, in view of a good hay supply and possible good winter pasture, to the consignor to keep some of the heifer calves.

Several feeder calves were bought by Russell farmers at this sale. It can be seen from the quality of cattle that were marketed this year that there is a gradual increase in quality as the educational program progresses from year to year.

- e. Farmers sold 10,620 lambs and 79,559 pounds of wool cooperatively this year. Of the 79,559 pounds of wool sold 78,650 pounds of it was clean wool, leaving only 889 pounds other than clean. This is remarkable, according to coop officials, and shows a great increase in quality over past years. Some years past a great percentage of the wool was burry or otherwise unclean. The price received for wool was 57 cents per pound.

Lamb prices ran favorable this year in comparison to last. Some lots brought 24¢. The average price received in cooperative sales was 20¢.

- f. The Hereford Breeders did not hold their annual sale as planned this year. Several meetings were held to discuss this and it was finally decided to hold the sale in the spring of 1955, since not enough purebred stock was available or ready to have the 1954 sale.
- g. A very successful agricultural fair was held in September. It was proclaimed the most successful one of all. From the viewpoint of the Extension workers, the fair is aimed primarily as an educational event to stress good breeding and good quality in both livestock and crops, and to stress other methods of progressive farming.

The general public was favorably impressed with the quality and instructive content of most of the educational booths as set up by 4-H clubs, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forestry Department, commercial concerns, home demonstration clubs and FFA and FFA clubs.

The quality of most crops, vegetables, and fruit exhibits was good and well received by the public. The quality of livestock exhibits was good to fair. None could be classified as excellent. Considerable more educational work needs to be done in the livestock phase of the Fair.

The homemaking phase of the Fair was as a whole very good with some excellent exhibits by both H. D. and 4-H members.

The number of olive trees was estimated last year to have been 100,000. A total of 777 olive trees were counted by the U.S. Forest Service. The findings of this survey are being used in the planning of a new olive orchard, in view of a good buy program and possible food value questions, as the condition to keep some of the better food values.

General forest survey work was done by Forest Service as this year. It can be seen from the quality of olive trees that were surveyed this year that there is a general increase in quality as the educational program progresses from year to year.

Survey work in 1940 was done by 777 persons of good representative ability. Of the 777 persons of good ability 77,000 persons of good ability were included only 600 persons other than these. This is a very good showing, according to good officials, and shows a great increase in quality over past years. Some years past a great percentage of the work was heavy or otherwise unskilled. The time received for work was 2 1/2 hours per person.

Last year was favorable this year in comparison to last year. The average yield was 100%.

The Forest Service did not hold their annual sale as planned this year. Several meetings were held to discuss this and it was finally decided to hold the sale in the Spring of 1941, about the same amount of stock was available as ready to sell in 1940.

A very successful experimental trial was held in December. It was planned to test material on all of the olive orchards of the California section, the data is being prepared as an educational guide to olive growers and good quality in both the stock and crop, and to show other methods of progressive fruiting.

The general public was favorably impressed with the quality and quantity of work of the educational section as well as the U.S. Forest Service, the Olive Growers Service, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The quality of most crops, vegetables, and fruit exhibits was good and well received by the public. The quality of live stock exhibits was good to fair. Some work was displayed as excellent. Considerable work was done in the live stock phase of the fair.

The Department of the Interior was a whole very good and was well received by both U.S. and U.S. members.

- h. A strong drive was made by the sheep producers association, County Board of Supervisors, and Extension agents to get a law established whereby sheep producers would have more protection from dogs.

With the pressure from these groups, a law was passed by the General Assembly whereby a dog could be killed by a farmer if it comes on his place during the period of quarantine, regardless of whether the dog is bothering sheep or not. The law caused a considerable decrease in the number of stray dogs in the county, and will in time help to build up sheep population. The county could use some thirty thousand more head of sheep.

- i. At least twelve radio programs and a great number of newspaper articles were devoted to the livestock educational program. The Lebanon News and The Honaker Press both carried several articles received directly from V.F.I.

In summary there is no question in the writer's mind but what the educational program conducted had its effect in strengthening the livestock industry in the county. The entire program as carried out led to this end. More acres of alfalfa, more use of parasite control measures, more attention to proper use of fertilizer and lime, more interest in developing top quality lambs, wool and feeder calves for market, more soil conservation practices carried out, more silos, more hay driers, and more attention to the value of improved pasture and varieties of pasture all contributed to a healthier livestock program - economically and otherwise.

