1950

VIRGINIA

GILES COUNTY

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

T. E. Starnes, County Agricultural Agent, Pearisburg, Va.
(December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950)

Frank E. Stump, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Pearisburg, Va.
(August 1, 1950 to November 30, 1950)

Dorothy Dula, Stenographer, Pearisburg, Va.

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COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Giles County Board of Agriculture..... 72 members

Giles County Farm Bureau.....140 members

Giles County Wool Pool.....145 members

Giles County Ministerial Association..... 20 members

Giles County Banks..... 3 members

P. M. A. County Committee..... 4 members

EXT-TVA County Committee..... 5 members

4-H County Council..... 70 members

The eight organizations listed above gave valuable assistance to the county agents in putting across the 1950 agricultural extension program.

The county board of agriculture was reorganized in December, increasing the membership from 30 members last year to seventy two members. All commodities produced in the county are well represented on the county board with a strong committee. Commodity committees, ranging from three to fourteen members make up the county board of agriculture.

The new board was called together for its first meeting in January to formulate a plan of work for the county. Notices, two weeks in advance of the meeting, were sent out with a complete list of commodity committee assignments in order to give each commodity group ample time to study and make recommendations to be embodied in the county plan of work. Bad weather prevented a good turnout of committee men, but those twenty members who attended had taken time to sit down and think about county problems before coming to the meeting. As a result of this meeting, the five-year program adopted last year was continued and strengthened where it was needed.

The 5 major objectives approved at the meeting are as follows:

(1) Work toward an efficient production program for all commodities.

(2) Work toward an efficient marketing program for all commodities.

(3) Work toward an efficient purchasing program for farm supplies.

(4) Convert income into farm and home improvements for better living.

(5) Educate our youth in these programs.

Here is what the assisting organizations contributed to the 1950 extension program.

FARM BUREAU	To state and national legislative program. Supported increased state appropriations for agricultural experiment stations, extension division, and state college of agriculture. Purchased and distributed cooperatively approximately $150,000.00 worth of farm supplies to Giles farmers.
WOOL POOL	Sold cooperatively 27,241 lbs. of wool netting the producer about 59¢ per lb. for his wool. A price from 5¢ to 9¢ above competitive prices.
MINISTERIAL ASSN.	Held a one-day institute for the purpose of getting rural ministers support to the county agricultural program.
COUNTY BANKS	Sponsored the 100 Bushel Corn Club.
PMA COMMITTEE	Encouraged farmers to use soil conservation payments in the pasture and hay improvement program.
EXT.- TVA. COMMITTEE	Set up demonstration farms making use of the recommended practices for successful farming.
4-H COUNCIL	Improve and strengthen 4-H club work in the county.

Several members on the county board of agriculture serve on committees for the Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit, and other agencies. This makes for a closer working relationship between contributing agencies.

The results of the county program reflect noticeable farm income to individual farms, and particularly to those serving on the county board of agriculture. This gives them a personal interest in the county program, and are therefore, more willing to give voluntary assistance when called upon. Then too, meetings are not called unless there is something worth-while to bring before the group.

A mistake was made in not first contacting every member of the county board asking him if he would serve on one of the committees before giving him a committee assignment. This will be done before plan of work for 1951 is made.

IV

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Soil type, topography, and climatic conditions have made Giles County a good livestock and grass-producing county. The extension effort has been, is now, and will continue to be in the future, directed toward making improvement in both the quality of livestock kept and pasture grasses and roughages that maintains, to a large extent, our semi-pastoral system of agriculture. We believe that the best use of our land is made when we can limit row crop production to the level spots where it is practical to use modern farm machinery, the hillsides and rolling areas to a permanent pasture of mixed grasses and legumes. On land that is steep and unaccessible, we recommend such areas for reforestation projects.

Three types of soil predominate in Giles County, viz, Clarksville, Lodi, and Hagerstown. Most of the soils are the Clarksville type which is derived from undeveloped limestone. The next largest type is a mixture of limestone and sandstone called Lodi, and the third type is our best soils, which is a well-developed limestone, called Hagerstown. A small per cent of the soils of Giles County are classified Hagerstown.

Giles County has recently undergone some rapid shifts in population trends. In 1940, about one-half the population was rural. Today, about one-third of the population is rural. This does not mean that the rural population is decreasing. The population in the farming areas have remained about the same for several years. Industrial expansion in the county has almost doubled the urban population, within the last ten years. This is a significant factor affecting the type of agriculture at present. New markets have opened up for poultry, eggs, meats, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables. Industry gives employment to most families who live on small farms, and as a result, living standars have increased appreciably. It appears to be a most desirable situation for the small farm family, where one or more members of the family is employed by local industry at high wages.

Giles farmers are awake to those new markets recently created. Dairying, vegetable production, along with small fruits, is on the increase. The most notible increase is in dairying. Industry has taken the better class of farm labor, creating a farm labor problem in some communities by forcing wages out of reach of the average small farmer. The farmer who operates his farm with modern machinery can afford the higher wages, while the farmer who employs horses and hand work uses farm labor that cannot hold a job at the industrial plants.

V

MAJOR PROJECTS-1950

Agronomy

A. Cereals

I. Situation

1. As a sound soil conservation practice, farmers no longer can afford to plow hillside or steep land.

2. Labor costs too high for seeding, cultivating, and harvesting grain crops on the steeper hillsides.

3. To save the soil, and in labor costs, farmers great need was finding a way to improve yields of grain on their level fields.

4. Farmers cannot operate modern farm machinery on steep land.

II. Goals

1. Have 25 farmers participating in the 100 Bu. Corn Club.

2. Have 100 farmers participating in the Mass Corn Production Program.

3. Have three farmers producing certified seed wheat, one farmer producing certified seed rye, and one farmer producing certified seed barley.

III. Methods

The Banks of Giles County were prevailed upon to sponsor the 100 Bushel Corn Club Program, providing a free banquet dinner for all farmers participating in the corn growing contest. As an added interest, Giles Farmers challenged the farmers in Montgomery and Floyd Counties to a corn growing contest, involving only those farmers enrolled in the 100 Bushel Corn Club. The challenge was accepted.

The Agronomy Department of V. P. I. agreed to invite the participating farmers from the three counties to hold their result meeting in Blacksburg giving a special agronomy program as a means of improving the corn, hay, and pasture program in the three counties.

