

## VIRGINIA

### WISE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1941

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**REPORT FILES**

**EXTENSION WORK**

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

December 1, 1940 to November 30, 1941

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COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

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

#### IV. PROJECT ACTIVITY.

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

With economic conditions rapidly changing, we realize the Agricultural Extension Department can not carry on a well-rounded agricultural program without the aid of a very active Agricultural Advisory Board or sometimes called "Land-Use Planning Board." We organized the Agricultural Board in the county, obtaining qualified agricultural leaders in each community and neighborhood in the county. We divided the county into nine main communities, subdividing into thirty-three communities for some activity of planning.

With the aid of the farmers at meetings and with the other agricultural agencies, we elected and selected community spokesmen in each of the nine communities, the committee ranging from five to seven members. These members on the community committees were elected as far as possible, one from each neighborhood in that community.

The chairman of each of the nine communities became the Executive Board of the Agricultural Advisory Board. The heads of all the Federal and local organizations working in the county for the welfare of the people, were appointed as ex-officio members of the Advisory Board. In other words, the Advisory Board is not only the Agricultural Board for the Extension Department but for all the agencies working in the county. This is to save duplication of so many committees and conflicting work.

At the first meeting of the Advisory Board for the year 1961, various committees were elected such as committees for land use planning, poultry, dairying, horticulture, etc. We have had nine Advisory Board and community meetings. I am very sorry to say that the Advisory Board was not as active as it should have been. However, the Board helped us plan our year's work and several of the members were active in helping to carry out the program. With world conditions as they are, we feel more than ever the need of a very strong and active Board.

Realizing that the Federal and local agencies working in the county for one main common cause--to help living conditions of the rural people, we decided to organize a Professional Council in the early part of 1961. This council consists of eight--ten members of the heads of the departments just named. We had five meetings of the Council during the year at which we discussed and explained the duties of each agency so that in any of our contacts with rural people, if they wanted to know where they could get assistance, we were then able to discuss and explain to them what help they could receive through the different agencies.

The Professional Council met with the Advisory Board in advisory board planning so that each agency could carry out the plans of the rural people as advised. We feel that with both working together in this manner we will be able to accomplish our goals much better.

##### B. Encouraging the Growth of Vegetable Crops for Local Consumption and Better Marketing Systems for these Products.

With a population of approximately 53,000 people, we feel that we should raise as many varieties of vegetables as possible and as much of these varieties as necessary, to supply the demand of our county and the adjoining counties of Eastern Kentucky, which borders on Wise County.

The consumers are demanding fresh grown vegetables more than they used to because they are realizing that the fresher the vegetable, the more vitamins it contains as well as being more palatable. This demand is increasing more each year as our vegetable growers have realized that the only way they can sell their vegetables at a high price is to produce high quality and high grade products and pack them in an attractive manner.

Heretofore it was very hard for the vegetable growers to sell to the local stores and wholesale vegetable companies because they did not grade and pack the vegetables according to the standards the public was demanding. Now the wholesale houses and local stores are so well pleased with most of our vegetables that the growers are not producing enough to take care of this demand. We are encouraging them to grow more as our soil and climate are well adapted to all the vegetables that are grown in our type of climate.

The Advisory Board has recommended a large increase in particular of Irish potatoes, green beans, spinach, kale, and tomatoes. We have stressed more this year than ever before the need of an all-year-around garden. We send garden letters each month from early spring until late fall to practically all our farmers, taking up timely home garden problems.

#### C. Encouraging More and Better Poultry Production.

Since poultry and eggs are among the farm products that Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has asked for an increase in production of due to World War Number Two, we have stressed poultry production, mainly eggs, in our meetings and contacts with the farmers. Our poultry production has increased fully ten percent over the year 1940, and from present indications, it looks like the increase in 1942 will be about eighteen percent over 1941. These increases are not only due to the fact that eggs and poultry meat are bringing a much better price due to improvement of economic conditions but also through their patriotic duty in raising more poultry for the Defense Program. This increase in poultry production is mainly through better care and management and larger farm flocks; however, we have about six more commercial producers than in 1940.

#### D. Encouraging the Farmers to Grow Better Fruit and Berries and Better Methods of Grading, Packing and Marketing of these Crops.

Since our soil and climate are well adapted to apple growing and small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, we are encouraging their production on a large commercial scale for cash crops. With the able assistance of the State Horticultural Department we have made great progress with these crops. Most of our growers are so interested in these crops that they are seeking all the information and advice possible from us on improvements through better varieties, cultural practices, grading and packing.

Our apple production is so large that we normally are not able to consume all of our production; therefore, the growers have had to seek markets in Kentucky and parts of Ohio and Tennessee. This market has been easily obtained because the growers are producing high quality apples and grading and packing them according to U.S. standards. Each year increased production is obtained through more plantings and better care. In small fruits we are not as yet producing enough for our local demand.

There were approximately 260,000 bushels of apples grown by commercial growers this year, besides several thousand bushels grown by the farmers in their home orchards. The crop was a higher quality than it has been in several years; however, the dry hot months of August and September cut down on the size and color of some varieties, mainly Stayman Winesap.

We have not encouraged new plantings of apple orchards except in very few instances because it looks as if the apple industry is as large or larger than it should be due to the loss of foreign markets, a lot of which were lost during World War Number One, and also the increase in consumption of citrus fruit which has hurt the apple market to a large extent. We are only advocating new plantings to the orchard men that have good-sized orchards and who will take exceptionally good care of them.

We are not advocating peach production due to the crop being killed in the spring too often to be a profitable crop. However, we can grow exceptionally high quality peaches.

#### E. Encouraging More Dairying.

Since dairy products are among the ones Secretary Claude R. Richard has asked increased production of due to World War Number Two, we have spent considerable time in trying to get the farmers to not only take better care and management of the cows they already have but also to encourage the dairymen who can increase their herds to do so, and also farmers who are dairy minded to go into the dairy business starting on a small-scale of around eight or ten cows.

The USDA Defense Board has asked Wise County to increase its dairy production seven percent in 1942 over that of 1941. We feel that this increase asked for is very small due to the fact that we have not been producing enough milk and butter for our county needs. According to present indications this goal will be met with about a sixteen percent increase. We increased production in 1941 about six percent over 1940. Due to a better price of milk and butter, a lot of the farmers realize that it will be a good cash crop for them and they are going to increase considerably. Their patriotic duty in the "Food for Defense Program" will cause a considerable increase in production through better care and management and increase in herds.

#### F. More Rural Electrification Where Needed.

Since our county is served with electricity from two companies, The Kentucky Utility Company and the Appalachian Power Company, we do not feel that Rural Electrification current would be practical. We talked to representatives of both companies concerning extensions where we thought necessary and practical, and agreed that we would not get Rural Electrification current if they would make these extensions. Both companies have been exceptionally nice in making these extensions as rapidly as possible.

This year approximately 515 farm families are served with electricity for the first time. Approximately eighteen miles of new line was built. We have a few more short extensions which should be built and we feel sure that the electric companies will make them as soon as world conditions will permit.

G. Encouraging the Use of More Lime.

In general the soils of Wise County are acid in reaction where no lime has been applied. The Nuckington series which comprises approximately eighty-five percent of the soils runs from 4.8 to 5.4 in pH. The range of our soils is so low we are encouraging the farmers to apply more lime. We estimate that in 1940, 592 farmers used 5,108 tons of lime; and in 1941, 892 farmers applied, 9,50 tons, which is an increase of 4,342 tons of lime used by 300 more farmers than in 1940. We feel like the Agricultural Conservation Program and joint program of the Extension-TVA Program have helped wonderfully in the increased interest and use of lime. The farmers naturally are obtaining wonderful results with the use of lime.

H. Encouraging the Farmers to Plant More Certified and Adapted Seeds and Produce Certified Seed for Sale Where Advisable.

The farmers are becoming more aware of the fact each year that they can not produce high yields and high quality crops unless they start out with good seed, regardless of how they take care of the crop. We feel that in 1941 fifteen percent more farmers planted certified seed than in the year 1940. This increase has not only been brought about by our department through meetings and contacts with the farmers but the farmers themselves have seen results of their neighbors' planting certified seed. Another reason for increased use of certified seed is due to more of the local dealers handling certified seed. We do not have any farmers in the county producing seed for sale, because as yet we have not had enough of them interested in producing certified seed to justify paying the inspection fee. However, we have a considerable amount of Irish potatoes, corn, and wheat that could have been certified. We are hoping in 1942 to be able to report some certifications.

I. Encouraging Soil Analysis and Their Proper Use.

We feel that the only proper way to advise the farmers as to the kind of fertilizer to use on their farms, is to obtain soil samples of their fields and have them analyzed, and know the farming history of these fields. We know in general that fertilizer requirements are necessary for certain soil types and certain crops but since there is such a very wide difference in the management of these soils it is necessary to get these samples whenever possible.

The state Agronomy Department has been very nice and prompt in analyzing our soil samples. Due to various reasons beyond our control we were not able to take as many soil samples as we did in 1940. However, since the soil samples taken in the past represent a pretty good cross section of the county, we feel that we are able to make recommendations better than ever before. We are teaching the farmers how to take soil samples so that they can take them when we do not have time.

J. Encouraging the Farmers to Use Fertilizers Recommended by the Extension and Agronomy Departments.

With so many agricultural agencies working in every county, it is very necessary for all of these agencies to recommend the same kind of fertilizer that our Agronomy Departments are recommending. With their vast experiments and results shown on different crops on the various types of soil, these recommendations will in the majority of cases hold true to their published recommendations.

In sending soil samples to the Agronomy Department for analysis stating the history and the crops desired to be planted, they will give the recommendations.

It has been very hard in lots of cases to get the farmers to use as much fertilizer as necessary to produce high yielding crops. However, with the Extension-TVA demonstrations and other demonstrations carried on in various parts of the county, we have shown wonderful results with the proper kind and amounts of fertilizer used. This has caused considerable more and proper analyses of fertilizers being used every year.

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

In our opinion this has been the hardest job we have tackled since being in the extension work. Even with a lot of our best farmers, it seems like it is hard to get them to realize that a farmer should keep a record of his expenditures and receipts, just as much so as any other business man or organization.

We have approximately 140 farmers in the county keeping farm records and of this number 126 are Extension-TVA demonstrators who are required to keep a farm record in order to be considered on the program. I would say that only about thirty of the 1941 record books kept are accurate enough to be of any value to the farmer keeping them and to the Extension-TVA Program. However, difficult to get the farmers to keep records, we will continue trying to get them to realize the value of keeping farm records properly.

#### L. Encouraging More Community Fairs.

In the past eight or ten years it has been very hard to put on a successful agricultural fair due to the fair organization being more interested in carnivals and race horses than a regular old-timey agricultural fair. For this reason, we are now trying to encourage more community fairs which can be conducted like a real fair. We only had one community fair which was a great success. Due to sickness and exchange in assistant agents we did not have time to consider any more community fairs; however, in 1942 we intend to try to have two or three.

#### M. More Timely Lectures.

We feel that in the past one big drawback in our farm meetings was due to lack of timely lectures on agricultural subjects. For instance, we did not discuss proper seeds and fertilizers in time for the farmers to buy what we recommended. This year we tried to carry out our lectures at farm meetings in time for the farmers to carry out our recommendations. It has been very difficult in most cases to have a very large attendance at the farm meetings. If you know of any method whereby we can get more attendance we certainly will appreciate if you will advise.