The securing of a well qualified veterinarian in the county is a great attribute to keeping a sound livestock program in the county. Dr. Roy Smith, a graduate of V.F.I. and Veterinary School and a native of Russell County, hung out his shingle in Lebanon, July 1. He has since then been of great service in preparing cattle for sales, servicing the dairy herds in T. B., Bangs and milk fever and in general farm calls. His services will have far reaching effect as the years go by, especially in the field of Brucellosis control and other contagious disease control. The agents have worked closely with Dr. Smith in helping him to get established, and in conducting livestock health programs.

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F. Soil and Water Conservation Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

Although this project was not set-up as a major for emphasis during 1954, as such, in Plan-of-Work; it was, however, carried with a strong emphasis in the educational program.

Thousands of acres of land in the county is being improperly used. Clinch River and various creeks run muddy with soil washed from the cropped hillsides. The roadside ditches and sink holes are flooded with good top soil, seed, fertilizer, and lime. Unproductive pasture fields on steep slopes are gradually going back to weeds, briars, scrub trees, and other growth that seems to thrive in spite of the two years of severe drought that has ruined what little sod was originally on such slopes. In other words, nature is healing the wounds made by man.

2. Goals

The general goal was to expand conservation practices.

3. Educational Methods Applied and Results.

a. A Land Appreciation School was held in the county May 25 and 26 in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Clinch Valley Soil Conservation District. Approximately, forty-five professional agricultural workers, 4-H members, F.F.A. members and farmers attended the school on the uses, capabilities, and structure of soils.

b. Five radio programs were devoted wholly to soil conservation and numerous newspaper articles published.

c. Soil Conservation Week was observed by means of two special radio programs, with farmers and agricultural personnel participating; special newspaper work with appropriate pictures; the showing of three movies on soil conservation work to approximately one thousand farmers and school students; a progress report to the people by press and radio; the organization of the first of four special classes in conservation of soil, water, forestry and wildlife; and by special farm visits.

d. A very attractive and instructive educational booth was set-up by the Soil Conservation Service at the county fair.

e. Two meetings of the Castlewood Farmers Club was devoted to conservation work, and conservation was stressed at the annual meeting of the F.H.A. clients.

f. The agent served as supervisor of the Clinch Valley Soil Conservation District, and helped in planning and conducting all monthly meetings.

g. Several visits were made with the soil conservation technician to help bring farms into a land-use plan.

The results of this educational work is necessarily extended into the future, but some of the "seeds" sown have established roots and developed in that the following projects have been established or in the process of being established:

- (1). 15 ponds have been constructed and laid out for construction.
- (2). 9 complete land-use plans have been written and 3 with basic work done.
- (3). 14 initial plans have been established.

In view of the gradual awakening of the public to the technical services rendered through the "young" Clinch Valley Soil Conservation District, the educational help provided by the Extension Service, the cost-share provided by the A.S.C., and the loan helps available through the F.R.A office, it is expected that fast strides will be made in the field of conservation during the year of 1955.

Several states were made with the will construction law-
makers to help bring about a law-
makers plan.

The results of this examination are necessarily an-
nounced into the future, but some of the "made" cases have been
linked with and developed in that the following projects have
been established or in the process of being established:

(1) W bonds have been established and held out for
construction.

(2) W projects have been established and held out for
with bonds were done.

(3) W initial plans have been established.

In view of the general sentiment of the public in the
initial section through the "good" class of the
Commissioner's report, an additional help provided by the
and the fact that the most-often provided by the A.S.C., and the
being available through the V.I. office, it is expected that
other will be made in the field of construction during the year
of 1933.

G. 4-H Club Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

The uncertainty at the beginning of the year as to whether an assistant agent would be available made it unwise to plan very much expansion of club activities. A let down had been experienced in past years, with several changes in assistant agents and long periods when none was employed.

The expansion of 4-H Club work to include more members, more territory, and more activities was recognized. Two hundred and ~~seventy~~four boys were enrolled in 4-H club work in seven different schools for the year 1954.

2. Goals

The goals set up were of a general nature including such as: a visit to each member's project at least once during the year, encourage the completion of all projects, hold a 4-H club camp, work closely with the parents, conduct an Achievement Day, and increase interest in livestock and poultry projects and judging.

3. Methods Used and Results

a. With the coming of an assistant county agent on March 1, 1954, it was possible for the office to devote more time to the 4-H Club Program.

The first move made was to start visiting the 294 4-H members enrolled and get them started on their projects. About 85 percent of all productive projects were visited during the year. Some of the non-productive projects such as, farm and home electric projects were not visited because of lack of time.

During these March visits considerable interest was found in the Copper Creek area toward buying or using home grown pigs to grow out for the Bristol 4-H, and F.F.A Market Show and Sale.

A pen-of-three Hampshire was selected for William Gibson, a single Berkshire each for Junior Purcell and Tommy Purcell, and a single OEC later for J. D. Dorton. Each of these projects were started on good pasture, well balanced growing ration, treated with sodium flouride, provided with minerals, and treated for lice control.