Enrollment in the 100 Bushel Corn Club was solicited by the key banker, the county agent, and chief clerk of P.M.A. by personal invitations, and letters.

Prepared information was distributed to all farmers participating on how to grow 100 bushels of corn on an acre.

Local see and fertilizer dealers were given copies of seed varietal bulletins for 1950, and advised to stock up on nitrogenous fertilizers.

IV. Results

When the date for closing the sign-up campaign arrived, sixty-five farmers had enrolled in the 100 Bushel Corn Club. The Mass corn production program was not pushed because so many were signing up for the 100 Bushel Corn Contest. However, it is generally understood that for each farmer enrolled in the 100 Bushel Corn Club, there will be two farmers outside adopting the same methods and practices as that of the club members.

Out of the sixty-five farmers enrolled , fifty-nine farmers completed by having their corn measured, and data obtained for estimating yields. The average yield for the fifty-nine completing was 114,26 bushels per acre. The highest yield was 176 bushels, the lowest yield 68 bushels. Forty-five farmers had yields in excess of 100 Bushels.

The farmer who had the lowest yield proved that hybrid seed is good only for one year's planting. He tried planting the seed from the crop which was raised the previous year (U.S. 13 variety). Despite his heavy applications of fertilizer and careful cultivation, he had a very poor yield to show for his efforts.

The participating farmers in the 100 Bushel Corn Club Contest from Giles, Montgomery, and Floyd Counties will meet at Blacksburg on the evening of December 5, where the director of the Extension Division will award certificates to those producing 100 bushels or more per acre. The contestants will enjoy a banquet dinner paid by the sponsoring agencies in the counties. The Agronomy Department at V. P. I. will give a special program for improving the corn, hay and pasture improvement work in the three counties.

The yields obtained is a subject for conversation all over the county. Several farmers have questioned the method used in determining yields. However, a few of the participating farmers

checked against the method used by actually measuring their yields, and there is only a slight variation in yield by the four farmers reporting.

The method used in determining the yield is as follows: Five fifty-foot row samples were shucked and weighed to the tenth of a pound. These samples were distributed over the acre, taking two on each end and one near the middle. The distance between the rows were obtained by measuring the distance between eleven rows and dividing by ten. Shelled corn samples were taken from 25 different ears taken at random, and sent to the extension agronomist at Blacksburg for moisture content determination. A summary of the Giles Results follows.

100 BUSHEL CORN CLUB DATA - GILES CO.

Name	Variety	Tons Manure	lbs. Fertilizer	lbs. Nitrogen	No. Stalks Per Acre	No. Ears Per Acre	Distance Between Rows	lbs. Average Wt. 50 ft. row	% Moisture Content	Conversion Factor	Yield Per Acre
Journell, R.H.	U.S. 13	5	1000:3-12-6	400-16%	17,553	17,778	37.8 in.	52.0 lbs.	25.14	3.39	176.28
Snidow, Joe J.	U.S. 13	3	200:3-12-6	0	15,847	17,162	34.8 "	40.6 "	23.02	3.84	155.9
Johnston, W.M.	U.S. 13 Ill.200	0	200:2-12-12	350-33%	15,178	16,124	37.8 "	46.4 "	27.81	3.25	150.8
Lovell, I. W.	U.S. 13	0	600:5-10-5	200-33%	15,370	17,400	33.8 "	44.2 "	28.32	3.38	149.4
Stafford, J.C.	Woods-V50	1	500:5-10-5	200-33%	16,359	16,507	36.6 "	46.3 "	32.13	3.13	144.9
Wheeler, W.H.	U.S 13	0	500:4-12-4	100-33%	14,796	16,196	38.4 "	40.1 "	22.30	3.53	141.5
Cook, P.Z.	US 13	5	600:3-12-6	175-33%	18,865	19,894	30.0 "	35.0 "	28.53	4.00	140.00
Farrier, F.G.	Ill. 200	5	300:4-12-4	0	14,800	18,352	35.2 "	40.1 "	27.81	3.48	139.5
Mason, W.D.	U.S. 13 Ill. 200	0	400:4-12-4	100-33%	15,624	15,624	42.0 "	41.8" "	20.71	3.32	138.8
Cook, R.H.	Ill. 200	4	400:4-12-4 300:0-14-14	0	21,185	22,659	38.4 "	50.0 "	37.50	2.76	138.0
Kidd, J.F.	U.S. 13	1	500:3-12-6	0	14,258	15,008	39.1 "	39.36 "	22.90	3.42	134.6
Givens, C.F	U.S. 13	0	700:5-8-5	150-33%	14,504	15,392	35.2 "	38.9 "	28.70	3.43	133.4
Spangler, A.H.	Ohio C-38	0	500:4-12-4	0	13,374	14,350	36.5 "	38.9 "	26.64	3.42	133.1
Sibold, Joe	Ill. 200	1	800:3-12-6	200-18%	14,918	17,856	36.3 "	41.7 "	31.18	3.19	133.0
Munsey, R.C.	Ill. 200	0	400:5-10-5	400-33%	12,628	15,785	36.6 "	34.5 "	21.22	3.78	130.4
Barker, H.F.	U.S. 13	0	250:4-12-4	150-33%	16,968	17,695	34.5 "	28.3 "	19.51	4.14	127.9
Hale, Dan	Iowa-4059	0	600:2-12-12	300-33%	11,020	11,136	36.0 "	35.1 "	25.32	3.56	125.0
Fletcher, W.A.	U.S. 262 Ill. 200	0	400:0-14-14	200-33%	18,600	18,300	34.8 "	36.4 "	30.60	3.36	122.5
Lucas, Doak	U.S. 13	5	200:3-12-6	400-16%	16,630	16,620	37.5 "	41.76 "	35.10	2.91	121.5
Farrier, R. H.	U.S. 13	0	600:4-12-4	200-16%	13,340	15,370	36.0 "	34.4 "	26.25	3.49	120.2
Robertson, F.W.	U.S. 13	0	300:3-12-6	0	12,054	12,628	36.3 "	33.7 "	25.20	3.54	119.3
Buckland, Clinton	Woods-V50	0	300:5-10-5	200-33%	14,352	16,836	38.0 "	37.0 "	28.17	3.20	118.4
Patteson, W.C.	Reids YellowDent	0	600:4-12-4	300-33%	12,500	11,750	41.7 "	35.7 "	21.52	3.29	117.4
Dennis, P.D.	Iowa 4059	0	500:2-12-12	200:33%	14,240	15,222	40.4 "	40.6 "	30.60	2.89	117.3
Henderson, E.R.	U.S. 13	2	300:4-12-4	100:33%	9,680	11,660	47.4 "	48.9 "	32.90	2.39	116.9
Kessinger, Robert	Ill. 200	0	500:4-12-4	100-33%	14,526	17,956	39.0 "	40.0 "	32.32	2.92	116.8
Givens, J.B	U.S. 13	0	700L5-8-5	150-33%	14,350	14,637	36.6 "	39.9 "	37.10	2.90	115.7
Price, J. A.	Ky. 203	0	500:3-12-6	200-33%	9,570	11,310	36.0 "	33.5 "	27.03	3.45	115.6
Straley, C. Chapman	U.S. 262 Ky. 203	0	400:2-12-2	400-33%	16,320	15,776	38.6 "	37.5 "	29.84	3.06	114.7
Sarver, J.K.	U.S. 13	0	300:4-12-4	200-33%	13,035	15,470	44.1 "	39.5 "	25.76	2.89	114.2
Robertson, T.S.	Ill. 200	0	200:5-10-5	0	12,488	13,668	39.2 "	32.1 "	21.34	3.52	113.0
Stafford, Randolph	Ill. 200	2	750:2-12-12	100-33%	11,666	12,587	34.0 "	34.0 "	32.80	3.32	112.8