#### N. More and Better Home Gardens.

Realizing that a lot of our farm families are improperly fed, we are trying to get them to raise a larger variety of vegetables and have an all-year-around garden as far as possible. This will not only save them money in buying the needed vegetables but will also supply them with a lot of the various vegetables that they would not buy, which contain very valuable vitamins needed by their families. We have sent garden letters to practically all of our farmers from the beginning of early spring

to the last fall months that winter vegetables could be planted. These garden letters contained timely information on their garden for each particular month. We feel that we made considerable progress with our home garden program.

#### O. Homestead Beautification.

We realize that farm surroundings can be made more beautiful by applying a little time and money and taking better care of farm lawns and planting more native plants and shrubs, of which we have an excellent and abundant variety growing in our woods. We were most successful in putting this program on through the 4-H Club projects in the seven clubs.

The extension landscape specialist, Mrs. Mary C. McBryde, gave us valuable information and plans on carrying out our beautification projects. In the last few months, we have obtained a home demonstration agent who will help us put on a larger and better program on home beautification in 1942 than in the past.

#### P. Encouraging Better Farm Woodland Management.

With the vast use and destruction of our forest, we are trying to get the farmers to take better care of their wood lots than ever before. Realizing that the wood lot will be as good or probably a better cash crop to them in the near future than lots of the crops they do plant. A large part of the farmers are taking better care of their wood lots by a better systematic method of cutting of mature trees and by proper thinning of the young growth. In some instances, the farmers are replanting forest seedlings on eroded land and land that is too steep and rough to produce anything successfully but trees.

There were nine forestry projects conducted in the county this year on thirty-eight acres, of which 57,000 forestry seedlings were planted. These seedlings were mostly Black Locusts, Shortleaf Pine and Yellow Poplar. We have approximately 572 farmers following wood preservation recommendations and sixty-five following recommendations in the marketing of forestry products for 1941. We also had approximately 120 farmers making improved thinnings and weedings, and 293 practicing selecting cutting. We feel that one of the best things conducted in carrying on a good forestry program has been the splendid cooperation of practically all the people in the county in the prevention of forest fires. Heretofore, thousands of acres have been destroyed each year by careless fires. This has been greatly reduced by the valuable services given by the Jefferson National Forest authorities in the county.

#### Q. Studying the Possibilities of Locker Refrigeration.

Since there has been so much talk about the success and possibility of locker refrigeration, the Advisory Board decided it would be a good idea to include in the 1941 plan of work the study of the possibility of locker refrigeration in Wise County. We have given this considerable thought and study and do not feel at the present, that it would be advisable to establish locker refrigeration in the county. The present supply of our fresh vegetables and small fruits is not meeting the demand and it would be impractical to put in locker refrigeration. We feel that the place for locker refrigeration is in communities where they can not sell their produce as it is ready for market.

## R. Formation of A Marketing System for Wise County Farm Products.

The Advisory Board realizes that a better marketing system for our farm products is necessary if we obtain a better price for our farm products, and also for the consumer to be able to know just where in the county he can obtain these products. Since vegetables, poultry and dairying are our main cash crops in the county, we took five of our leading farmers on a tour with other farmers and extension men to Union County, Georgia, the last of July to study their systems of production and marketing which has been very successful. On this tour we gathered some very valuable information that we feel will be a great help to us in solving our problems. The farmers came back more enthusiastic and in better spirits than before going. We feel that in 1942 we will be able to better improve our marketing system.

## S. Encouraging More Pure-Bred Beef Cattle, Sheep and Hogs and A Better Livestock Management Program.

### 1. Beef Cattle.

Since the average farm in Wise County is too small for beef cattle production, we are not encouraging it except on the larger farms and where the farmer is more beef minded than dairy minded. We only have about thirty farmers in the county specializing in beef production. These men are raising mainly the Hereford breed and are improving their herds from year to year by obtaining pure-bred males and high grade and pure-bred females. They are taking better care of them through better pastures and meadows and a better feeding program during the winter months.

Since beef cattle prices have been advancing for the last two years, most of the beef cattle farmers bought more pure-bred and high-grade breeding animals than heretofore. Since the peak of the beef cattle cycle is practically reached and is about to swing to a declining price, we have been cautioning the farmers to be careful in stocking too many high priced breeding animals. Most of our cattlemen raise feeders but more each year seem to believe the cheapest way is to raise their replacements, which in most cases we think is advisable.

### 2. Sheep.

Our county is well adapted to sheep production but due to the vast number of dogs in the county, practically all of our sheep producers have had to discontinue production on account of the dogs. Our sheep production is diminishing more each year in this county. However, a few producers are able to control the dog situation and are producing a very good grade of sheep. We do not have any pure-bred flocks in the county. They are giving them better care through treatment of worms and better care of lambs at lambing time than ever before.

### 3. Hogs.

Better economic conditions in the past eighteen months and the vast shipment of pork to Great Britain, has caused the price of pork to almost double that of the previous few years. This has caused a heavy demand for pigs. Most all of our farmers have bred more sows and gilts in 1941. We feel that this increase has been about sixteen percent above 1940. The state USDA Defense Board has asked us to increase our pork production by fifteen percent in 1942 over 1941. From present indications we will increase from twenty to twenty-five percent. We not only expect to make this

Increase by breeding more sons and girls but by taking better care of them at fattening time than ever before.

#### V. Execution of County Agricultural Conservation Program.

##### A. Organization.

The organization setup in the county to handle the program is a county committee consisting of three members and two alternates, twelve community committeemen and eight alternates and a clerk, with the assistance of the county agent and extension stenographer. The organization is setup in the county agent's office with the county agent and extension stenographer ending up by doing the larger portion of work on the program. The county committee handles the administrative phase of the program under the direct supervision of the state office, such as making allotments, deciding who will work in the office and extra clerical help, and approval and disapproval of field supervisors to check compliance.

The County Agents are held responsible by the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, for the educational side of the program. However, we have been doing considerable more by helping carry out the administrative side of the program. We have done this in order to make the program more successful in the county from the stand point of the farmer. We feel that this is too valuable a program for the farmers to be neglected in in anyway; therefore, we have worked harder with the program than I think the personnel of the Triple A give us credit.

##### B. Office Facilities and Equipment.

Since the Agricultural Conservation Program does not have an office we are sharing the extension office with them, which makes our work very crowded due to limited space. They furnish the necessary filing cabinets, typewriter, calculator, adding machines, tables, etc. and all the necessary supplies such as stationary, pencils, etc. We feel that since the extension program and the Agricultural Conservation Program are so closely connected in the work of helping the farmers that the offices should be combined or so close together that we can be of assistance to each other at any time, but in our case we need more office space.

##### C. Work Sheets and Participation by the Farmers.

The 1941 Program had 1,332 farmers eligible to participate in the program with 786 participating and 546 not participating. Such a large number of non-participating farms was due mainly to a lot of the farmers becoming indebted to the program and refusing to sign up any more. A lot of them do not understand the program which caused them to be indebted because they would not come out to the meetings scheduled in their communities and neighborhoods, would not read letters explaining the program, or were not interested enough to come to our office in regards to the program.

In spite of these things the program has caused marked changes in our farming systems on the road to better farming and conservation of our soils. The farmers participating in the program are grazing more cattle to the acre earlier in the spring and later in the fall. By the use of lime and phosphate on their meadows with better seeding of desirable grasses and clovers, the farmers are cutting more and better quality hay than ever before. Most of the farmers received either lime or phosphate and in some cases both, as a grant of aid rather than receiving payment for the

for practices carried out.

#### D. Responsibilities of Committeemen in the Agricultural Defense Program.

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

The United States quota for the increase of these farm products was broken down to state quotas and from state quotas to county quotas, with the job of taking the census as stated above, given to each county committee with the aid of the community committee. Eleven of the county and community committeemen in our county started this work the first of November, expecting to have it completed by December 31. They are making good progress and receiving good cooperation from most of the farmers and we think that they will be able to complete the work within the specified time and that we will go over the percentages of increased production asked for by the state and Washington USDA Defense Boards.

#### E. Grant of Aid Materials.

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program started on September 1, 1940, and ended on June 30, 1941. The 786 participating farms on the program received 1,978 tons of ground limestone as a grant of aid, and 154.75 tons of triple superphosphate. According to participation in the 1942 program we will have a much larger number of farmers participating which naturally will mean a lot more lime and phosphate being received as a grant of aid. In fact up to the present time, the farmers have received a lot of their lime as a grant of aid with several cars of phosphate being ordered.

I realize that the Agricultural Conservation Program is a very valuable program to the farmer and a large part of the benefits should be continued for the farmer. However, I do feel that the Agricultural Conservation Program personnel of the state and Washington offices do not appreciate the valuable assistance the Extension Department has and is giving them in every county in the state. I feel that the Extension Department should have some say-so in formulating the program if we are to help in administering it.

#### VI. Execution of the Tennessee Valley Authority Program.

##### Introduction.

The Agricultural Extension-TVA Program began in Wise County, Virginia, on February 1, 1935. Farmer committees were elected in each district of the county to select farms for the demonstration program. Twenty farms were selected on which to begin the program. The purpose of this program is for the betterment of agricultural conditions and watershed protection through improved fertilization and farm management.

Also, to determine the effect of the liberal use of phosphate on the entire farming system through rearrangements and desirable improvements. The Extension-TVA Program has reached four hundred and seventy-five farms within the county.

Wise County is more of an industrial than agricultural county; therefore, it is necessary for us to make the best possible use of each acre of our agricultural land. The population of the county is approximately 54,000.

The total land area of the county is 420 square miles of 268,000 acres. The average size farm is approximately fifteen acres and there are approximately 2,760 farms in the county. The county contains approximately 23,000 acres of pasture land and 20,000 acres of cropland.

Eighty percent of the land area of the county is now in woodland. According to pre-war land use, probably 10,000 acres of land now cleared should go back to forest and approximately 3,300 acres now in woodland should be cleared for farming purposes.

The Jefferson National Forest now owns approximately 2,500 acres of Hartzell's and Mundingum soil that could be used profitably for farming purposes and should be rehabilitated. The Hartzell's soil is best adapted to the production of truck crops, particularly potatoes. In the Sandy Ridge section of the county, the Hartzell's soil is compared by the soil experts to equal the widely known soils of Alabama for truck crop production. This county has approximately 1,200 acres of commercial orchards.

The major residual soil series in the county in order of their importance are: Mundingum, Tacoma, Hartzell's, Fullerton, and Montevallo. Part of these series are not definitely correlated at the present time. The major alluvial soils are Holston, Pope, Philo, and Axtins. The main colluvially deposited series are Leadvale and Jefferson.

#### Status of Wise County Soil Conservation Association.

On March 17, 1936, the Wise County Soil Conservation Association passed a resolution which established a revolving fund for the farmers' benefit. The resolution passed called for the collection of five cents on each hundred pounds of phosphate received by the demonstrators. The Association has a total membership of one hundred and fifty-eight farmers.

The Wise County Soil Conservation Association is a member of the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association, Incorporated.

On December 1, 1941, the Association had to its credit \$95.81. This fund is being spent as outlined in the resolution establishing the fund, which included the employing of field and office workers to assist in developing the program, checking and distributing fertilizer, purchasing of small equipment and kodak films, conducting farm tours, etc.

The Board of Directors execute the affairs of the program through recommendations of the betterment of the program, discontinuing inactive farms, establishing new demonstration farms and assistance with any other farm business needed.