The Show and Sale was held at the Bristol Livestock Market September 15. William Gibson's pen-of-three won Grand Champion award of \$12.00 cash prize and a cup awarded by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. They averaged 197 pounds and sold for \$42.50 per hundred, which was \$22.50 above the per hundred pound marker price that day.

1. Synopsis of Situation

The membership of the beginning of the year as of weather
an excellent agent would be available made it make to give very
much expansion of this activities. A lot more had been expected
in last years, with several changes in assistant agents and long
periods when none was employed.

The expansion of 1-4-1954 work to include more members, more
activity, and more activities was recognized. Two districts and
thirty-four boys were enrolled in 1-4-1954 work in seven different
schools for the year 1954.

2. Goals

The goals set up were of a general nature including such as
a visit to each member's project at least once during the year,
encourage the completion of all projects, hold a 1-4-1954 camp,
and work closely with the parents, conduct an achievement test, and
increase interest in livestock and poultry projects and projects.

3. Methods Used and Results

With the coming of an excellent county agent on March 1, 1954,
it was possible for the office to devote more time to the 1-4-1954
program.

The first year was to start visiting the 1-4-1954 members
enrolled and get them started on their projects. About 60 percent of
all projects were visited during the year. Some of the
non-productive projects were as follows and some projects were
not visited because of lack of time.

During these first visits considerable interest was found in
the paper cases were found paying or being paid from their
from one for the District 1-4, and 7.7.4. District One and Two.

A few of these districts was selected for William Gibson, a
single developing each for Helen (Pawnee) and Tony (Pawnee), and
a single one later for L. B. Gordon. Each of these projects were
started on good material, well planned ground water, treated with
regular treatments, provided with materials, and treated for the
last.

The show and sale was held at the District 1-4-1954 member
participation is. William Gibson's few-of-these was shown
award of \$10.00 each prize and a cup awarded by the District One
set of Governor. They averaged 177 points and sold for \$12.50 per
head, which was \$12.50 above the per hundred point award prize
last day.

J. D. Dorton placed fifth with his 215 pound OIG. He received a \$2.00 cash prize and a check of \$53.03 for the hog. Tommy Purcell, also of the Copper Creek Club, was a fifth placing with his 245 pound Poland China. He received a \$2.00 cash prize and \$61.25 for the hog. Junior Purcell received \$40.88 for his 165 pound hog.

The success of these boys has stimulated quite a bit of interest in both parents and other 4-H boys. They want to organize a 4-H Club Pig Club for the year of 1955.

- b. The next event to start work on was the 4-H Club Camp. Plans were completed for the camp during April and May. The week of June 7-11, twenty-three 4-H boys and twenty-seven 4-H girls spent some very profitable days at Camp Clyde Austin, Greenville, Tennessee. They were given training in handicraft, leadership, recreation, swimming, and other. A new Junior 4-H leader was discovered at the 4-H camp, and he was sent to the State Conservation Camp held at Virginia Beach for a week's training in August.
- c. The next project was to take the six boys and seven girls to the State 4-H Short Course at V.P.I. They were trained in livestock, poultry and dairy production, field crops, leadership, citizenship, and recreation activities, social courtesies, and in giving various demonstrations.

Doc Stovall of Honaker was second place winner in the Public Speaking Contest held during the Short Course. John Fletcher Gaybeal competed successfully in the Share-the-Fun Talent Contest.

Jimmy Campbell of the Elk Garden Boys Club and Polly Dickenson of the Lebanon Senior Girls Club were taken into the All Star organization.

- d. Efforts were concentrated toward getting completion of Farm and Home Electric Projects; and after all interested club members turned in their project books, Raymond Conlay of Honaker was judged the winner in the county for 4-H boys. Madine Hale, also of Honaker, was the winner for the 4-H girls. They were taken, by the writer, on a four-day trip to 4-H Electric Congress which was held at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia. Following the Congress, they visited several interesting parts of central, eastern, and south eastern Virginia. The Congress was sponsored by Power Companies of Virginia, Westinghouse, and the Virginia Extension Service cooperatively.
- e. The next concentrated effort was toward getting exhibits and educational booths in the county agricultural fair, which was held the third week of September. The boys agricultural exhibits were limited, and much more educational work needs to be done in encouraging the growth of quality livestock and crops.

1. D. Gordon placed this with his name on the
order a \$100 cash prize and a check of \$100 for the
Tenny Towell, Miss of the Gordon Green Club, was a first
with his name Tenny Green. He received a \$100 cash prize
and \$100 for the day. Tenny Towell received \$100 for his
100 point day.