Ould, S. E.	Iowa 4059	0	200:4-12-4	100-33⅓	12,852	13,804	44.0 bu.	35.4 lbs.	20.58	3.18	112.6
Spangler, R.H.	Ohio C-38	2	400:4-12-4	0	14,750	15,500	41.4 "	37.0 "	26.25	3.04	111.1
Burton, G.S.	Ky. 263	2	700:4-12-4	200-33⅓	12,390	12,685	35.3 "	28.6 "	22.75	3.81	109.0
McDonald, G.B.	U.S. 13	10	250:3-12-6	0	13,248	14,112	36.3 "	28.4 "	21.13	3.83	108.8
Patteson Bros.	U.S. 13	0	600:4-12-4	200-33⅓	10,988	11,256	39.0 "	31.7 "	22.85	3.43	108.7
Scott, E. H.	Ill. 200	1	500: 3-12-6	75-33⅓	11,500	12,500	38.0 "	31.1 "	24.00	3.45	107.2
Hopkins, O. H.	U.S. 13	4	400:4-12-4	0	10,680	11,481	39.2 "	33.3 "	26.64	3.19	106.2
Link, W. H.	U.S. 262	10	600:4-12-4	0	12,040	12,600	37.5 "	33.8 "	30.03	3.14	106.1
Hedrick, E.B. Native	O.P. White	0	200:3-12-6	0	8,888	9,176	42.0 "	36.2 "	27,94	2.92	105.7
Johnston, R. Lacy	U.S. 13	0	300:3-12-6	0	12,420	13,230	38.6 "	29.4 "	21.13	3.59	105.5
Williams, C.E.	Ill. 200	2	600:2-12-12	0	16,665	17,608	42.0 "	35.2 "	26.26	2.99	105.2
Shrader, J.J.	Iowa 4059	2½	200:2-12-12	300-33⅓	14,218	19,100	37.2 "	31.7 "	27.94	3.29	104.2
Whittaker, J. M.	US. 357	0	200:5-10-5	200-33⅓	13,250	13,500	42.0 "	32.0 "	23.02	3.18	101.76
Journell, J. R.	Golden Queen	0	200:4-12-4	0	12,232	10,564	37.8 "	31.6 "	29.4	3.15	99.5
Wheeler, E. B.	U.S. 13	0	300:4-12-4	300-33⅓	9,969	11,160	42.0 "	35.2 "	30.60	2.79	98.2
Strader, F. B. Native	O.P. White	0	250:3-12-6	0	8,880	9,120	43.2 "	30.6 "	22.00	3.16	96.7
Camper, C. M.	U.S. 13										
	Ky. 203	0	200:2-12-12	0	9,880	11,700	40.2 "	31.7 "	28.53	3.02	95.7
Wright, T. F.	U.S. 362	1	150:4-12-4	200-33⅓	13,356	13,104	41.4 "	28.4 "	21.13	3.35	95.1
Eaton Bros.	U.S. 13	2	400:4-12-4	0	10,119	10,951	44.8 "	35.6 "	30.79	2.60	92.5
Johnston, Emory	U.S. 13	0	300:3-12-6	0	11,638	12,397	40.8 "	28.3 "	23.92	3.23	91.4
Huffman, M. C.	U.S. 13	0	100:4-12-4	100-16⅔	13,137	13,965	37.8 "	30.3 "	32.70	3.00	90.9
Link, E. L.	U.S. 13	1	400:4-12-4	100-33⅓	9,722	9,891	37.2 "	25.3 "	26.38	3.37	85.3
Gawthrop, R. Earl	U.S. 13	0	300:4-12-4	0	9,398	9,652	41.0 "	26.9 "	24.60	3.17	85.2
Reynolds, Ernest	Ill. 200	10	300:4-12-4	0	14,375	14,994	44.0 "	32.6 "	32.51	2.58	84.1
Morris, J. L.	U.S. 13	0	200:3-12-6	100-33⅓	10,168	10,912	42.0 "	27.1 "	25.07	3.06	82.9
Harmon, W. E.	U.S. 13	0	300:4-12-4	150-33⅓	12,650	12,650	38.0 "	24.2 "	26.51	3.29	79.6
Beamer, B. B.	U.S. 13	5	800:4-12-4	300-33⅓	24,696	18,597	41.4 "	22.5 "	26.38	3.04	68.4
	(2nd Planting)										

B. Pastures

I. Situation

1. Land too steep for cultivation.

2. Too much filth in pasture fields such as rocks, bushes, briars, broomsedge, galls, etc.

3. Not enough legumes with pasture grasses.

4. Insufficient amounts of lime and plant food elements.

5. Too many acres required to pasture an animal unit.

6. Winter feeding period of livestock too long and too costly under present conditions.

II. Goals

1. Enroll 300 farmers in a pasture improvement program, involving not less than 1000 acres.

2. Recommended practices: Applications of 2 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent to the acre, and top dressing with 500 to 1000 lbs. of a 0-12-12 fertilizer.