Program of Work

-11-

1. The addition of at least twelve Special Powell Valley Area farms.
2. The addition of twenty-two farms for calcium metaphosphate demonstrations.
3. The addition of replacement farms for inactive unit demonstrators.
4. Assisting in the supervision of all test demonstration farms.
  - (a) Keeping farm account books.
  - (b) Securing clippings, weights, and vegetative counts on treated and untreated areas.
  - (c) Assisting in the balancing of farm business.
  - (d) The building of check pens on phosphate and check plots on all test demonstration farms.
5. Pasture improvements.
  - (a) Reseeding of pastures, where needed.
  - (b) Clearing of pastures.
  - (c) Proper grazing.
6. Special experiments.
  - (a) To determine the effect on wheat, corn, potatoes and hay.
7. Livestock improvements.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of registered sires and heifers.
  - (b) Better feeding practices.
8. The working out of farm plans for as many Unit and Area farms as possible.
  - (a) Individual soil survey land use maps.
    1. Rearrangement of fields and crops with reference to proper land use.
  - (b) Crop rotations.
  - (c) Proper use of fertilizer as recommended by the Agronomy Department of Virginia.
9. Liming.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of proper amounts of lime.
10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.
  - (a) Securing lime and phosphate.

11. Cultivation.
  - (a) Planting earlier.
  - (b) Better methods.
12. Soil reaction.
  - (a) Securing samples and making analysis on all test demonstration farms.
13. Securing markets.
  - (a) Assisting in grading and furnishing better quality products at a reasonable price.
14. Vaccination of hogs and calves.
  - (a) Encouraging the farmers to vaccinate against cholera and blackleg.
15. Better seed.
  - (a) Planting certified seed.
  - (b) Saving of own legume and grass seed where practical.
16. Educational meetings.
  - (a) General.
  - (b) Farm plans and record book group meetings.
  - (c) Farm tours, where advisable.
17. Poultry improvement.
  - (a) Increased poultry production.
  - (b) Securing high grade chickens.
  - (c) Proper care.
  - (d) Culling and marketing.
18. Forestry.
  - (a) Woodlot improvement projects.
  - (b) Reforesting sub-marginal land.

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

The Special Powell Valley Area project was approved in September, 1938; however, farms were not signed on the program until January, 1939. Seventy-eight farms co-operated in this project last year. Seventeen additional farms were signed up during 1941, making a total of eighty-eight farms cooperating in this project at the present time. Seven of the new farms signed up replaced seven farms that were put on an inactive status during 1941. At the present time approximately five farmers have indicated their intentions of becoming Special Area Demonstrators and they will be taken on the program at a very early date.

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

During 1940 one unit farm was signed up for demonstrational purposes using calcium metaphosphate and in 1941, thirteen Unit demonstration farms were put on the program and received calcium metaphosphate. At present applications are almost ready to be submitted for the approval of fourteen other farms for calcium metaphosphate demonstrations.

3. The Addition of Replacement Farms for Inactive Unit Demonstrators.

Considerable work has been done to revive the Inactive Unit demonstrators during this year; however, several replacements are still needed. These replacements are being taken care of by the addition of calcium metaphosphate demonstrations in the various communities within the county.

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

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

This year one hundred and twenty-six demonstrators are keeping detail farm accounts itemizing farm receipts and expenditures. These records are summarized and analyzed by the Agricultural Economics Department at Blacksburg, Virginia. The previous year's record is taken back to the demonstrator and discussed. The weak and strong points of the farming unit are brought out and suggestions are made to improve the farming system.

The forage from pasture plots which have been clipped and weighed this year show on the average that the fertilized areas contain four and one-half percent (4.5%) more legumes, eight and six tenths percent (8.6%) more desirable grasses, eight and seven tenths percent (8.7%) less weeds, and four and four tenths percent (4.4%) less bare land than the unphosphated areas. The green forage from the phosphate areas averaged 115,031 pounds and from the check area 94,227 pounds, or an increase in vegetative growth of twenty-one percent (21%).

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

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

#### 5. Pasture improvement.

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

During 1941 there was 876.4 acres of pasture brushed off on Unit and Special Area demonstration farms. Until only recently have the farmers tried to combat the growing of bushes, sumac, and broom sedge on their pastures. It was once a common practice to burn the broom sedge annually but now it is a very rare thing. The farmers clipped the broom sedge on 480 acres of pasture this year. The farmers on the average, estimate that they were able to graze 32.4 days longer on phosphated pastures this year than on untreated pastures.

Twenty-seven Special Area and twelve Unit farmers used 30.88 tons of triple superphosphate, twenty percent phosphate and potash on their pastures and meadows, other than that supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Ten Special Area and seven Unit farmers have applied sixty tons of lime on their pastures this year.

On one small pasture plot very interesting results were found. This experiment was started in January, 1937, on T<sub>2</sub>coms soil. Various combinations and rates of fertilizer and potash were used with and without lime. The project was started on a very dense patch of broom sedge. On the unlimed part the broom sedge has been reduced about thirty percent, while on the limed part it has been reduced ninety-eight percent. This experiment has been of considerable interest to the farmers in the community as well as many farmers throughout the county.

#### 6. Special TVA Experiments.

For the past three or four years special fertilizer experiments have been conducted in Wise County under the supervision of R. E. O'Brien, Jr. of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Very interesting results have been found. The tables following show some of the results obtained in 1941.

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

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

IRISH POTATOES

Plat No.	Fertilizer Analyses*	Yield in bushels per acre - Unlimed		
		1940	1941	2 Year Average
1	4-12-4 (1)	210.7	48.5	129.6
2	4-12-4 (2)	195.0	54.3	124.7
3	4-12-4 (3)	197.4	57.5	127.5
4	0-12-4	99.2	49.2	74.2
5	4-0-4	109.9	36.3	73.1
6	4-12-0	141.2	38.7	90.0
7	4-36-4	215.4	50.0	132.7
8	4-12-12	214.0	87.5	150.8
9	Check	56.8	40.0	48.4
10	4-36-0	130.3	47.2	88.8
11	4-0-12	103.5	50.2	76.9
12	2-6-2	152.0	45.2	98.6
13	8-24-8	259.2	51.5	155.4
14	12-36-12	271.9	65.2	168.6

\*Applied at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre

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

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Hartsells Silt Loam - Mission Farm

IRISH POTATOES

Plat No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre - Unlined			
		1939	1940	1941	3 Year Average
1	4-12-4 (1)	98.0	143.7	40.8	94.2
2	4-12-4 (2)	124.7	144.0	38.5	102.4
3	4-12-4 (3)	105.0	145.4	60.2	103.5
4	0-12-4	74.5	80.5	40.0	65.0
5	4-0-4	87.5	75.2	40.2	67.6
6	4-12-0	93.9	101.0	31.1	75.3
7	4-36-4	115.2	153.7	39.6	102.8
8	4-12-12	135.5	174.7	44.6	118.3
9	Check	66.2	56.0	26.3	49.5
10	4-36-0	87.3	100.0	29.3	72.2
11	4-0-12	91.5	75.0	35.9	67.5
12	2-6-2	88.5	113.0	34.3	78.6
13	8-24-8	137.0	169.9	42.2	116.4
14	12-36-12	160.2	185.7	62.8	136.2

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

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

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Hartsells Silt Loam - Mission Farm

Plat No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre								
		1939 : : Corn : : Unl'd :	1940 : : Corn : : Unl'd :	1941 : : Corn : : Unl'd :	3 Yr. : : Ave. : : Unl'd :	Limed :	1940 : : Wheat : : Unl'd :	1941 : : Wheat : : Unl'd :	Limed :	Ave. : : Unl'd :
1	4-12-4 (1)	39.8	49.2	32.6	40.5	6.3	6.0	8.9	6.3	7.5
2	4-12-4 (2)	32.0	50.8	36.7	39.8	3.2	7.0	3.4	3.2	5.2
3	4-12-4 (3)	39.2	45.8	35.5	40.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	6.0	4.8
4	0-12-4	28.2	47.1	22.8	32.7	4.1	5.4	9.5	4.1	7.5
5	4-0-4	37.1	49.0	28.3	38.1	6.0	2.9	2.5	6.0	2.7
6	4-12-0	30.1	56.2	28.3	38.2	3.8	4.4	7.4	3.8	5.9
7	4-36-4	35.9	52.6	27.2	38.6	3.5	4.7	11.8	3.5	8.3
8	4-12-12	32.5	48.9	28.2	36.5	7.0	4.3	7.1	7.0	5.7
9	Check	31.4	44.1	18.2	31.2	3.5	2.9	10.7	3.5	6.8
10	4-36-0	30.2	45.8	34.4	36.8	3.8	7.3	8.4	3.8	7.9
11	4-0-12	32.7	46.8	35.2	38.2	2.3	2.9	9.5	2.3	6.2
12	2-6-2	35.9	49.9	33.1	39.6	4.8	5.4	8.0	4.8	6.7
13	8-24-8	46.1	51.3	38.3	45/2	5.7	5.4	11.4	5.7	8.4
14	12-36-12	40.0	53.8	42.3	45.4	6.0	10.1	10.5	6.0	10.3

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

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

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Leadvale Silt Loam - R. E. Franklin Farm

Plat No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in bushels per acre	
		1940 Corn Unlimed	1941 Wheat Unlimed
1	4-12-4 (1)	23.5	10.7
2	4-12-4 (2)	34.0	14.9
3	4-12-4 (3)	41.8	13.9
4	0-12-4	40.5	13.9
5	4-0-4	33.0	15.5
6	4-12-0	32.2	13.7
7	4-36-4	41.1	19.2
8	4-12-12	50.4	7.8
9	Check	23.8	12.0
10	4-36-0	39.4	9.7
11	4-0-12	32.7	11.8
12	2-6-2	39.0	9.7
13	8-24-8	51.5	7.6
14	12-36-12	51.0	21.0

\*applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre

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

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENT IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Tacoma Silt Loam - Stallard Farm

PASTURE EXPERIMENT

Flat No.	Fertilizer Analysis*	Yield in pounds per acre					
		1940		1941		1941	
		Limed	Air Dry Wt.	Limed	Green Wt.	Unlimed	Air Dry Wt.
		Green Wt.	Air Dry Wt.	Limed	Unlimed	Limed	Unlimed
1	4-12-4 (1)	4084	1244	4084	2450	1225	461
2	4-12-4 (2)	3539	1234	5717	2450	1652	515
3	4-12-4 (3)	4628	1389	3812	2450	1395	551
4	0-12-4	3812	1212	1906	1634	526	248
5	4-0-4	4084	1632	2178	2723	505	697
6	4-12-0	2995	1170	3267	3539	1271	1171
7	4-36-4	3948	1185	3812	2995	1082	641
8	4-12-12	2995	853	4356	1906	941	412
9	Check	1906	473	2450	1634	730	232
10	4-36-0	4628	1231	3267	4356	987	1194
11	4-0-12	2450	709	4901	2723	1201	482
12	2-6-2	4084	1560	4084	2178	1540	470
13	8-24-8	6262	1659	2995	3539	887	1040
14	12-36-12	6670	1708	5990	6534	1611	1542
15	0-12-0 (2)	6806	2194	3267	2995	1117	743
16	0-12-0 (3)	---	---	2995	1361	1030	306

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

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

SOIL FERTILITY EXPERIMENTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY WATERSHED

Wise County - Tacoma Silt Loam - Stallard Farm

VEGETATIVE POPULATION

Spring and Fall Counts - 1941

Plat:	Fertilizer :	Percentage of:									
		Grasses		Clover		Lesp:		Weeds		Bare Space	
No.:	Analysis*	Spring:	Fall:	Spring:	Fall:	Spring:	Fall:	Spring:	Fall:	Spring:	Fall:

Limed

1L	4-12-4 (1)	31	17	1	1	12	63	34	2	1	22	16
2L	4-12-4 (2)	37	21	1	1	18	51	19	2	5	25	20
3L	4-12-4 (3)	39	19	1	1	16	52	12	2	6	32	20
4L	0-12-4	37	18	1	1	19	54	16	3	4	27	20
5L	4-0-4	42	21	1	1	18	40	6	4	4	33	30
6L	4-12-0	31	18	1	1	20	50	19	6	3	29	22
7L	4-36-4	32	16	1	1	15	50	26	9	6	26	18
8L	4-12-12	33	15	1	1	12	53	29	4	7	25	20
9L	Check	39	19	1	0	13	47	7	1	6	40	27
10L	4-36-0	32	17	1	1	11	54	25	3	7	31	18
11L	4-0-12	33	19	1	1	16	52	13	1	3	37	24
12L	2-6-2	36	20	1	1	21	45	12	2	5	30	27
13L	8-24-8	35	17	1	1	15	55	19	1	5	30	21
14L	12-36-12	33	19	1	3	18	53	16	2	5	32	18
15L	0-12-0 (2)	34	20	1	1	18	45	16	1	6	31	27
16L	0-12-0 (3)	33	17	1	1	6	57	36	2	5	24	18

UNLIMED

1	4-12-4 (1)	42	25	2	1	11	47	4	1	2	41	24
2	4-12-4 (2)	43	24	1	1	18	45	2	1	2	36	27
3	4-12-4 (3)	47	27	1	1	17	41	2	1	3	33	27
4	0-12-4	48	26	1	1	20	38	2	1	6	29	28
5	4-0-4	40	27	1	1	23	36	2	1	1	34	34
6	4-12-0	42	27	1	1	21	33	4	1	2	32	36
7	4-36-4	39	24	1	1	12	38	7	1	2	41	34
8	4-12-12	46	24	1	1	13	40	4	1	1	36	33
9	Check	46	27	1	0	15	29	1	0	1	37	43
10	4-36-0	42	22	1	1	14	49	2	1	2	41	25
11	4-0-12	44	22	1	1	12	46	2	1	2	41	28
12	2-6-2	44	22	1	1	14	49	2	1	2	39	25
13	8-24-8	41	21	1	1	13	52	4	1	3	41	22
14	12-36-12	41	21	1	1	17	46	8	1	3	33	28
15	0-12-0 (2)	41	22	1	1	18	38	4	1	2	36	36
16	0-12-0 (3)	43	25	1	1	13	42	7	1	3	33	28

\*Applied annual at the rate of 30 pounds per acre

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

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

#### 7. Livestock Improvements.

During the past few years much interest has been shown along the lines of better quality livestock. As the pastures have improved to such a great extent the farmers are becoming conscious of the serious need of better quality livestock to consume the extra growth. Considerable emphasis has been placed on small dairy herds in the county to supply the great local demand of milk and butter. During 1941 the demonstrators purchased three pure bred sires.

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

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

The soil survey map for the county is not yet available and for that reason individual soil survey maps have not been worked out for the farms. When this is done, progress can be made along the lines of rearrangement of crops and fields with reference to proper land use. Only two complete farm plans have been worked out on the demonstration farms; however, quite a few partial farm plans, particularly cropping plans have been worked out on these farms.

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

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

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

#### 9. Lining.

The soil in the county is very deficient in phosphate and lime. Out of many samples analyzed, we find an average pH of around 5.5 with some samples analyzing as low as 4.7 pH. Other extremes run as high as 7.10 pH. However, through the efforts of interested farms and the cooperation of the Agricultural Conservation Program, sources of ground limestone have been established in each end of the county. Most of the lime used was secured as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program; however, a small quantity was purchased locally.

More interest has been created in the use of lime during the past two years than ever before. Four of the Special Area demonstrators have burned their own lime kilns this year. Several other farmers in the Special Area are making plans to burn a kiln next year.

One of the larger dairy farmers, who has limestone rock available, put in a small pulverizer. He pulverizes limestone rock during slack periods and applies lime on one-fourth of his farm each year at the rate of two tons per acre.

#### 10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Special Area and Unit farmers used approximately 869 tons of ground limestone this year. Most of the demonstrators are securing their lime through the Agricultural Conservation Program and their phosphate through the Extension-TVA Program.

#### 11. Cultivation.

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

#### 12. Soil Reaction.

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

#### 13. Securing Markets.

Considerable help has been given in the securing of markets for the farmers for their potatoes and small fruits. The farmers are being encouraged to grow a larger variety of vegetables for the market as well as for home use.

#### 14. Vaccination of Hogs and Calves.

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

#### 15. Better Seed.

Many of the demonstrators are planting certified seed; especially potatoes, corn, and small grain. Of fifty-two special area and unit demonstrators reporting, thirty-eight used certified potato seed, seventeen certified corn, nine certified wheat,

six certified barley and ten certified oats. Wise County is very contaminated with wild grass and weed seed and it has been impractical for the farmers to produce and save their own clovers and lespedeza seed.

#### 16. Educational Meetings.

One regional tour was held to visit some of the Extension-TVA demonstration farms in Union County, Georgia, to see the results the farmers are getting from truck crops, and poultry on small farms in that mountainous county. This tour will be very beneficial to the demonstrators who made the trip from this county and they are already becoming interested in truck farming and raising poultry.

Four field meetings were held on the demonstration farms in the county. One meeting was held in each of the four districts in the county; namely: Gladeville, Lipps, Richmond and Roberson.

#### 17. Poultry Improvement.

Considerable stress is being put on the importance of the improvement of the farm poultry flock in the county. We have three Unit demonstrators developing their poultry projects in combination with their dairying enterprises. Due to the Farm Defense Program we are encouraging the farmers to take better care of their farm flocks through better feeding and better management practices.

#### 18. Forestry Practices.

Considerable interest is being developed along forestry lines. A few of the demonstrators have had reforestation work done on their farms. One Unit demonstrator and one Special Area demonstrator want timber stand improvement demonstrations on their farms in the near future. Four demonstrators are planning to have tree planting done on their farms this coming spring.

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

#### I. Farm Unit Demonstrations.

The main purpose of this type of demonstration is to test the value, effect, and best methods of the use of phosphate in an entire farm management system on different soil types, types of farming and other conditions. Rearrangement of fields and adjustment of crops in relation to soil types and slopes and the establishment of good rotations, use of good seed, and proper amounts of fertilizer and lime have been followed on all the test demonstration farms so far as the farmer was financially able.

There are forty-four active farms participating in the program. Nine percent diversion has taken place in the shifting of soil-depleting crops to soil-building and protective crops. Approximately sixty acres of cultivated crops on steep highly erosive land have been transferred to less erosive land and returning of such land not suited to crops back to pastures, meadow and forest has taken place.

Three hundred tons of ground limestone has been used by the test demonstrators in 1941. The use of lime has increased tremendously during the past two or three years due mainly to its being available as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program. Wonderful results have been secured through the use of lime.

Most of the demonstrators are following their corn stubble land with small grain or else with red clover seeded in corn at the last cultivation, which is a very common practice in this county. Many of the fields that should be in pasture or woodland must be cropped due to lack of suitable land for cultivation. In the past, the farmers have been cropping small patches about on the hillsides, while now they are coming to a more definite program of strip cropping. Twenty demonstrators are practicing strip cropping in the county.

Galled areas on practically all of the farms have been mulched with straw, brush, or manure and reseeded. Most of the county is naturally adapted to the growth of black locusts and the farmers are encouraging the thinning out and caring for these locusts.

Approximately 2,500 tons of soil has been saved and two and two tenths percent (2.2%) of the water conserved on the Unit and Special Area farms in 1941. The farmers brushed off and clipped broom sedge from 876.4 acres of pasture land during this year.

The clipping of broom sedge during late July and early August is beginning to be a customary practice during the past two or three years. The farmers clipped broom sedge on 480 acres of pasture land this year. The fertilized pastures show on the average of twenty-one percent increased weight in vegetative growth, which averaged four and one half percent (4.5%) more legumes, eight and six-tenths percent (8.6%) more desirable grasses, eight and seven tenths percent (8.7%) less weeds and four and four tenths percent (4.4%) less bareland than the adjoining unphosphated areas.

During 1941 the Unit and Special Area demonstrators purchased the following pure bred animals; Three sires and twenty heifers. Much better protection from winter weather is afforded livestock during the past two years than heretofore.

The effect of these demonstrations is having a direct influence on other farms in the community. Many of the demonstrators have made the statement that numbers of farmers have visited their farms and made comments on the wonderful effect the demonstrations have had on their farms.

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

Some of the farmers' statements follow:

"I think the TVA Program is okay. We want more phosphate."

Signed: W. R. Wilson

"I think the Extension-TVA Program is one of the best that could be for the benefit of the farmers."

Signed: Baxter Bolling

"I think the TVA Program is a full success. We only need full cooperation of all the farmers."

Signed: S. S. Robinette

"By the application of TVA phosphate and with advice of our farm demonstrators, we are able to carry on our farming with a fair degree of success. Thanks for the assistance."

Signed: G. C. Williams

"I think the TVA Program is good and I am doing all I can to interest my neighbors in this program."

Signed: W. L. Kennedy

"I consider the TVA Program one of the most substantial programs that has been available to the farmers. My pastures and meadows are fifty percent better than they were when I began as an Ext-TVA demonstrator."

Signed: Mrs. J. M. Hamilton

"The TVA Program is a great help to the farmers because I have twenty-five percent better pastures and meadows, and I have less erosion than I did before I started as a demonstrator."

Signed: Jack E. Jessee

"I could see results of the TVA phosphate on pastures and meadows this year regardless of the drowth."

Signed: S. S. Jessee

"The TVA Program is good if carried out the way it is recommended by the farm Demonstrators."

Signed: James F. Sturgill

"The TVA Phosphate has increased the quantity and duration of my pastures. This program has helped me better to do what I had planned to do in my farming system."

Signed: Wm. T. Wright

"The TVA Program has given me excellent results. I can recommend it to any farmer."

Signed: H. R. Skeen

"I am well pleased with the results of the TVA Program. My meadows are improving all the time. In my rotation I can see an increase in the yields of my row crops where TVA phosphate was used on the hayland. I am sure my pasture is far better than it was when I began with the program."

Signed: A. M. Qualls

"I think this TVA Program is good for the farmers. They should take advantage of this program. I am well pleased with the program."

Signed: J. P. Strugill

"The TVA Program has been very beneficial to me and the neighbors in my community."

Signed: E. M. Freeman

## II. Special Powell Valley Area Demonstrations.

The main objective of this type of demonstration is to study the effect of the large scale practical use of phosphate with farmers on a community basis in order to accurately measure the economic and social returns therefrom in terms of agricultural development, watershed protection and community life.

Seventy-eight Special Area demonstrators cooperated in the program during 1940. In 1941 seventeen additional demonstrators came into the program. The Special Area demonstrators received a total of 55.05 tons of triple superphosphate during 1940, and 93.2 tons during 1941, making a total of 326.4 tons used to date.

In 1941 the Special Area demonstrators used 569 tons of ground limestone. The larger portion of this limestone was secured through the Agricultural Conservation Program as a grant of aid. Four of the Special Area demonstrators have burned their own lime kilns this year, while one of the larger dairy farmers has a pulverizer on his farm. It is expected that the farmers will continue to buy larger quantities of lime from year to year.

It is customary to follow the corn land with small grain or clover as a winter cover crop. Several of the farmers are strip cropping. These farmers seem particularly interested in soil conservation and with the aid of the Extension-TVA Program and Agricultural Conservation Program, they are doing all they can along this line.