The success of these days has stimulated plans to hold
event in both periods and other 4-5 days. They want to organize
a 4-5 Club for the year of 1955.

The next event to start was on the 4-5 Club Day. Plans
were completed for the day during April and May. The work of
June 7-11, twenty-three 4-5 days and twenty-seven 4-5 days were
some very profitable days of day Club days. Tenny Towell, Tenny
Green, they were given in leadership, leadership, re-
sponsible, and other. A new leader 4-5 leader was chosen
and he was sent to the State Convention
Club day of Virginia Beach for a week's training in August.

The next project was to take the six days and seven days to
the State of North Carolina at V.I. They were trained in the
state, county and city projects. They were trained in the
training, and receiving activities, social activities, and in
giving various demonstrations.

Don Howell of Denver was second place winner in the 1955
Opening Contest held during the State Convention. John Howell of
had completed successfully in the State-of-the-Year Contest.

They completed of the 4-5 Club Day Club and Tenny Green
and the leaders Tenny Green this was taken into the 4-5 Club
organization.

Efforts were concentrated toward getting completion of this
and Tenny Green's projects; and after all interested club members
formed in their project books. Tenny Green of Denver was
placed the winner in the county for 4-5 days. Tenny Green also
of Denver, was the winner for the 4-5 days. They were taken
by the winner, as a four-day trip to 4-5 Tenny Green's project which
was held at the Tenny Green Hotel in Richmond, Virginia. Tenny
for the Congress, they visited several interesting parts of our
first, second, and third western Virginia. The Congress was held
held by Tenny Green of Virginia, Washington, and the Virginia
Industrial Service organization.

The next organizational effort was toward getting exhibits and
educational media in the county organizational fair, which was held
the first week of September. The day organizational exhibits were
limited, and each club educational work needs to be done in order
during the period of getting investment and energy.

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The two educational booths put-up by the Castlewood and Honaker 4-H Clubs were excellent in content and planning. The theme of the Castlewood Club's booth was "What a Livestock Farmer Needs for Efficient Production." The Honaker Club's theme was "A Comparison of Old and New Home and School Safety."

Plans are now under-way for extensive improvement of the 4-H phase of the county agricultural fair for next year.

- e. The next project was to establish a 4-H Tractor Maintenance Class in the Castlewood area. This was started in August at the Russell Tractor and Implement Company located at Mckensonville, with an enrollment of twenty-seven boys from Copper Creek, Castlewood, Lebanon and Honaker 4-H Clubs. Four meetings have been held and the club is progressing fine, with much support and interest on the part of parents and business concerns.
- f. Recognizing the need for more special youth educational work in the field of livestock management and soil, water, forest and wildlife conservation, a special night 4-H Club was established at Belfast and Castlewood. The livestock management and judging class is at Belfast, and the conservation class at Castlewood. Attendance has been good and interest high among both youth and parents.
- g. This about sums up the 4-H Club work for the year 1954, other than explanations of future expansion in 1955 by means of personal contact with leaders, business concerns, schools and others.

Russell County is proud of its Joe Campbell, a long-time 4-H Club member, a young leader and an All Star, who was selected as an IFIE delegate. Joe spent five months in The Netherlands, just recently returned full of rich experiences that will be scattered far and wide over the state during the year of 1955.

The project completions during the year of 1954 is nothing to be proud of. Two hundred and ninety-four 4-H boys were enrolled in three hundred and eight different projects. Boys completed 340 projects.

The weakness of this is due mainly to lack of sufficient personnel from September, 1953, to March, 1954, to get the boys enrolled and started off right, and work out means of record keeping instruction and a system whereby more record books could be properly handled and turned in. A new system is being worked out to improve this in 1955.

The two educational books put up by the Eastwood and
Hessley 1-3-4 clubs were excellent in content and layout. The
clubs of the Eastwood Club's books were "What a Wonderful Life"
and "The Eastwood Club's Book". The Hessley Club's book
was "A Collection of Old and New Tales and School Days".

There are now many ways for extensive improvement of the
1-3-4 clubs of the county organization for the next year.

The next project was to establish a 1-3-4 Project in
clubs in the Eastwood area. This was started in August of the
month of August and August (copy located at Eastwoodville,
with an excellent of many more from the Eastwood Club,
west, between and between 1-3-4 clubs. Your meeting have been held
and the club is progressing fine, with much support and interest
on the part of parents and business concerns.

Recognizing the need for more special youth educational work
in the field of livestock management and care, a club was established
with this organization, a special night 1-3-4 club was established
at Eastwood Eastwood. The livestock management and layout
class is at Eastwood, and the organization club at Eastwood.
Attention has been given and interest high among both youth and
parents.

This about was up the 1-3-4 Club work for the year 1954, other
than expansion of future expansion in 1955 by means of parental
contact with industry, business concerns, schools and others.