3. Heavy discing and seeding with a mixture of 2 lbs. ladino clover and 8 to 10 lbs. orchard grass or alta fescue to the acre.

4. Hold two pastue seeding demonstrations.

III. Methods

Before attempting a pasture improvement program on a large scale, members of the pasture committee thought the best approach would be to try the 100 Bushel Corn Contest, enrolling as many members as possible in order to demonstrate that the small farmer can raise his corn needs on a small acreage if properly planted, fertilized, and cultivated. With this accomplished, they thought the farmers would be willing to devote more attention to pasture improvement work, and the pasture program would reach its goals in due time, and would be on a sound basis for a continuing improvement program.

IV. Results

After weighing the situation, the pasture goals were scaled downward to some extent.

Much publicity was given to the pasture improvement program pointing out the increased growth that would result from prpper seeding of legumes and grasses where the land had been properly limed and fertilized. The PMA County Committee advised farmers getting lime and phosphate as soil conservation payments to same on pastures carrying a mixture of legumes and grasses.

To show farmers the proper steps involved in seeding a mixture of ladino clover and orchard grass pasture, two seeding demonstrations were held the latter part of March, which was observed by 150 farmers. A local equipment dealer, handling Ford farm machinery, put on one of the seeding demonstrations. The second demonstration was given by a dealer located in Dublin, Virginia, who used International Harvester equipment. Both demonstrations were under the direction of the county agent.

The steps involved in each seeding demonstration were:

(1) plowing, discing, harrowing, and dragging.
(2) fertilizing, harrowing.
(3) seeding, cultipacking.

Each dealer used power-drawn machinery for putting on these demonstrations, and good stands of both clover and grass were obtained.

1000 lbs of a 2-12-12 fertilizer were applied at time of seeding after the land had an application of two tons of ground limestone per acre. The seeding rate was 2 lobs of ladino clover and 8 lbs. of orchard grass per acre.

As a guide for adequate pasture development in the county, ten demonstration farmers were selected to receive 10,000 lbs. of 2-12-12 fertilizer by the Plant Food Institute, 1,000 lbs. allotted each demonstrator. Each demonstrating farmer was selected to represent his community in pasture improvement work, and to stimulate interest among others. A summary of results of these 10 demonstrations are as follows:

No Demonstrators.....10
Acres ladino clover and orchard grass seeded 1950...34
Acres ladino clover and orchard grass prior to '50..18
No. demonstrators seeding ladino-orchard grass for the first time..... 8
No. demonstrators seeding in Spring Month..... 9
Average rate of seeding: 2 lbs. ladino, 10 lbs. Ø. Grass
Stands obtained: Good 8, Fair 2, Poor 0.

Supplemental fertilizers furnished by demonstrators.....16,400 lbs.
Lime furnished by demonstrators.....50 tons
No. demonstrators cutting to control weeds.....5
No demonstrators cutting to stimulate clover....3
No. demonstrators cutting for hay.....5
Average yield per cutting 1 ton per acre.....
Av. pasture carrying capacity per animal unit, old stands.....3
Av. pasture carrying capacity per animal unit, new stands.....2
Estimated pasture stands average: ladino 40% , grass 50%, weeds 10%.
No. demonstrators planning to seed more of same next year.....9
No. demonstrators willing to join a pasture improvement club.....9

C. Hay & Legumes

I. Situation

1. Giles farmers have been improving meadows for several years, and the hay situation is far superior to pasture improvement. The greatest need at present is improved practices in cutting, curing, and storing methods.

2. Machinery for handling hay, and facilities for storing it.

II. Goals

1. Have 25 farmers growing alfalfa for the first time.

2. Enroll 100 farmers in a campaign to improve the quality of hay by use of fertilization, and improved cutting, curing, and storing methods.

3. Encourage farmers to pay close attention to tag analysis on all seed bags before purchasing.

4. Recommend seeding only clovers of known origin.

III. Methods

A special meeting was held to discuss with farmers the steps to be taken in producing good quality hay. The extension agronomist was the principal speaker at this meeting. The agent took advantage of farm visits to discuss better haying methods with farmers in all communities, and the committee on hay and pasture improvement were instructed to talk up the hay making program in their respective communities.

IV. Results

Weather conditions hampered the hay improvement program. One of the Bluefield newspapers stated that it rained on twenty-five days during the month of May, and on more than half of the days in June. The usual hay seeding on small grain in early spring was followed, and the goal of twenty-five farmers seeding alfalfa in August and September was reached. One or more pieces of new hay making machinery was purchased by approximately 50 farmers during the year. The machinery question is one that holds the key to better hay making, because it enables the farmer to get more cuttings, and to be able to store more hay without damage by rain. Two new hay sheds were constructed.

Seed dealers were asked to handle only seed of good quality and known origin, and a check-up on seeds handled by our local dealers by county agent revealed that good seeds were sold throughout the county last year.

LIVESTOCK

A. Beef Cattle

I. Situation

Giles beef cattlemen, several years ago, converted from feeder steers to cown and calf herds, but our feeder calf sales have revealed that in order to produce a high percentage of good and choice calves, we must continue to get beeter sires and also better producing females. Our marketing situation is fairly satisfactory, but in order to have a better feeder calf sale, standard rules, adopted by the producers themselves, are necessary to keep out calves of inferior quality and grade.

Spot testing cattle in Giles County last year, by two Federal Veternarians, found 17 reactors among 2,000 cattle tested. One of the jobs to be done this year was clean up the infected heres and prevent the disease from spreading.

Spot testing of cattle for tuberculosis was necessary to keep Giles County on the accredited list.

Not enough purebred Hereford Breeders within the county to hold a county sale. Therefore, it was necessary to unite with Bland County for putting on the annual Hereford Sale.

II. Goals

1. Better sire replacements 10.

2. Have 20 producers consign 200 calves to Christiansburg Feeder Calf Sale.

3. Have four breeders consign 20 registered calves to the Giles Bland Hereford Sale.

4. Have a general program for improving the beef cattle industry in the county by giving services in controlling diseases, standardizing, and marketing.

III. Methods

1. The agent finds out the herds in need of better sire replacements by working closely with the cow and calf herd producers. His contacts with these men in vaccinating, castrating, dehorning, and marketing enables the agent to see the quality of calves produced.