The fertilized pastures show approximately twenty-one percent increase in weight of vegetative growth which averaged four and one-half percent (4.5%) more legumes, eight and six-tenths percent (8.6%) more desirable grasses, eight and seventenths percent (8.7%) less weeds, and four and four-tenths percent (4.4%) less bareland.

The farmers are taking much better care of their livestock during the winter months than ever before through feeding better quality hay as well as building sheds for bad weather protection.

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

The demonstrators are keeping detail farm account books of their farm business.

Some of the farmers' statements follow:

"The TVA Program in my judgment is the finest program that has ever been out for the farmers. I only hope we can cooperate and keep this program in progress for years to come."

Signed: B. E. Black

"I have found the TVA Program to be good and very good. All I lack is getting more phosphate."

Signed: Aaron Poff

"I think that the TVA Program is good and hope that you will continue its practices."

Signed: Mrs. C. L. Sherman

"The TVA Program is a good sound program. We should keep it going."

Signed: J. M. Hall

"The TVA Program is okay."

Signed: W. J. Johnson

"I have received excellent results from the TVA Program during the past year, and I think I will get better results in the future."

Signed: Isaac Mullins

"I am well pleased with the TVA Program. My pasture and meadow did not show up as well this year as heretofore on account of the drowth."

Signed: Earnest Qualls

"I think that the TVA Program is the best thing that ever came to Wise county. We have far better pastures and hayland now than we did before the program started."

Signed: E. B. Williams

"The TVA Program has been one of the greatest helps that I know of for the Wise County farmer."

Signed: C. F. Collier

"I have secured good results from the TVA Program."

Signed: H. C. L. Gilly

"I think that the TVA Program is a good program. It certainly has helped to improve my farm and other farmers in my community tell me that it has done the same for them. I am willing to do my part to make the program a success in the Powell Valley Area."

Signed: M. C. Burton

"The TVA Program is fine to help farmers build up their farms."

Signed: J. A. Hopkins

"I think that the TVA Program is the only thing for the farmers who aren't able to build up their farms by themselves. I am pleased with the program and am glad to get the help and information through the program."

Signed: Frank T. Richmond

"I think that the TVA Program is a great help to the farmers of Wise County."

Signed: J. C. Eblevin

"I think the TVA Program is a fine thing for the farmers in Wise County and should be continued if possible."

Signed: George B. Taylor

### III. Old Area and Spot Demonstrations.

Most of the work this year has been concentrated on Unit and Special Area demonstration farms and the old area and spot demonstrators have been contacted very little except at present we have applications from some of the old area and spot demonstrators to put their farms on as calcium metaphosphate demonstrations this winter.

#### PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1942

1. The addition of at least twelve Special Powell Valley Area farms.
2. The addition of twenty farms for calcium metaphosphate demonstrations.
3. The revival of as many inactive demonstrators as possible.
4. Assisting in the supervision of all test demonstration farms.
  - (a) Keeping farm account books.
  - (b) Securing clippings, weights, and vegetative counts on treated and untreated areas.
  - (c) Assisting in the balancing of farm business.
5. Pasture improvement.
  - (a) Reseeding of pastures, where needed.
  - (b) Clearing pastures.
  - (c) Proper grazing.
6. Special experiments.
  - (a) To determine the effect on wheat, corn, potatoes and hay.
7. Livestock improvement.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of registered sires and heifers.
  - (b) Better feeding practices.
8. The working of farm plans for as many Unit and Area farms as possible.
  - (a) Individual soil survey land use maps.
    1. Rearrangement of fields and crops with reference to proper land use.
  - (b) Crop rotations.
  - (c) Proper use of fertilizer as recommended by the Virginia Agronomy Department.
9. Lining.
  - (a) Encouraging the use of proper amounts of lime.
10. Cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Program.
  - (a) Securing lime and phosphate.
11. Cultivation.
  - (a) Planting earlier.
  - (b) Better methods.
12. Soil reaction.
  - (a) Securing samples and making analysis on all test demonstration farms.
13. Securing markets.
  - (a) Assisting in grading and furnishing better quality products at a reasonable price.
14. Vaccination of hogs and calves.
  - (a) Encouraging the farmer to vaccinate against cholera and blackleg.

15. Better seed.
  - (a) Planting certified seed.
  - (b) Saving of own legume and grass seed where practical.
16. Educational meetings.
  - (a) General.
  - (b) Farm plan and record book group meetings.
  - (c) Farm tours, where advisable.
17. Poultry improvement.
  - (a) Increased poultry production.
  - (b) Securing high grade chickens.
  - (c) Proper care.
  - (d) Culling and marketing.
18. Pork improvement.
  - (a) Increased production of pork.
  - (b) Proper care.
19. Dairy improvement.
  - (a) Increased dairy production.
  - (b) Proper care.
20. Forestry.
  - (a) Woodlot improvement projects.
  - (b) Reforesting sub-marginal land.
  - (c) Encouraging better care of farm woodlot.

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The demonstrations developed through the Extension-TVA and agricultural conservation programs, as well as the educational phase of the work in general, have had a wonderful influence on developing interest along agricultural lines. Although the people as a whole are mainly interested in the coal mining industry, interest in agriculture is improving from year to year.

The Extension-TVA and Agricultural Conservation Programs work hand in hand. Approximately one-half of the farms in the county are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program at present.

The demonstrators in the county seem to be well pleased with the results secured so far and the farmers have accomplished a great deal for themselves by cooperating with the agricultural programs in the county.

The cooperation given in carrying out these programs has been very good and the results have been consistently better each year.

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Report of County Association

1941

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1. Official name of association.

Wise County Soil Conservation Association

2. Incorporated: Yes No Date of Incorporation

3. Member of Southwest Va. Agr. Assn., Inc. X Yes No

4. Membership -

a. Number of active members 158
b. Number of inactive members 26
c. Total membership 132

5. Number of general meetings held 2 Attendance 10
Number meetings of directors 1 Attendance 6
Number of field meetings, tours, etc., sponsored by the
association 5 Attendance 38

1941 Officers:

President: F. E. Hube Address: Wise, Virginia
Vice-President: W. R. Wilson Address: Big Stone Gap, Va.
Secretary: J. L. McCormick, Jr. Address: Wise, Virginia
Treasurer: J. L. McCormick, Jr. Address: Wise, Virginia

1. C. M. Freeman
2. J. W. Powers
3. C. F. Collier
Directors: 4. A. M. Qualls
5.
6.
7.

D. Terpstra
Director, SW Va. Agric. Assn., Inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
OF

Wise SOIL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION AS OF: December 1, 1941

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

Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	<u>95.81</u>	
Accounts Receivable.....	<u>0.00</u>	
(1) Cash Advanced on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> (Include freight, drayage, storage, labor, insurance, interest, etc.).....	<u>0.00</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS.....		<u>95.81</u>
Accounts Payable.....	<u>0.00</u>	
Notes Payable		
Bank.....	<u>0.00</u>	
Other.....	<u>0.00</u>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		<u>95.81</u>
NET PROFIT OR LOSS.....		<u>95.81</u>
(2) ADD: Income to be collected as overage (if any) on goods <u>NOW IN STORAGE</u> .....		<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL NET WORTH.....		<u>95.81</u>

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

MATERIALS ON HAND

Pounds T.S.P. in storage none

Pounds Calcium Metaphosphate in storage none

Other materials none

Amount of overage charged per ton \$ 1.00

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Farm Unit Demonstrations -

Total unit dem. farms estb. to-date 61. Total active to date 44.

No. active unit farms testing TSP 28; Meta 16; FPR 0 /

No. estb. 1941 13. Total acres in all unit farms 7,347.9. Total acres in active unit farms 5,028.9.

Acres TVA phosphated 1941 646.54. Total acres treated to-date 4645.59 /

No. completed farm account books turned in for 1940 15.

No. 1941 farm accounts checked and complete to-date 1.

No. dems. with whom analysis of their farm accounts were discussed 0.

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

No. dems. making reports for 1941 27.

No. dems. assisted in making improvements and changes in their farming system during 1941 44.

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

Special Area Demonstrations -

Special areas estb. 1941 0. Total special areas estb. to-date 1.

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

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

No. farms cooperating 88. Acreage in cooperating farms 5,383.4.

No. area farms estb. 1941 17. Acres TVA phosphated 1941 1,211.3.

Total acres treated on cooperating farms to-date 3,579.81.

No. area dems. keeping farm accounts 1941 60; 1940 15.

No. area dems. making reports for 1941 58.

No. area farms on which land-use and cropping plans have been worked out or have been assisted in same 25.

Regular (old area) Demonstrations-

No. estb. to-date 3. Total acreage in these areas 75,676.0

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

Acres TVA phosphated 1941 0, if any. Total acres treated on above farms to-date 2762.2. Total acreage in cooperating farms 8142.1.

Preliminary Area Demonstrations -  
(Same as Spot & Cooperative Farmer-TVA-CCC Camp)

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

Acres TVA phosphated 1941 0. Total acres treated on above farms to-date 3,377.75.

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Total no. dem. farms (all types) estb. to-date 475.

Total acres in all dem. farms 31,717.2. Acres TVA phosphated 1941 1,857.84.

Total acres treated on above farms to-date 14,365.35.

Total visits to dem. farms 1941 942. Unit dem. farms 312; Special area dem. farms 420; Other dem. farms 210.

No. general meetings (including special area) held relative to program in 1941 2. Attendance 10.

No. field meetings held on dem. farms 4. Attendance 20.

No. farm or regional tours held 1. Attendance 18.

No. news articles written relative to program -.

Tons TVA phosphate received 1941 134.55. TSP 115.3; Meta 19.25 FPR 0

Tons received to-date 1,307.25 TSP 1277.8; Metaphos 29.45 FPR 0.

Days devoted by asst. agent to EXT-TVA program 1941 294 1/2. By Co. Agent 15.

Total days devoted to other Extension work 1941 10 Y

Total days worked 1941 294 1/2. Field 201(3/4), Office 92(3/4). Total miles traveled 1941 13,451.

Total days devoted by specialists & dist. agents to this program 22.

List Depts. represented and no. visits of each: Agri. Engineering, 6; TVA Supervisors, 9; District Agent, 9; Experiment Station, 4; Forestry, 4; Agri. Economics, 5.

No. non-demonstrators inquiring about enterprises on dem. farms 80.

No. non-demonstrators changing practices due to influence of demonstration farms 40.

Agricultural Development, Soil & Water Conservation, etc.

Acres of old pasture TVA phosphated and otherwise improved, (limed, reseeded, bushed, clipped, etc.) 1941 1,259.

Acres of new pasture estb. and TVA phosphated during 1941 132.5.

Acres of hayland TVA phosphated, limed & otherwise improved during 1941 398.4.

Total acres of pasture and hayland TVA phosphated to-date 14,365.35.

Total acres of old and new pastures and meadows fertilized with commercial or AAA phosphate purchased by the dems. to-date 441.3.

Acres of alfalfa estb. on dem. farms 1940 31; 1941 20.

Acres of clovers & lespedeza on dem. farms 1940 1,722; 1941 1,153.1.

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

No. dems. using or producing certified seed 1941 82.

Total tons of lime applied on dem. farms for 1940 1,244; 1941 869.

No. dem. farms practicing strip cropping 20.

No. acres terraced on dem. farms 1940 0; 1941 0.

No. no-plow or modified no-plow farms estb. 1941 5.

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

Total gains on phosphated half 0 lbs; check half 0 lbs. 1941.

Approx. no. of acres of intertilled crops on steep, erosive lands transferred to less erosive lands on dem. farms 1941 60.