Hessley's group is proud of its two chapters, a 1-3-4-1-3-4
Club member, a young leader and an All Star, who was selected as
an All Star. The club has been in the Eastwood, but
recently returned fall of this organization and will be continued
for the year the year during the year of 1955.

The project completed during the year of 1954 is making
to be good. The project and club work 1-3-4 club were excellent
in these months and eight different projects. The completed 1-3-4
projects.

The members of this in the county to face of excellent per-
centage from January, 1954, to March, 1954, but the year ended
and started off right, and work out more of record making interest-
ing and a system whereby more record books could be properly handled
and stored in. A new system is being worked out to improve this in
1955.

11. Minor Adult and Youth Projects, 1954

A. Dairy Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

Dairying is of minor importance in Russell County, but is gradually growing to some extent. The price received, feed cost, and labor ratio is not favorable for expansion in Grade C business; but is more favorable in Grade A business.

There are twenty Grade A dairies in the county at the present time and numerous Grade C producers.

The most important problem facing both Grade A and Grade C producers is working out means for more efficient production and marketing in order to more favorably face the price squeeze situation. Higher and more efficient producing cows are needed, as well as, a better health and feeding program.

2. Goals

a. In view of the above situation, the major goal set-up was to organize and establish an Artificial Breeding Program. The goal was conceived on the conviction that regardless of how good the feeding program maximum efficiency could not be realized by use of inferior blood lines and inferior cows of good blood lines.

b. The other goals were to increase quality of feeding program and interest in increased health practices.

3. Methods Used and Results

a. Upon the arrival of an assistant agent in March, a special concentrated drive was made to establish a County Artificial Breeding Association.

The first move in this direction was to visit all Grade A dairymen in the county and several of the larger Grade C producers. The value of artificial breeding program and experiences of other farmers in artificial breeding in other counties that the assistant agent had worked in was related to the dairymen on these visits.

Following these visits, the dairymen of the county were invited to a meeting that was in keeping with their desires. Mr. Keith Huston of V.P.I. and the agents made further explanations of the artificial breeding set-up. A discussion on the potential value of an improved breeding program was also held at this meeting.

A decision was made for a committee of dairymen and the county agent to visit the bull studs at Rocky Mount and the one in North Carolina. These visits were made at a later date, and after a report was made back to the dairymen, it was decided to use the Virginia stud and set-up and organization.

1. Early Project

2. Program of Activities

Highlight of the major developments in County, 1934 is probably finding to some extent, the price received, but not the fact that it is not favorable for expansion in Grade 0 business but is more favorable in Grade 1 business.

There are County Grade 1 activities in the county of the present view and numerous Grade 0 projects.

The most important problem facing both Grade 1 and Grade 0 projects is working out means for more efficient production and marketing in order to more favorably face the price pressure situation. Higher and more efficient production was one needed, as well as, a better design and feeding program.

3. Goals

In view of the above situation, the major goal set-up was to organize and establish an efficient feeding program. The goal was considered as the committee that organization of the county feeding program maximum efficiency would not be realized if one of inferior blood lines and inferior care of food lines.

The other goal was to increase quality of feeding program and interest in improved health practices.

4. Methods Used and Results

When the activity of an individual agent in County, a special-consideration drive was made to establish a County Feeding Program by association.

The first step in this direction was to visit all Grade 1 farmers in the county and several of the larger Grade 0 producers. The view of individual feeding program and experience of other farmers in efficient feeding in other counties that the assistance agent had wanted in was related to the delivery of these visits.

Following these visits, the delivery of the county were invited to a meeting that was in keeping with their desires. Dr. Smith, Director of V.P.I. and the county was further explanation of the individual feeding set-up. A discussion on the production view of an improved feeding program was also part of this meeting.

A decision was made for a committee of delivery and the county agent to visit the hill route at Rocky Mount and the one in Smith County. These visits were made at a later date, and after a report was made back to the delivery, it was decided to use the first visit and set-up and organization.

Further investigation was made as to cost involved and means of financing the program at a later meeting. In the meantime, educational work in the form of letters, newspaper articles, visits, radio programs, and group meetings of farmers clubs, F.F.A. Chapters, 4-H Clubs, and Veterans Classes were continued.

On March 27, a temporary chairman, Mr. W. H. Wade, was elected and a board of directors was appointed. A charter was applied for in April; and an inseminator, Mr. Frank Brown, was hired and by May 20 around twenty members had signed up approximately 250 cows.

The program is at this time operating on a small scale, but on a fairly sound basis financially. Seventy-six cows have been bred so far with thirty farmers participating, of which twenty-five are members of the association. Of the seventy-six cows bred, there has been thirty-five second services and twenty thirds.