Two letters sent to previous consignors of the Christiansburg Feeder Calf Sale, containing the new rules and date for sale, lined up our consignors well in advance of the sale date.

All details of the Bland-Hereford Sale were worked out early in the year with two meetings of the breeders held for that purpose.

IV. Results

With cattle selling at present prices, it is difficult to make satisfactory replacements in both males and females. For instance, a bull weighing 1600 lbs. and brings 25¢ per lbs. brings the farmer $400. As a general rule, he wants to put back into a sire the same amount he paid for the bull just sold when he was purchased as a yearling. This male was bought for about $150 and that same quality bull is selling for double the original price now. The agent is having difficulty in getting farmers to put up the cash required to buy good sires for grade herds. Although 11 herd sires were replaced this year, most of them are above average.

Our goal for this year was to have 20 farmers consign 200 calves to the Christiansburg Feeder Calf Sale. Fifteen farmers consigned 191 calves for this sale. The calves graded as follows: 28 choice, 82 good, 61 medium, and 20 common. The calves were not up to quality of past years from all six counties participating in the sale.

Last year, Giles calves graded out 78% good and choice against 58% for this year. Giles had more calves in the commong grade than ever before. This low grading was due to a wet season and sappy grass.

Giles quota for the Bland-Giles Hereford Sale was 20 head. Three breeders consigned 19 head to the sale. Giles breeders took first and second honors, with the highest bull calf selling for $530 and the highest heifer calf selling for an even $500.

The general program resulted in getting about 2000 calves vaccinated against blackleg, 500 calves against hemorrhagic septicemia, and 265 calves immunized against Bangs disease. This latter figure includes dairy heifers. All calves consigned to the Feeder Calf Sale were vaccinated for both blackleg and shipping fever, dehorned, and all male calves castrated.

B. Dairy Cattle

1. Situation

Giles is young in the dairy business with a local milk plant two years old. It's finances were shaky at the beginning of the season. However, the local distributor had made application to the milk board in the marketing area for a permit to sell Grade A milk, which had been refused. The decision was appealed to the State Milk Commission, which granted a hearing at Pearisburg, the county seat of Giles County. In opposition to granting the permit to Hopkins Dairy at Narrows, Virginia were the two other distributors for the area and several of their producers of Grade A. milk. On the other hand, producers and consumers of Giles County favored granting the permit, and the Milk Commission rendered a decision favorable to Hopkins Dairy, but the local plant was too weak financially to continue in business throughout the year.

The dairy program depended entirely upon the financial ability of the local plant to pay for Grade C milk used in the manufacture of cheese, and Grade A milk produced by four dairymen who went to considerable expense in getting ready to sell Grade A milk to the local plant.

II. Goals

1. Put on a campaign that will result in getting all dairy calves kept between the ages of 4 and 8 months old, vaccinated against Bangs disease.

2. Cooperate with the local plant in getting an increase in milk volume for local processing.

3. Have four producers ready to sell Grade A milk locally

4. Have farmers keep their better calves for replacements in their own herds.

III. Results

The agent worked out with the state veternarian a program for vaccinating calves against Bangs disease by submitting to the state veternarian's office the number of calves lined up to be vaccinated, and he would authorize a local veternarian to the work. The work was about equally divided between two local veternarians, one residing at Blacksburg, and the other at Dublin, Virginia. The number of calves receiving the immunization vaccine total 265, and divided in this proportion: 110 dairy and 155 beef. Only calves between the ages of 4 and 10 months were vaccinated.

The agent worked closely with two Federal veternarians spot testing for tuberculosis during the latter half of August and first of September. The agent knowing the farmers and roads throughout the county, lined up the cattle two and three days in advance of the date set for giving the tuberculin, and in this way many more cattle were tested and in less time than otherwise would have been, had the veternarians worked without the agent's assistance. Out of about 1500 cattle tested, not one reactor was found.

The agent testified before the State Milk Commission at a public hearing on March 9, in regard to giving the Hopkins Dairy Plant, located within the county, a permit to sell Grade A milk, and was told by a member of the commission that they always weighed the testimony of the county agent in matters of this kind.

Those good dairy heifer calves dropped on the farms the past year are receiving special attention from their owners in regard to growing them out to become profitable producers in the future herd. These calves are now separated for winter feeding. Two farmers have reported that they actually kept more calves than they really wanted, but since Giles was expanding in the dairy field, they thought these calves would be in demand.

Four producers built barns and passed state sanitation and county health regulations as required for issuing a certificate to sell Grade A milk. Although, the Hopkins Dairy plant has ceased operations, the four producers now have a satisfactory market for their fluid milk to the other two distributors selling bottled milk in Giles County.

C. Sheep

1. Situation

1. A declining sheep population in the county.

2. Losses from dogs occurring more frequently.

3. Lambs going through local auction market are not state graded. It is felt that if this was done, farmers would pay more attention to standardizing their lambs.

4. Need for better sires and ewe replacements in most all herds.

II. Goals

1. Put on a campaign aimed at stopping the declining sheep population in the county.

2. Stess docking, castrating, and dosing of all flocks for intestinal parasites for producing market lambs of high quality.

3. Market wool clip coopeatively.

4. Better sire replacements 20.

III. Methods

Sheep numbers are declining in Giles County in no small measure because of losses frequently occurring from dogs. Those farmers who live near the town suffer the most damage. The agent, along with a number of farmers, brought this dog nuisance to the sheep industry to the attention of the board of supervisors. The agent was also instrumental in getting the local auction market to set up a grading system for marketing lambs, pointing out to some of the directors that the local auction was losing business because of failure to render this service.

IV. Results

The agent called a meeting of all interested farmers to meet and discuss the best means of handling our dog problem. The decision reached at this meeting by both sheepmen and dog owners was consummated in a set of rules that seemed fair to both interested parties. The dog owners agreed to retrieve their dogs when they got over on posted land as soon as possible. They also agreed to keep their dogs tied at nights, unless the owner accompanied them on hunting trips at night. The dog owners alsoagreed to keep tags on their dogs at all times. The board of supervisors instructed the game warden to enforce the law to the best of his ability in dealing with stray dogs. Since these steps were taken, losses in sheep from dogs are negligible.

Farmers were becoming negligent to those things they used to practice in producing a good and choice market lamb. Attention to this was called in a letter to all the sheep producers, and as they saw their lambs penalized because of failure to take these steps, several sheep men told the agent they would not be caught and penalized again next year for such failure.