Percent shift in acres of soil depleting crops to soil conservation crops on dem. farms during 1941 9%; to-date 36.4%.

Percent increase none, decrease 11, in acreage planted to row crops on dem. farms to-date.

Percent increase, decrease none, in acreage of pasture and hay crops on dem. farms to-date. Increase-5 percent.

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

No. dem. farms preventing leaching by sowing winter cover crops on all land after corn or other row crops 79.

Approx. acreage of marginal or sub-marginal lands on dem. farms reforested 1941 5.

No. dems. protecting woodland from grazing, fire and improper cutting 18.

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

Total acres of seriously eroded land on dem. farms reclaimed and improved through vegetative and mechanical erosion control methods such as, gully repair work, healing over and reseeding galls, broken sod, planting trees, diversion ditches, soil saving dams, etc. 15.

Average percent increase from use of TVA phosphate on pastures 21 % and on hay crops 30 %, as compared to checks on the dem. farms this year, based on clippings.

Average vegetative composition on above phosphated pastures and meadows were 4.4 % less bare land; 8.7 % less weeds; 4.5 % more legumes, and 8.6 % more grasses, as compared to adjoining check areas.

Average no. days of increased grazing on phosphated pastures as compared to untreated pastures this year. 32.4

Give approx. tons of soil saved and percent of water conserved as results of above practices on dem. farms in your county, 2,500 tons, 2.2 %.

No. dem. farmers cooperating in the county livestock improvement projects, such as better breeding, feeding and management 22.

No. dems. establishing registered flocks or herds 0.

No. dems. marketing cooperatively 1941 0.

No. dems. purchasing farm supplies cooperatively 1941 0.

No. dems. purchasing farm supplies cooperatively 1941 0.

No. dems. making home improvements 1941 25. Est. value \$ 7,610.

Estimate value of this program in dollars and cents benefit to demonstrators and county this year \$ 24,000.



VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION

Treatment	Percent Legumes	Percent Grasses	Percent Weeds	Percent Bareland	No. farms Reporting	Remarks
Phosphate	10.0	23.5	60.5	6.0	36	
Check	5.5	14.9	69.2	10.4	36	
Phosphate & Lime:						
Check						
Other Treatments:						

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

Crop	Yield per acre phosphate	Yield per acre check	Yield per acre phosphate & lime	Yield per acre check	No. farms reporting
Corn					
Small Grain					
Other					

VII. Helping the Farmers Secure Farm Crop Loans, When Advisable.

A. Production Credit Association.

The Production Credit Association made seven loans in the county in 1941 in the amount of \$13,230. The office of the Association is located at Big Stone Gap in Wise County, serving Wise, Dickenson, Scott and Lee Counties. The Production Credit supervisor, Mr. Frank Stewart, has been very cooperative in making loans to farmers whenever advisable to do so.

B. Emergency Crop and Feed Loans.

The Emergency Crop and Feed Loan office has made nine loans in the county in 1941, amounting to \$595.00. The Emergency Crop Loan office is located in Abingdon, Va. The loans for this county are taken under our supervision by a stenographer working in the office of the superintendent of public schools. She is given fifty cents for each application approved by the Emergency Crop Loan office.

The applications for the loans in the county are approved or disapproved by a three-man committee for which the county agent is one of its members. The applications approved or disapproved are sent to the district office at Abingdon to K. H. Farrier, in charge of the office. Mr. Farrier has been very cooperative in making these loans in the county.

C. Local Banks.

We do not have a record of the loans and the amount of loans made by the local banks to farmers in the county. However, we know that the number and amount of loans is larger than it has been in the past, due to better economic conditions in the county making the banks more willing to loan money.

VIII. Assisting the Farm Security Administration.

The Farm Security Administration made sixty-five loans in Wise County in 1941 amounting to \$24,341. The Farm Security office has been very cooperative with the Extension Department in matters relating to agricultural work in the county.

IX. More Efficient 4-H Club Work.

There had six 4-H Clubs in the county in 1941, with a total membership of 123, of which fifty-seven were boys and sixty-six girls. The value of the products sold by club members was \$898.09. Since we did not have a home demonstration agent, the girls had to take the same projects as the boys or beautification. Since the majority of our club members are girls, most of them took beautification as their project and the value of projects sold was not as large as it otherwise would have been. In the last couple of months we have a home demonstration agent and we expect to organize more 4-H Clubs in 1942 and put on a better 4-H Club program.

In November, the home demonstration agent and I organized three new clubs with approximately 120 new members ready to start on the 1942 program. Most of the clubs are having two meetings a month, of which the home demonstration agent and I try to attend one. The principals of the schools seem very glad to give us two periods a month for our programs and most of our leaders are teachers who are very much

interested in 4-H Club work. We realize that 4-H Club work is the most valuable work we extension agents can carry on, but due to the vast amount of work we are called on to do, we are unable to supervise the projects like we would like to.

In July we sent sixteen club members and one leader to the State 4-H Club Short Course at Blacksburg. Each member came back very enthusiastic over 4-H Club work and with a desire to make their club work better.

#### X. Helping the State and Federal Government in anyway possible in National Defense.

##### A. Nutrition.

In the spring of 1941 Miss Roberta Dymalddie, Home Management Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, and the County Agent were appointed by the State Nutrition Board as co-sponsors for the Nutrition Program in Wise County. We in turn elected as directed, a chair woman, Mrs. Lottie R. Taylor and a chairman, Mr. D. Terpstra, both of whom were well qualified for their position and very much interested in the work. They in turn, with the sponsors' assistance appointed neighborhood chair women and chairmen in the seventy neighborhoods in the county. These chair women and men were to elect their respective committees in their neighborhoods to carry on the Nutrition Program.

The sponsors and county committee met with several of the neighborhood committees and held meetings in their neighborhoods telling them of their duties and giving them nutrition facts. We did not outline any specific way for the neighborhoods to handle their program, leaving that up to their best judgment. Throughout the summer we held meetings on gardens and nutrition in several of the communities which called on us for such assistance. Since getting such a late start on such a big program, we were not able to contact personally all of the various neighborhood committees nor were we able to conduct meetings in all of the neighborhoods.

We sent out garden letters to practically all of the farmers and also the neighborhood committees in the towns, from early spring to late fall. We feel like we progressed unusually well on the Nutrition Program in the length of time. However, we have a long long road to travel yet in even scratching the county, with such an important program. Since the war is at our door, we are going to stress this program more in 1942 than ever before.

##### B. USDA Defense Board.

Since Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, has been called upon by President Roosevelt and congress to raise more food than has ever been produced in the United States, the Secretary forms a national agricultural US Defense Board consisting of the heads of each Federal Agricultural Agency. The Federal USDA Defense Council likewise set up a state USDA Defense Board in every state, with the heads of the agricultural agencies in the state being on the board. The state USDA Defense Board likewise did the same thing by forming the county USDA Defense Boards in each county in the state and appointing the heads of the agricultural agencies within that county as its board members. In every case, the federal, state and county boards automatically made the chairman of the Triple A committee chairman of the Board.

In Wise County this Defense Board consists of Mr. C. M. Freeman, Chairman of the Triple A as president; Mr. George Hoy of the Farm Security as vice-chairman; Mr. Frank Stewart of the Production Credit as member; Mr. George B. P. Mullins of the Forestry Department as regular member; and J. L. McCormick, Jr., Extension Agent as secretary.

The purpose of this council is to handle all agricultural defense problems that may arise due to the war such as followup work of the farm census in carrying out increased production asked for by Secretary Wickard. Also, putting on a farm machinery and repair program. These are the only two duties so far called upon the county defense board to carry out; however, we expect more each month as World War Number Two develops. We have had three meetings of the defense board so far to discuss the best methods of handling the defense farm problems.

#### CONCLUSION

We feel that we are gradually increasing the interest and profits of farmers in Wise County. However, there is a large group of farmers that we have not been able to get much cooperation from because they are part-time farmers working in the mines most of the time when the mines are working good, and farming on the side line as much as they can in their spare time. This group of farmers are very hard to get out to meetings or are not interested enough in the programs to come to our office. Although a large number of them are beginning to realize that they had better improve and take better care of their farms while they are able to obtain high wages at the mines, so that when the war is over they will be able to feed and take care of their families on their farms.

In our contacts with them and in our meetings we are stressing this fact of spending their money wisely in hopes of helping them in the future. With the farmers receiving higher prices and also asked by the government to produce more of certain food, to help win the war, our farming interest has increased more in the last half of 1941 than it has in the past two years. This interest is daily increasing and we feel certain that we are going above the goals in production of agricultural products asked for by the state USDA defense board. With the slogan "Food will win the war and write the peace", we in Wise County are going to work like Hell to do our part.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Win

REPORT OF

<u>Mrs. Julia A. Balling</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>Sept. 15, 1941</u> to <u>Nov. 30</u> , 1941
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From _____ to _____, 1941
4-H Club Agent.	From _____ to _____, 1941
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From _____ to _____, 1941
<u>J. A. McCarver, Jr.</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1940</u> to <u>Nov. 30</u> , 1941
<u>E. M. Baker</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1940</u> to <u>April 31</u> , 1941
	From <u>May 1, 1941</u> to <u>Nov. 30</u> , 1941



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

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

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

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year, and the results obtained by the county extension agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment. The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blueprints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

### PROGRESSIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization made during the year to improve regular procedures or to meet emergencies.
- V. County extension program.
  - (1) Problems determining extension program.
  - (2) Influence of State and National agricultural agencies operating in county upon extension program.
  - (3) Activities and results.

Under appropriate headings present in some detail for each major problem or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the cooperation received, the coordination effected, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of problem solution.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations.

## TECHNIQUES

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

## DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year	Days devoted to work with adults	Days devoted to work with 4-H Club and other youth	Total days in office	Total days in field
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>Mrs. Julia A. Halling</i> (Name) Home demonstration agent.....	2 1/2	65	-	25 1/2	39 1/2
Asst. home demonstration agent.....					
4-H Club agent.....	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant county agent in charge of club work.....					
<i>J. J. McCormick</i> Agricultural agent.....	24	557 1/2	20	276 1/2	301
<i>B. M. Stanger</i> Assistant agricultural agent.....					