The program started too late for full participation this year due to several factors involved.

Charles Haze Gilmer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Russell Artificial Breeding Association and a Grade C dairyman, was assisted in locating a replacement herd to be better equipped for artificial breeding program and for gradual working into the Grade A business. Charles bought eighteen registered Guernsey heifers this fall at a dispersal sale, and is now improving his milking quarters for more efficient production.

Several farmers were assisted in plans for new barns, new silos, installation of hay driers, improvement in pasture program, and other efficient production problems. Among these were: Mr. W. B. Campbell, Mr. Roy Robertson, Mr. Charlie Robertson, Senator Harry C. Stuart, Mr. W. H. Wade, and Stallard Lambert.

Special emphasis on further development of dairy industry will be continued in 1955. The complete and specific results of the educational work in this phase of farming is necessarily extended into future years as the artificial breeding program develops into calves and new feeding practices have been more than indicated.

The average milk production per cow is not known at this time, but this information is in the process of being gathered so a favorable comparison can be made in the future. Enough information is available from farmers and census to know that milk production is far below what it should be for efficient production.

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B. Poultry Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

Poultry has been neglected to a great extent in Russell County. Most of the farm flocks have been improperly fed, culled and housed. The immediate needs are better laying strains, proper culling, balanced feeding and improved management practices.

There are only four or five commercial laying flocks in the county and no commercial broiler flocks. It is probably that there is a market for considerable more table eggs in Bristol, Abington, Grundy, and Bluefield and in local markets. It is doubtful whether expansion of broiler market would be advisable in view of number produced in Washington County and adjoining states.

2. Goals

The general goal is to investigate the market for further expansion and to improve efficiency of operation in present situation.

3. Methods Used and Results

The educational program was limited in this phase of the program, due to crowded events in other major projects. Several news articles were written from the office, and others were published by local editors received direct from V.P.I.

Mr. Harry Moore, Poultry Specialist of V.P.I., was invited into the county by the home agent for field visits to some of the commercial producers and home flocks. The agents cooperated in these visits. Information was given on culling, and management.

Mr. Denver Bragg, 4-H Poultry Specialist of V.P.I., was invited into the county on two occasions for the purpose of conducting judging and egg grading schools, and making plans for future 4-H work in the poultry field.

No specific results can be outlined at this time because the work is in initial stage. Plans are to set poultry as a major project to work on with 4-H clubs in 1955, and to further study the advisability of commercial expansion in the egg and broiler field.

2. Further Project

1. Synopsis of Situation

Further has been requested to a great extent in 1951. County, head of the first block now has approximately 100,000 acres and 100,000 head. The livestock needs are better today. Situation, proper feeding, balanced feeding and improved management practices.

There are only two or five commercial feeding tracks in the county and no commercial feeding tracks. It is probably that there is a market for commercial more than any in the state. It is probably that the market is in local markets. It is probably that the market is in local markets. It is probably that the market is in local markets.

2. Goals

The general goal is to investigate the market for further expansion and to improve efficiency of operation in present situation.

3. Methods Used and Results

The experimental program was limited in this phase of the project. The work was done in other areas. Several new techniques were used in the office, and these were explained to local officials received from V.T.I.

Mr. Harry Powers, County Specialist of V.T.I., was invited into the county for the first time to see of the commercial operations and how they are. The agents cooperated in these visits. Information was given on office and management.

Mr. Denver Brown, 4-H County Specialist of V.T.I., was invited into the county on two occasions for the purpose of conducting feeding and egg feeding schools, and making plans for future work in the feeding field.

No specific results can be outlined at this time because the work is in initial stages. Plans are to conduct a series of work on this 4-H club in 1952, and to further study the adaptability of commercial operations in the egg and feeding field.

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C. ~~General~~ Public Relation Work

The foregoing work is not minor in reality, but adds greatly to the general educational program; and is an important and necessary part of it. Such work is an integrate part of the plans, accomplishments, and potential reception and influence of all projects selected for major emphasis in any one year.

The friendly and constructive cooperation of and with all agricultural agencies, civic groups, school groups and administration, county government departments, and county administration is essential to the maximum advancement of constructive work on the part of any one of those named.

1. Russell County and Southwest Virginia Cooperative

Full cooperation was rendered to and received from the Russell County Cooperative and Southwest Virginia Cooperative in extending services and educational methods to the people of Russell County to the end that such cooperation was both of economical and social benefit to the people.

2. Schools, School Groups, and Administration

A strong effort was made and well received to continue and strengthen cooperation between school administration and school activities by seeking every opportunity to render service to the teachers, administration, and school program.

The office, well pleased with the unreserved cooperation received from these educational groups and finds pleasure in working with them. Opportunities arose whereby their assistance rendered valuable contribution to the program of work, and when the office was able to return the same to them.