Giles farmers know these necessary steps, for they have been schooled in them for a long time. Because of this, the agent had assumed that these precautions were taken care of by the farmers themselves. However, it pays to call attention to these simple things like docking and castrating, and dosing regularly for intestional parasites. The dosing program was not neglected, and as a result, 90% of the 7,000 ewes in the county received from one to three treatments of phenothiozine.

Giles farmers market their wool cooperatively, and depend upon on no other marketing service within the county. The Giles County Wool Pool has done a good job for them over the years. They are well satisfied with their own controlled and operated organization. Last year, the pool handled 27,241 lbs. as compared to 27,579 lbs. in 1949.

18 better sire replacements were made during the year.

VI

MINOR PROJECTS-1950

A. Fruits and Vegetables

A 1949 survey made by the State Division of Markets and Agricultural Statistics show a 67 per cent decrease in the number of bearing fruit trees in the year 1937. In that year, Giles had 16 commercial orchards, in 1949 six commercial orchards. (A commercial orchard is one with 3 or more acres or 100 or more trees) In the six commercial orchards, there are 384 youngs trees not of bearing age, and 7,085 trees of bearing age. The condition of these trees are reported to be as follows: 67% excellent, 33% good. Twelve years ago, the county had almost three times as many bearing apples trees as it has today. The main reason for this decline is because of weather conditions. The growers have been getting an average of about one good crop in three years, and the income derived from one crop in three years is insufficient to keep the orchard properly pruned, sprayed, and fertilized.

Because of this situation, the extension service is giving such help as is requested from a sick industry. These commercial growers are well trained in the fundamentals of fruit culture. Because of the nearness to Blacksburg, extension fruit specialists visit Giles orchards regularly, gathering data and information valuable for orchardists in other parts of the state. The growers seek technical information from these specialists when they visit an orchard, or by phone call, or letter.

The agent has tried unsuccessfully to get more farmers interested in small fruits. It is the lack of farm labor available that is holding up this project.

During the year, the agent gave three pruning demonstrations on apple trees, two grape, one pear, two peach, and one plum.

All farmers are asked to grow their own groceries, and all gardeners are reached in some way by the extension program. They are reached by means of personal visits by agent or committeemen, newspapers, radio, or circular letters, bulletins, etc. The family garden is strongly emphasized in the extension program.

As insect pests and disease control constitute the majority of requests that come into the office, the office is kept well supplied with a hand book for distribution among home gardeners who want help in controling insects and diseases. During the year, about 100 of the garden handbooks were distributed.

The office also renders a service to many truck growers who sell produce in the coal field markets of West Virginia. An affidavit from the county agent stating that the man in question is a Giles County farmers and engaged in the production of agricultural commodities for sale, when presented to a county court clerk will issue the grower a sales permit to sell his produce. The agent issued about forty such statements the past year.

B. Poultry

No special program was planned for the poultry producers this year. The outlook for the poultry farmer at the beginning of the year discouraging, because of the high cost of feed in relation to the price of eggs and meat. Giles, not being a grain-producing county makes farmers shy away from poultry production on a commercial scale. Poultry raising, therefore, is limited to small flocks, ranging from 25 to 100 laying hens. These small flocks have a definite place in our county agriculture, and for the investment and labor involved, the small flock pays good dividends.

To these small farm flock owners, the agent gave advise on farm flock management, involving the buying of baby chicks from accredited hatcheries, sanitation, and disease control measures, culling, housing, and feeding a balanced ration. Most farmers do their own culling, and as the growing and laying mashes are purchased from commercial sources, the problem of feeding a balanced ration is largely solved.

Fighting diseases and parasites is the biggest problem confronting the poultry producer. The individual sick bird is not worth the time and trouble required for treating it, so flock treatments with strick sanitation and disease control are recommended.

Looking after the chickens is a chore for the women. The house wife usually looks after the farm flock, and they manage it well.

Turkey raising is about to become past history for Giles County. No more than two dozen farms are raising turketys this year. Dogs, foxes, and other predatory animals take their toll unless they are raised under confinement or semi-confinement conditions. Use of the drug, phenothiozine, has been a help in fighting intestinal parasites and especially the ones that cause blackhead. Farmers using it are becoming more successful, and the turkey business is looking up again because of this drug.

C. Farm Management

Farmers are beginning to realize more and more each year that farming is a business enterprise. Having to file income tax returns is making farmers more conscious about adopting good sound farm management practices. Bringing the farmers up to date in methods of bookkeeping, the agent scheduled a one-day school for this purpose, which was attended by eighty-five farmers. The group was instructed by an extension farm account specialist on how to make income tax returns, and how to keep a set of farm cost accounts so that filing income tax returns would be made easier. Each farmer present took a farm record book and said he would use it to the best of his ability. The agent gave out 15 additional farm record books, making the distribution an even 100.

The agent has found that one of the most effective ways of helping a farmer is to visit the farm and talk with the owner about some of the things that he could do to make a better living. The agent's goal for this year was to make 20 such farm visits. This was done in such a way that the farmer did not know the purpose of the visit. Pasture improvement was one of the chief topics for conversation, and a story of what some other farmer had done with a few acres of ladino clover and orchard grass made it possible to suggest some corrections that needed to be done on this particular farm. Some of the suggestions were erosing control, by strip cropping, or no plowing at all on the hillside, healing over galls, weed spraying, moving pastures, rearrangement of fields, remodeling a building, buying improved farm machinery equipment, estimating crop yields for the purpose of bringing the number of animals kept in balance with the feed produced on the farm, etc.

Outlook information on principal crops, and livestock, which was produced in Giles County, was given newspaper publicity. It was also mentioned at every meeting, where farmers were present, by the agent for the first three months of the year.