2. County extension association or committee:
- (a) Agricultural extension:  
 (1) Name *Advisory Board* (2) Number of members *62*
- (b) Home demonstration:  
 (1) Name ..... (2) Number of members ..... } 2
- (c) 4-H Club:  
 (1) Name *County Board of Clubs* (2) Number of members *123* } 2
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted..... 33 } 3
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 33 } 4
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.....
- (a) Adult work: (1) Men *22* (2) Women *55* (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men *4* (2) Women *3* (3) Older club boys *8* (4) Older club girls *0* } 5
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs..... (a) Men *20* (b) Women *0* } 6
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 13 } 7
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 158 } 8

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	-	-	6	6
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys <sup>2</sup> .....	-	57	57
	(2) Girls <sup>2</sup> .....	-	66	66
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys <sup>2</sup> .....	-	18	18
	(2) Girls <sup>2</sup> .....	-	19	19

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:<sup>1</sup>

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys.....	57	33	10	11	1	2
(b) Girls.....	66	28	22	12	0	3

<sup>1</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

<sup>4</sup> The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over		
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age <sup>1</sup>	(a) Boys	57	1	3	7	7	5	5	14	7	6	2	0	13 ✓
	(b) Girls	61	5	5	12	11	9	11	5	3	3	1		
14. Number of 4-H Club members: <sup>2</sup> (a) In school						111								14 ✓
													(b) Out of school	12

ITEM	Home demonstration agents <sup>3</sup> (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>3</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents <sup>3</sup> (c)	County total <sup>4</sup> (d)	
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging	—	—	—	15
	(2) Demonstration	—	—	—	
16. Number of groups <sup>5</sup> other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	—	—	—	—	16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men	—	—	—	17
	(2) Young women	—	—	—	
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>6</sup> made in conducting extension work	104	—	1401	1505	18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	80	—	702	782	19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	609	—	524	20
	(2) Telephone	2)	—	663	
21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>7</sup>	136	—	20	336	21
22. Number of individual letters written	87	—	1647	1734	22
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed)	56	—	140	196	23
24. Number of bulletins distributed	1445	—	3373	4818	24
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	—	—	—	—	25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	—	—	—	—	26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	21	27
		(b) Men leaders	—	11	
		(c) Women leaders	—	—	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	—	—	—
		(b) Total attendance of:	—	—	
		(c) Leaders	—	—	
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	14	—	14	28
	(2) Total attendance	27	—	27	
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(1) Number	—	—	14	29
	(2) Total attendance	—	—	14	

<sup>1</sup> The total for this question should agree with county total, question 13.<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns unless duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same meeting or accomplishment.<sup>3</sup> Do not include groups previously reported under question 9.<sup>4</sup> Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.<sup>5</sup> Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.<sup>6</sup> NOTE.—Questions 18-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

15-4225

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	1	1	
		(b) Total attendance	—	24	24	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total members attending	—	—	—	
		(c) Total others attending	—	—	—	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	—	—	—	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported.	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total members attending	—	—	—	
	(2) 4-H Club	(c) Total girls attending	11	—	42	
		(d) Total others attending	294	—	694	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported.	(1) Number	78 <del>75</del>	—	85	16 <del>75</del>	
	(2) Total attendance	226	—	2110	3336	
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	1	1	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	22	22
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	—	—	54	54
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	1139	1129
34. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed		—	—	5	5	

## SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county	2760	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	1800	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	160 (Est.)	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	77	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	21	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 35, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	1937	41 ✓
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	225	42

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

NOTE.—Questions 19-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS<sup>1</sup>

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified.

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	Grain sorghum, rice, and other cereals <sup>2</sup> (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	7	6	3	1	05	—	
(4) Specialists	1	1	—	—	—	—	
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	28	26	15	7	4	—	44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	15	4	—	—	—	—	47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	41	1	—	—	—	—	48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
50. Number of other meetings held	1	1	1	—	—	—	50
51. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	—	2	—	—	—	—	52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	27	17	8	5	3	—	53
54. Number of office calls received	118	28	17	14	9	—	54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							55 97 total
(1) Boys	9	—	—	—	—	1	
(2) Girls	0	—	—	—	—	2	
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing							56
(1) Boys	3	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	1	
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	4 1/4	—	—	—	—	1/8	57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	150 bu. <sup>3</sup>	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	5 bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	1126	218	131	109	28	—	59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	97	85	—	—	—	—	60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	584	150	77	49	32	—	61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	26	31	—	3	—	—	62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises	322	97	46	39	15	—	63
64. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:							64
(1) I.O.A. unit demon.	35	18	10	9	5	—	
(2) I.O.A. Inst. demon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) I.O.A. Area demon.	72	25	17	15	8	—	
(4) Agric. Council demon.	503	268	178	115	32	—	
(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-corn crops the year they are harvested.<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.<sup>3</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Swam-clover	Red, bur, and other clovers	Vetch	Lespedeza	Festuca	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 67
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	2	—	8	—	10	20	
(4) Specialists	—	—	1	—	—	3	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	7	—	27	—	31	32	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	4	—	22	—	257	698	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	12	—	4	—	13	14	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
74. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
75. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	—	—	—	1	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	6	—	29	—	41	75	77
78. Number of office calls received	9	1	92	4	71	143	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							} 79
(1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							} 80
(1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing:							} 82
(1) Seed	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	XXXX	
(2) Forage	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	XXXX	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	9	—	42	—	487	1214	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	2	—	116	—	—	—	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	—	—	14	—	29	—	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	9	—	208	—	305	956	87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:							} 90
(1) J. V. A. Hunt Demon.	4	—	26	—	35	40	
(2) J. V. A. East Demon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) J. V. A. (Mrs.) Demon.	2	—	50	—	72	88	
(4) Legin. Conserv. Demon.	5	—	791	—	985	1084	
(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

9

**LEISURES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED**  
 Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Boysmen	Cowboys and field men	Volunteer	Field men	Females	All other	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	orch grass, timothy roy grass bluegrass subangano cane
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	25	1	—	3	—	9	
(4) Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	16	7	—	10	—	32	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	10	2	—	3	—	8	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1	—	—	—	—	1	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
74. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
75. Number of news stories published	1	—	—	—	—	1	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	1	—	—	—	—	1	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	5	2	—	6	—	31	77
78. Number of office calls received	31	17	—	42	—	54	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							79
(1) Boys	—	—	—	1	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	2	—	—	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							80
(1) Boys	—	—	—	0	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	0	—	—	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	—	—	0	—	—	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							82
(1) Seed	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— lb.	— bu.	
(2) Forage	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	91	42	—	172	—	787	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	—	—	—	259	—	—	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	49	16	—	46	—	—	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	1	—	—	157	—	—	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	37	14	—	189	—	492	87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations*							90
(1) S. V. A. (unit) Demon.	12	7	—	9	—	32	
(2) S. V. A. (unit) Demon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) S. V. A. (Area) Demon.	25	12	—	30	—	71	
(4) Reg. (Area) Demon.	89	40	—	391	—	792	
(5)							

\* Indicates crop by name.

\* For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

16-7025

# POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish potato	Sweetpotato	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugar beets and all other special crops <sup>1</sup>	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	91
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	16	1	—	2.5	—	
(4) Specialists	1	—	—	—	—	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted	24	5	—	2	—	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	—	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	2	—	—	—	—	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	97
98. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	98
99. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	1	—	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued	1	—	—	3	—	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	41	—	—	4	—	101
102. Number of office calls received	89	10	—	95	—	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						103
(1) Boys	7	1	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	4	1	—	—	—	
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing						104
(1) Boys	3	1	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1.5	.01	—	—	—	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	162 bu.	2 1/2 bu.	— lb.	— lb.	—	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	1050	71	—	56	—	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	815	34	—	45	—	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	912	48	—	64	—	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	116	4	—	55	—	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	925	12	—	25	—	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations						114
(1) <i>S. V. A. Unit Demon.</i>	29	7	—	2	—	
(2) <i>S. V. A. Unit Demon.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) <i>S. V. A. Area Demon.</i>	76	9	—	5	—	
(4) <i>Agri. Conserv. Demon.</i>	92	15	—	64	—	
(5)						

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

<sup>3</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and raising crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	21	14	4	23	10	1	
(4) Specialists	2	2	1	5	2	—	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	31	31	12	27	19	3	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	—	—	—	1	—	—	119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	1	—	—	121
122. Number of other meetings held	4	—	—	2	2	—	122
123. Number of news stories published	2	—	—	—	—	—	123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	10	—	—	13	4	—	124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	68	30	7	60	14	2	125
126. Number of office calls received	205	86	37	124	55	18	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							127
(1) Boys	13	6	2	—	4	—	
(2) Girls	15	6	27	—	2	—	
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							128
(1) Boys	1	4	1	—	1	—	
(2) Girls	4	3	10	—	—	—	
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	2.0	1.07	xxxx	—	—	—	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	— bu.	— bu.	xxxx	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	2875	520	156	98	68	32	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	2925	594	360	210	65	80	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	2740	560	328	225	92	115	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	158	225	xxxx	29	27	3	134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	2245	1452	xxxx	196	125	35	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	xxxx	xxxx	22	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	xxxx	xxxx	47	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	xxxx	xxxx	5	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	xxxx	xxxx	21	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed:							140
(1) 2-V.A. Unit Demon.	29	12	4	17	10	9	
(2) 2-V.A. Spot Demon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) 2-V.A. Area Demon.	75	29	15	16	14	7	
(4) Agric. Council Demon.	740	375	145	125	48	23	

\*For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## FORESTRY, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Estimated Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (c)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering <sup>1</sup> (farm and home) (a)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	—	141
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	3	—	17	
(4) Specialists	3	—	5	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	5	—	18	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	3	—	2	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	147
148. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	148
149. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	—	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made	10	—	49	151
152. Number of office calls received	13	7	17	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled				153
(1) Boys	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing				154
(1) Boys	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities				154½
(1) Boys	—	—	XXXXXXXXXX	
(2) Girls	—	—	XXXXXXXXXX	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½)				155
(1) Transplant beds	—	Coverts <sup>2</sup> improved or built	Acres terraced	
(2) Acres planted to forest trees	—	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds	Machines or equipment repaired	
(3) Acres improved	—	Feeding stations operated	Articles made	
(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire	—	Animals or birds produced	Equipment installed	

## FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees	9 - 57,000 trees	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question	38	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	0	158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control	9	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings	120	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting	293	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees	17	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire	2150	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores	0	164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup	0	165

<sup>1</sup> 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.<sup>2</sup> Include food patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

12-5000

## FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	572 167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	65 168

## WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....	169
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ITEM	RABBITS		FOXES AND OTHER FUR ANIMALS		GAME BIRDS		CONSERVATION CAMPS	
	4-H members (a)	Adults (b)	4-H members (c)	Adults (d)	4-H members (e)	Adults (f)	4-H members (g)	Adults (h)
169j. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169k. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	XXXX	XXXX

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of services or savings (c)
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	—	1687 acres.	\$ 10,000
170j. Growing crops on contour.....	126 1,126	16,990 acres.	16,990
170k. Gully control.....	67 675	2,600 acres.	2,600
171. Drainage practices.....	22 225	67,675 acres.	27,280
172. Irrigation practices.....	0	0 acres.	—
173. Land-clearing practices.....	29 294	5,528 552 acres.	5,528
174. Better types of machines.....	71 718	1,189 178 machines.	1,189
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....	151 1,815	2,450 643 machines.	2,450
176. Efficient use of machinery.....	82 820	XXXXXXX	12,500
176j. Better ginning of cotton.....	0	— gin stands	—
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....	39 390	51,585 buildings.	14,500
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	75 750	1,150 165 buildings.	1,150
179. Farm electrification.....	51 515	2,060 206 farms. <sup>1</sup>	2,060
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....	67 675	1,765 176	1,765
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	810 8,100 farms.	XXXXXXX	\$ 48,500

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types: (a) Tractors.....	7
(b) Tillage implements.....	45 4,500
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	12
(d) Plows.....	157 1,570
(e) Mowers.....	69
(f) Planters.....	145 20
(g) Sewing machines.....	45 454
(A) Other.....	465 1,397

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:	
(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	0
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	70 700
(d) Water systems installed.....	20 200
(e) Heating systems installed.....	4 35
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	206 2060
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	152 1,525
(A) Dairy buildings.....	32
(i) Silos.....	(1) Regular 4
(2) Trench or pit.....	0
(j) Hog houses.....	40 400
(k) Poultry houses.....	57 575
(l) Storage structures.....	70 710
(m) Other.....	314

<sup>1</sup> Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, washed feeding, etc.

## POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	3	—	184
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	9	—	
(4) Specialists	2	—	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	25	—	185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	2	—	188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	190
191. Number of other meetings held	—	—	191
192. Number of news stories published	1	—	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued	4	—	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	35	—	194
195. Number of office calls received	67	5	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled			196
(1) Boys	7	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing			197
(1) Boys	1	—	
(2) Girls	5	—	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	765 chickens	— colonies	198

## POULTRY—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended		99	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks		675	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing		650	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations		825	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control		735	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations		625	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations		195	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise		1452	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			207
(a) _____		0	
(b) _____		0	

## BEES—CONTINUED

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives		34	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208		125	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations		45	210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations		19	211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations		63	212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			213
(a) _____		0	
(b) _____		0	

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup> (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	20	16	1	15	1	—	
(4) Specialists.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	26	21	2	28	—	—	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	11	10	—	2	—	—	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	221
222. Number of news stories published.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	43	32	1	48	14	—	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	145	95	18	135	29	—	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	6	—	—	11	—	—	226
(1) Boys.....	1	—	—	8	—	—	
(2) Girls.....	3	—	—	4	—	—	227
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	
(1) Boys.....	6	—	—	8	—	—	228
(2) Girls.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	6	—	—	8	—	—	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	6	10	—	4	—	—	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	25	19	—	19	4	—	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	XXXX	25	—	25	XXXX	—	236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....	45	18	16	250	27	—	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	88	90	11	590	35	—	239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	69	55	9	110	16	—	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	1452	1462	—	1452	38	—	241

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

16-5020

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis <sup>1</sup>	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home planning (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	28	43	85	18	12	9	
(4) Specialists.....	3	9	6	2	—	—	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	33	28	31	29	22	28	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	48	—	—	—	4	—	246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
251. Number of other meetings held.....	20	—	—	3	4	—	251
252. Number of news stories published.....	3	—	—	—	1	—	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....	10	6	2	—	2	—	253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....	26	126	75	20	65	90	254
255. Number of office calls received.....	75	18	238	49	76	150	255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	XXXX	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	256
(2) Girls.....	XXXX	—	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	XXXX	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	257
(2) Girls.....	XXXX	—	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....						126	258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....						1	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....						—	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....						—	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....						46	262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....						—	262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....						1	263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....						1	264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year.....						30	265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....						38	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....						129	267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....						13	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....						40	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....						162	270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....						27	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....						219	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....						1452	

<sup>1</sup>Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

16-2881

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established.....	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting.....	64 272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> previously organized assisted by extension agents this year.....	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274).....	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems.....	675 970 276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing.....	276½
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....	2016 277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading (a)	Processing or manufacturing (b)	Locating markets and transportation (c)	Use of current market information (d)	Financing (e)	Organization (f)	Accounting (g)	Keeping membership informed (h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....	290	5	310	675	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain (a)	Cotton (b)	Tobacco (c)	Dairy products (d)	Livestock (e)	Wool (f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$11,200	\$ —	\$28,128.85	\$24,875	\$128,110	\$1,205	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables (a)	Fodder and hay (b)	Home products		(c)	(d)	
			Food (e)	Handicraft (f)			
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$17,250	\$5,100	\$825	\$710	\$ —	\$ —	281

ITEM	Livestock (a)	Feed for livestock (b)	Farm equipment (c)	Oil and gas (d)	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies (e)	Home equipment (f)	Home supplies (g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$21,500	\$26,790	\$2690	\$19,276	\$13,050	\$3,100	\$579	283

<sup>1</sup> Includes independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

## FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	4	10	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	-	-	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	14	-	
(4) Specialists.....	-	-	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	30	10	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	77	15	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	21	6	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	-	-	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	-	-	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		10	} 290
(1) By agents or specialists.....	-	-	
(2) By leaders.....	-	-	} 291
291. Number of other meetings held.....			
(1) By agents or specialists.....	-	-	} 291
(2) By leaders.....	-	-	
292. Number of news stories published.....	6	4	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	16	1	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	38	11	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	61	19	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....	-	-	
(2) Girls.....	-	-	} 297
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			
(1) Boys.....	-	-	} 297
(2) Girls.....	-	-	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	-	-	} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....	-	-	
(c) Quarts canned.....	-	-	
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....	-	-	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....	-	-	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		950	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....		950	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		950	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		56	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		1179	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		268-17	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....		1150	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		1150	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		100	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		100	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		-	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		-	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) \$.....		1500	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		2700	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		2700	313

## CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	.....	
(c) Agricultural agents.....	.....	
(d) Specialists.....	.....	
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	.....	315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	.....	316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	.....	317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	.....	318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	.....	319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 320
321. Number of other meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 321
322. Number of news stories published.....	.....	322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....	.....	323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....	.....	324
325. Number of office calls received.....	.....	325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 326
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 327
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....	.....	328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....	.....	329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	.....	330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....	.....	331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....	.....	332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	{ (a) Men..... (b) Women.....	} 333
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....	.....	334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>		
(a).....	.....	} 335
(b).....	.....	
(c).....	.....	
(d).....	.....	
(e).....	.....	

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents	.....	3	} 336
(b) 4-H Club agents	.....	1	
(c) Agricultural agents	.....	1	
(d) Specialists	.....	1	
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted	.....	2	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	.....	2	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	.....	1	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	.....	1	340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	.....	1	341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	.....		} 342
		(a) By agents or specialists 2	
		(b) By leaders	
343. Number of other meetings held	.....		} 343
		(a) By agents or specialists	
		(b) By leaders	
344. Number of news stories published	.....	0	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued	.....	0	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made	.....	3	346
347. Number of office calls received	.....	1	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	.....		} 348
		(a) Boys	
		(b) Girls	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing	.....		} 349
		(a) Boys	
		(b) Girls	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing	.....		} 350
		(a) Dresses	
		(b) Other	

ITEM	Adults		
	(a)	(b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing	—	—	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing	—	—	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts	—	—	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures	—	—	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations	—	X X X X X	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	—	—	356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	—	—	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements	22	X X X X X	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	\$ —	\$ —	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: †			} 360
(a) _____	—	—	
(b) _____	—	—	

† For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management	House furnishings	Handicraft	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	3	—	} 361
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	—	—	—	
(4) Specialists	—	—	—	
332. Number of communities in which work was conducted	—	1	—	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	1	—	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	1/2	—	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	—	—	—	365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held				} 367
(1) By agents or specialists	—	1	—	
(2) By leaders	—	—	—	
368. Number of other meetings held				} 368
(1) By agents or specialists	—	—	—	
(2) By leaders	—	—	—	
369. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	369
370. Number of different circular letters issued	—	1	—	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made	—	—	—	371
372. Number of office calls received	—	—	—	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled				} 373
(1) Boys	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing				} 374
(1) Boys	—	—	—	
(2) Girls	—	—	—	
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	{ — rooms — articles }	— articles	375

## HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations	—	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	—	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods	—	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making	—	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house	—	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	—	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	—	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	—	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	—	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	—	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	—	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)	—	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)	5	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	—	389



## HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	—	} 415
	(b) Girls.....	—	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	—	} 416
	(b) Girls.....	—	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Boys.....	—	} 417
	(b) Girls.....	—	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	(a) 4-H Club members.....	—	} 418
	(b) Others.....	—	
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....		—	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....		—	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		—	421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		—	422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....		—	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....		—	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....		—	425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....		—	426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			
(a).....		—	} 427
(b).....		—	

## EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	110 1/2	—	} 428
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	26	14	
(4) Specialists.....	3	2	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	33	28	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	98	32	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	2	2	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	24	19	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	2	—	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	17	19	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	116	25	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	29	12	436

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	443
(a) Adults.....	
(b) Juniors.....	
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	449

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Coyotes and other predatory animals	Rodents	General-Sorter Insects <sup>1</sup>	Weeds	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:					450
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	—	—	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	—	2	18	7	
(4) Specialists.....	—	—	1	—	
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	—	13	30	20	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	—	—	—	—	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	—	—	—	—	453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	—	1	—	—	454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	—	—	—	—	455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	—	—	—	—	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....	—	—	—	—	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	—	—	—	—	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....	—	2	2	—	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....	—	15	67	18	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	—	19	75	22	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	—	280	1250	375	462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.....	—	500 #	10,500	200	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$ —	\$40,000	\$95,000	\$400	464

## MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	—	—	—	465
	(2) Girls.....	—	—	—	
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	—	—	—	466
	(2) Girls.....	—	—	—	

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

## SOIL CONSERVATION AND OTHER WORK

ITEM	Soil conservation	All other work	
	(a)	(b)	
467. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	} 467
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	53	—	
(4) Specialists.....	22	—	
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	33	—	468
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	30	—	469
470. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	345	—	470
471. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	142	—	471
471½. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	15	—	471½
472. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	—	—	472
473. Number of other meetings held.....	12	—	473
474. Number of news stories published.....	3	—	474
475. Number of different circular letters issued.....	23	—	475
476. Number of farm or home visits made.....	450	—	476
477. Number of office calls received.....	107	—	477
478. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled. (Do not include work previously reported.)			} 478
(1) Boys.....	—	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	—	x x x x	
479. Number of 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)			} 479
(1) Boys.....	—	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	—	x x x x	
479½. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)	—	x x x x	479½

## SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms	Number of units	
	(a)	(b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity	43	501 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials	892	9450 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies	43	501 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers	1575	2000 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps)	1	82 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations	675	22000 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure	530	2650 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing	0	0 acres.	487
488. Strip cropping	475	7125 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops	1150	2050 acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow	0	0 acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring	375	3125 acres.	494
495. Grazing waterways	80	715 acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests	0	0 acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production	0	0 acres.	497
498. Farms in:	0	0 acres.	498
(1) Legal soil-conservation districts	0	0 acres.	
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	0	0 acres.	
(3) Grazing associations	0	0 acres.	

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Con- servation Service	Farm Security Adminis- tration	
	Agricul- tural conser- vation program	Market agreement and order program	Surplus purchase and diversion program			
	(a)	(b)	(c)			
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	—	—	1/2	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	120	3	—	2	120	
(4) Specialists.....	120	1	—	2	—	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	33	8	—	2	20	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	—	—	—	—	—	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....	—	—	—	—	—	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	20	—	—	—	3	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	329 7/8	1	—	—	35	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	24	5	—	—	14	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	5	1	—	—	—	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	72	2	—	—	—	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	425	15	—	2	36	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	1973	136	—	—	49	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	600	25	—	—	40	510
511. No. of paid field supervisors.....	13	—	—	—	—	
512. Days of assistance rendered by paid field supervisors.....	206 1/2	—	—	—	—	
513. No. of paid office assistants.....	3	—	—	—	—	
514. Days of assistance rendered by office assistants.....	212 7/8	—	—	—	—	

<sup>1</sup>Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (6), p. 16

16-5025

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES<sup>1</sup>—Continued

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	Rural Elec- trifi- cation	Tennessee Valley Authority	Works Program Adminis- tration	National Youth Adminis- tration	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	All other (including refed)	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
499. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	—	301	5	1	—	—	
(4) Specialists.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	—	21	25	16	—	2	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or commit- teemen assisting.....	—	11	14	9	—	—	501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or com- mitteemen.....	—	4	42	1	—	—	502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	504
505. Number of meetings held.....	—	14	6	1	—	4	505
506. Number of news stories published.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	—	426	12	—	—	—	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	—	65	16	8	20	—	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by exten- sion agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	—	132	19	2	—	—	510
<i>Method demonstration meetings:</i> <i>How to organize a 4-H Club</i> <i>and Home Demon. Club</i>						13	

<sup>1</sup> Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. 60, p. 18.