3. A.S.C., F.H.A., S.C.S, and Forestry Service

Full cooperation was rendered the A.S.C., F.H.A., Soil Conservation, and Forestry offices in providing educational assistance to them in forwarding all practices and projects that were inclined toward more efficient operation of the farming business in Russell County. Most congenial and effective cooperation was also received from these groups toward the advancement of the Extension Service Program.

4. Veterans Groups, Farmers Clubs, and Civic Groups

Veterans groups, farmers clubs, and civic groups were given full cooperation in their projects, and general educational work through means of supplying specialists, bulletins, films, and helping with programs and projects. These groups extended valuable help to the Extension Service.

5. County Board of Supervisors and other county government departments

The County Board of Supervisors were kept well informed of all activities of the Extension office by means of monthly reports, news articles and personal contacts. Their support in providing funds for the continuation of the services of an assistant agent in the county was greatly appreciated, and will have a solid progressive effect on the economy of the county as the years go by. Their encouraging attitude toward the youth work in the county has made it a pleasure to carry a more extensive program this year, and make plans for a better one next year.

The other governmental and service offices of the county were extended friendly service whenever possible, and it was their pleasure to serve us at times.

6. Banks

The three banks of the county were called upon for assistance on occasions throughout the year, and they rendered such assistance as was in keeping with the occasion.

They have expressed special interest in 4-H work by providing financial help in some of the 4-H projects and in contributing to the expenses of the IFYE Exchange Program.

The office extended courteous help to the banks at all opportunities.

7. Churches and Ministers

The churches and ministers were rendered assistance by the office through providing equipment for church programs, accepting leadership and layman responsibilities, working with the youth of the church in various organizations, and in the field of encouraging church attendance on the part of youth.

The churches and ministers rendered cooperation in 4-H Club programs, in spiritual leadership, and in helping to instill into the hearts of 4-H Club members the full meaning of their motto, "To Make the Best Better" and their pledge of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.

8. Farm Supply Dealers and Other Business Concerns

The dealers were supplied with educational aid in selling plant food, nutrients, labor saving equipment and devices, and parasite control supplies to farmers.

They in turn cooperated with the office by recommending improved sound use of all commodities sold to farmers. They also rendered valuable assistance on supplies handled for benefit of

6. County Board of Supervisors and other county government departments

The County Board of Supervisors were kept well informed of all activities of the Economic Office by means of monthly reports, news articles and personal contacts. Their support in providing funds for the maintenance of the services of an economic agent in the county was greatly appreciated, and will have a great bearing on the success of the county in the years to come. It is planned to carry a more extensive program this year, and also plans for a better one next year.

The other governmental and service offices of the county were contacted through various channels, and it was their pleasure to carry on as usual.

7. Banks

The three banks of the county were called upon for assistance on occasions throughout the year, and they rendered such assistance as was in keeping with the occasion.

They have expressed special interest in a 4-4 year program of financial help in some of the 4-4 projects and in contributing to the progress of the ETS Economic Program.

The Office extended courtesy help to the banks at all appropriate times.

8. Churches and Ministers

The churches and ministers were rendered assistance by the Office through providing equipment for church programs, supplying leadership and laymen organizations, working with the youth of the church in various organizations, and in the field of economic and church relations on the part of youth.

The churches and ministers rendered cooperation in 4-4 Club program, in spiritual leadership, and in helping to install into the hearts of 4-4 Club members the full meaning of their motto, "To have the best before" and their pledge of love, heart, brain, and health.

9. Four Body Builders and Other Business Concerns

The business were supplied with educational aids in selling their food, products, labor saving equipment and services, and business contact supplies as follows:

They in turn cooperated with the Office by contributing in-formation and at all convenient times to forward. They also rendered valuable assistance in supplying facilities for health or

farmers in the county and to the 4-H club program, such as, the Tractor Maintenance Class and other projects of educational nature.

9. Newspaper and Radio

The cooperation rendered by the two local newspapers, The Lebanon News and The Honaker Press, was of far reaching value in spreading information throughout the county. Not only did they use all items compiled and edited in the office, but included other scientific articles that would be applicable to the county farmers.

The office is very appreciative of this splendid cooperation, and sought every opportunity to render service to the newspapers.

The Richlands Broadcasting Station has made an all-out effort to help us in disseminating information to other people. They extended us the privilege of a 15-minute program twice a week, one for the home agent and one for the farm agent; and provided valuable assistance in helping us to make the programs effective.

10. Power Companies and T.V.A.

The Appalachian Electric Power Company, the T.V.A. and the office worked closely together in such phases of education as electrifying the house, providing sound methods of handling crops such as hay, and providing electrical equipment for proper care of livestock.