D. 4-H Boys Club Work

GOALS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
1. Organize eight clubs	Nine clubs were organized
2. Boys enrollment 150	199 boys enrolled, 1 girl
3. Begin training judging teams in	
a. Poultry-1 b. Livestock-1 c. Dairy-1	Agent could not find time to train judging teams in poultry, livestock, beef or cattle.
4. Boys attending summer camp - 15.	12 boys attended
5. Boys attending state short course - 3.	2 boys attended
6. Enrollment Projects	
Home Gardens - 86	12 completions
Market Gardens - 2	0 "
Small fruits - 1	1 "
Poultry - 23	2 "
Dairy cattle - 10	2 "
Beef Cattle - 4	1 "
Sheep - 1	0 "
Swine - 32	6 "
Rabbits - 6	1 "
Electric Methods - 33	32 "
Total Enrollment - 200	57 "

The agent was able to meet with the clubs once each month during the school term, but during the summer months, the calendar of work was so badly crowded with adult work that very little time could be devoted to visiting the boys' projects. These farm visits, to see the boys' projects and talk with them about their record books, is essential for having successful project completions. If the project work alone was the measure for successful club work, the agent would have a poor record to report. The boys have had much training along parlimentary lines, how to conduct a meeting, play together, sing together, and have received valuable information on electricity and its many uses, and lots more about agricultural projects than their completed records turned in would indicate. Many of the boys are diligent about completing their records and turning them in on time. The agent will yet receive several record books after the club records have been tabulated.

Finding volunteer leaders who will assume full responsibility for directing an organized club is a big problem. Those who are competent do not have the time, and very few of our young men and women who were once all stars now live in the county. Those who do live in the county are not available. However, progress is being made in that direction. This year, several of our clubs have able leaders, and better work for next year can be promised.

Knowing the need for additional help in forwarding the 4-H Program, the extension division has given Giles a half-time assistant to be in charge of club work. Supplemental appropriations by the county board of supervisors, in support of club work, will give the needed help to put across a much better and more effective 4-H club program in the year ahead.

Form ES-21
(Revised May 1950)

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 Pulaski

REPORT OF

Mrs. Irene B. Schrader (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1949	to Nov. 30, 1950
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From ..., 19...	to ..., 19...
4-H Club Agent.	From ..., 19...	to ..., 19...
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From ..., 19...	to ..., 19...
H. E. Stanaco Agricultural Agent.	From Dec 1, 1949	to Nov 30, 1950
Frank E. Stump Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From Aug. 1, 1950	to Nov. 30, 1950

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

16—28074-8

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

Narrative Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Summary

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12		12	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]			148		265	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) [3]			112½		71½	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office [3]			89		142	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field [3]			171½		194½	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]			211		1640	1851
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			84		701	785
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		400		919	1319
	(2) Telephone		758		849	1607
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]			38		70	108
10. Number of bulletins distributed			2448		997	3445
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			10		11	21
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	13		6	19
		Total attendance of leaders (b) Men			81	81
		Total attendance of leaders (c) Women	208			208
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2			2
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	125			125
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			2	2
		(b) Total attendance			100	100
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	173			173
		(b) Total attendance	2135			2135
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			22		134	156
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(1) Number	4		7	11
		(2) Total attendance	56		525	581
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0			0
		(b) Total attendance	0			0
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	0			0
		(b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0			0
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	0			0
		(b) Total attendance				

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

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents[1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total[2] (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)[3]	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0			0
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		1	2
		(b) Total boys attending			12	12
		(c) Total girls attending	10			10
		(d) Total others attending			7	7
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	11		69	80
		(b) Total attendance	382		3903	4285
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	7		55	62
		(b) Total attendance	1739		1188	2927
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	25		2	27
		(b) Total attendance	290		22	312
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total attendance	11			11

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21.	Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	1174
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	850
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	20
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	300
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	720
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	373
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	2571
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	195*
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	192
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	171
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	905
32.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	450

RM 34 — 34 72

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:

(a) Over-all or general .... (1) Name County Board of Agriculture .... (2) No. of members 60

(b) Agricultural .... (1) Name Farm Bureau, Ext TVA, Soil Conservation, Growers Co-op Assoc., Migratory Assoc. .... (2) No. of members 307

(c) Home demonstration .... (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee .... (2) No. of members 32

(d) 4-H Club .... (1) Name 4-H Council .... (2) No. of members 75

(e) Young men and women (older youth) .... (1) Name .... (2) No. of members ....

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
(a) Agricultural 87 (b) Home demonstration 164 (c) 4-H Club 70 (d) Young men and women (older youth) 0

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 14

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 14

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 14

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 284

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.

40. Combined with question 41.

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(a) Adult work { (1) Men 87 ; (2) Women 210 }
(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) { (1) Men 7 ; (2) Women 13 ; (3) Older club boys 3 ; (4) Older club girls 0 }

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 72 (2) Women 0 (3) Youth ....
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 12 (2) Women 3

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 14 14

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 72 (b) Women 32 (c) Youth 75

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

		Extension organization and planning[1] (a)	County agricultural planning[1] (b)	Total[1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	30		30
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents	16 1/2	14	30 1/2
	(4) State extension workers	3	4	7
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County	7		7
	(2) Community	6		6
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year		85	72	157
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		142	108	250

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents								15	2	5
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	36	5½		5½	27			5	6	
(4) State extension workers	1				1			1	1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	11		12	14			14	6	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	17	3		5	12			9	5	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	380	132		76	108			165	3	
(2) The use of lime	54	37		14	73			11	3	
(3) The use of fertilizers	510	122		30	200			630	9	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	11	10		7				12	15	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	9	24		4				75	15	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	5				73			2	1	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	6	1			5			1	15	

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock[1] (g)
(1) Home demonstration agents						5	
(2) 4-H Club agents							
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (3) Agricultural agents	22½	40½	17½	12	½	9	
(4) State extension workers		2	1				
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	14	8	7	13	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	36	23	5	5	2	3	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	2	12	11	3			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	4	8	7	1			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	14	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	42	20	34	16	2	75	
(5) Controlling external parasites	5	4		5	1	32	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	60	124	142	21	3	26	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			4			6	

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

16—28074-8

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES [1]

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	5		1
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers	3	3	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		1	1
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	14	3	
	29	4	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	13
(b) In the use of crop rotations	48
(c) With strip cropping	1
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	3
(f) With contour farming of cropland	3
(g) In contouring pasture or range	1
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	9
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	3
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	1
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	1
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	82
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	4
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	2
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	3
(c) With selection cutting	1
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	1
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	14

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	3
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	6
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

[1] Include nature study.