The AEP Company was very helpful in forwarding the 4-H Farm and Home Electric Program by supplying personnel and supplies.

This office and T.V.A. have worked together in the establishment of demonstrations and in surveys of communities, the results of which will be of great value in forwarding the educational work of the office.

11. Evaluation of Program

The strength of any program whether church, school, Extension, health or other lies in that part of all educational measures used that motivated action which caused a spiritual, social, and economic change in the way of living in the home, on the farm, or other places. A change in thinking, regardless of how sound the thought, does not sufficient if the thinking does not produce action.

The methods of education used in this year's program were both general and specific, and whether the general or specific one did the job or a combination of both is hard to say.

However, whatever motivating power or methods it was that caused an increase in the number of acres of alfalfa seeded and renovated, an in-

... in the county and in the 4-8 club program, such as the
Transfer Information Class and other projects of educational nature.

7. Newspaper and Radio

The cooperation received by the local newspapers, the Lab-
... and the ... was of far reaching value in
... throughout the county, not only the day
... in the office, but included many
... that were responsible to the county program.

The office is very appreciative of this splendid cooperation,
and would every opportunity to render service to the newspapers.

The National Broadcasting Station has made an all-out effort
to help us in disseminating information to other people. They are
... of a 15-minute program twice a week, and
... for the home agent and was for the first agent and provided valuable
... in helping us to make the program effective.

10. Power Companies and I.V.A.

The Appalachian Electric Power Company, the I.V.A. and the
office worked closely together in such phases of education as
electrifying the home, providing sound methods of handling crops
such as hay, and providing electrical equipment for proper care
of livestock.

The I.V.A. Company was very helpful in forwarding the 4-8 form
and New Electric Program by supplying personnel and supplies.

This office and I.V.A. have worked together in the establish-
ment of demonstration and in surveys of communities, the results
of which will be of great value in forwarding the educational work
of the office.

III. Evaluation of Program

The strength of any program whether church, school, Extension, health
or other lies in the fact that all educational measures must first contact
people which cannot be spiritual, social, and economic change in the way of
living in the home, on the farm, or other places. A change in thinking,
attitudes of the people, does not exist unless it is the thinking
that has the program action.

The methods of education used in this program were both general
and specific, and whether the general or specific was his the job or a com-
parison of both is hard to say.

However, whatever method or methods it was that caused an in-
crease in the number of activities needed and recognized, as in-

crease in the number of acres of land devoted to better land uses; and increase in the number of farmers using internal and external parasite control measures, an increase in the planning of crop production on basis of soil analysis, an increase in number of farmers using better sires, such as, in artificial breeding program, an increase 4-H Club program participation, an increase in small fruit production, an increase in number of sheep in the county with higher quality wool being produced, and a closer working relationship between all agencies, establishments, and groups in the county is the power or method that did the job.

It may be assumed, with reasonable truth, that those methods that "the eyes could see" such as method and result demonstrations, visual teaching aids, watching other farmers who are using experimental proven methods of farming, exhibits, shows and sales, field trips are the ones that paid the largest dividends. The personal contacts on the farm especially, and those in the office, on the streets, in meetings, and otherwise were probably the "clincher" to all the above.

The effectiveness of the program could undoubtedly have been improved through more on the farm visits, the availability of more visual aids, full office personnel throughout the year, better planned radio programs, more time spent in planning, use of more adult and youth leaders, more complete "farm visit approach" and funds for service and teaching equipment.

These weak points of the program are challenges for the future, as are the strong points challenges for greater strength.

...in the number of cases of light devoted to better land work and
 increase in the number of farmers being trained and technical assistance
 needed resources, an increase in the number of crop production or health
 of soil analysis, an increase in number of farmers under better trees,
 such as, in technical training program, an increase in-4-5 line program and
 technical, an increase in small fruit production, an increase in number of
 cases in the county with light duty work being produced, and a greater
 working relationship between all agencies, technical assistance, and groups in
 the county in the power of making that the job.

If you are concerned with technical work, that there includes that
 "the group will not" work as a whole and result in development, visual work-
 ing this, retaining other farmers who are doing experimental projects outside
 of technical, economic, social and other, that's why we are not just
 the largest divisions. The general contents on the first especially, and
 those in the office, in the streets, in meetings, and otherwise are probably
 the "standard" of all the above.

The effectiveness of the program will undoubtedly have been improved
 through work on the first stage, the availability of new visual aids, full
 office personnel throughout the year, better financial program, more
 time spent in planning, use of more staff and youth leaders, more complete
 "area visit program" and funds for services and teaching equipment.

There were points of the program and challenges for the future, as
 are the strong points challenges for greater strength.