16—28074-7

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents	5			7
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4½	7	½	2
(4) State extension workers	2	1		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	8	5	14
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	5	2	2

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business	1	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	3
(b) Enterprise		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	6
(c) Other		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	5
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— (a) Farm inventory	10	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	70
(b) General farm records	10	(i) With farm-labor problems	8
(c) Enterprise records		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	7
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— (a) In developing a farm plan only	12		
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3		
(c) In analyzing the farm business	5		
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	4		

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	12 0
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents			1½	1
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			5	6
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5	2
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				8
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				6
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				4

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

16—28074-7

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	10			10	10	7				10	5
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		2	19½	22	3	1½		1			9
(4) State extension workers			1	3							
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	8	14	11	9	10		1		8	14
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		4	13	20	6	5		1			11
86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year			1								1
88. Number of members [3] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			145								300
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	11	11	23	61	28	18		1		11	70
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	6
93. Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year	1
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	
96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	
98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	1
99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	1
100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	
101. Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify)	

[1] Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
[2] Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
[3] Organized pieces of work.

16—63074-7

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	25			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		4½	7	10
(4) State extension workers			1	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	3	4	10
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	48	7	1	2

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105 Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	25
(b) Remodeling dwellings	138
(c) Installing sewage systems	10
(d) Installing water systems	15
(e) Installing heating systems	5
(f) Providing needed storage space	63
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	18
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	182
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	435
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	370
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	320
(l) Laundry arrangement	5
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	3
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	175
(o) Improving home grounds	110
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	0

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	19
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	186
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	9

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	5
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	1
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	2

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	7
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	7
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	3
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

16—28074-8

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	10	15	15	8
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	9			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	14	14
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	28	48	48	47

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	700
(b) With food preparation	700
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—	
(1) Of vegetables	375
(2) Of fruits	320
(3) Of meats	340
(4) Of milk	450
(5) Of poultry and eggs	150
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food	1635 376
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.	
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	275
(e) With butter or cheese making	325
(f) With food-preservation problems in—	
(1) Canning	425
(2) Freezing	275
(3) Drying	185
(4) Storing	375
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving	1260
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem	
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	135
(h) In canning according to a budget	75
(i) With child-feeding problems	50
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	450
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	600
(l) With first aid or home nursing	10
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards	50
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	5
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	0

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management [1]—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents	10	20		10
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	14	14
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	36	14	28	14

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems: 75
- (b) With home accounts: 35
- (c) With financial planning: 15
- (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses: 10
- (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income: 40

122. Number of home demonstration **CLUBS**, other consumer **ASSOCIATIONS** or **GROUPS** assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):
- (a) Food: 29
- (b) Clothing: 14
- (c) Housefurnishings and equipment: 18
- (d) General household supplies: 16

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations [2] or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food: 325
- (b) Clothing: 360
- (c) Housefurnishings and equipment: 370
- (d) General household supplies: 150

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications): 944

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions: 456

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living: 423

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems: 281
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles: 281
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing: 375
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets: 50

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems: 5
- (b) In improving family relationships: 12

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year: 45

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men: 23
(b) Women:

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals:

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation: 325

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities: 8

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs: 10

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing— (a) Club or community house: 1; (b) Permanent camp: 0; (c) Community rest rooms: 1

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities: 0

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations: 5

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

16—28014-8

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn						Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits	1		~~0~~ 1			Acres
147. Home gardens	86		12		1½	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	~~2~~		0			Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	23		2		150	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	10		2		2	Animals
152. Beef cattle	4	1	0	1	2	Animals
153. Sheep	1		0			Animals
154. Swine	~~10~~ 6		6 ✓		16	Animals
155. Horses and mules					~~10~~	Animals
155a. Rabbits	6		1		11	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees	1		0			Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds				3	x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	33 ✓		32 ✓			Articles made
						Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		65		47	2748	Meals planned
					2166	Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		12		9	872	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx 320	Quarts frozen [1]
165a. Child care					xx 215	Pounds frozen [1]
166. Clothing Looking Your Best Unit I		164		164		Garments made
						Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)	12	6		0		Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		47		37	45	Rooms
					29	Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership		12		10	x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	~~149~~ 71	301	~~356~~ 56	~~261~~ 271	x x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

16—28074-8

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP [1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 10

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys [2] 199 (b) Girls [2] 164

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys [3] 55 (b) Girls [3] 164

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school ..... (a) Boys 199 (b) Girls 164

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school ..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes ..... (a) Boys 87 (b) Girls 105

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes ..... (a) Boys 112 (b) Girls 59

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	53	60
2d	55	46
3d	47	41
4th	26	17
5th	14	
6th	4	
7th		
8th		
9th		
10th and over		

181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
10 and under	4	12
11	29	30
12	50	39
13	56	33
14	34	34
15	20	13
16	6	3
17		
18		
19		
20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging		(f) Fire and accident prevention	
(b) Giving demonstrations	85	(g) Wildlife conservation	
(c) Recreational leadership	15	(h) Keeping personal accounts	
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health	20	(j) Soil and water conservation	
		(k) Forestry	

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 0

184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 4

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year 0

186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men ..... 0 / (b) Number of different young women 0

187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings. The sum of (1) $a+b+c$=the sum of $d+e+f$=186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$=the sum of $d+e+f$=186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school: Unmarried (b)	Out of school: Married (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21–24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men		NONE				
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 8

189. Total attendance at such meetings 8

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 2 8

191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men ..... 38 8 / (b) Different young women 50 2

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men ..... 30 8 / (b) Young women 25 2

D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men ..... ~~30 8~~ 168 / (b) Young women ..... ~~25 2~~ 85

194. Question discontinued.

[1] All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

[3] Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

16—29074-8

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Bees (a)	General feeder insects[1] (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			5½
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	½		
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	0	12
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	0	28

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											Files for Assoc. 1½
(1) Home demonstration agents					1		1		4	1	U.S. Treas. Sale of Bonds
(2) 4-H Club agents											Red Cross 2
(3) Agricultural agents	½				1		1				5½
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4				14		8				14
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					3						24
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	1				2						23

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

15

16—29207-1

TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Definitions of Extension Terms

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

3. *Days* in *field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."

4. *Days* in *office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.

5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

   A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

   A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

   The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.

9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

11. *Farmers* (or *families*) *assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:

    (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
    (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
    (3) Participation in extension activities.
    (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
    (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.

12. A *4–H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

13. *4–H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

14. *4–H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

15. A *project leader*, *local leader*, or *committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

20. An extension *program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Aduit Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21–25, 1949.)

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