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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
of  
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT  
FLOYD COUNTY  
VIRGINIA

1952

E. M. Talley

County Agricultural Agent

December 1, 1951 - November 30, 1952

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COUNTY Floyd

Name E. M. Talley County Agent

Name None Assistant County Agent

Name Freda R. Phillips Stenographer

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### III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

The Extension Service personnel in the county includes the County Agricultural Agent, Home Demonstration Agent, and the office secretary.

The Extension program has been in continuous operation since 1936; one County Agent serving until 1939, another until early 1941. Since that time no change in agents has taken place. Home Demonstration work began in 1941 and frequent changes were made in personnel until 1945. The present Home Agent has served since that time.

We do not have a definite county Board of Agriculture set up. The work and planning that a Board of Agriculture would normally do has been handled through several groups or committees; mainly the Professional Agricultural Workers' Council. This group has been very active and its membership includes all of the Extension personnel, Soil Conservation Service workers, PMA Chief Clerk, Vocational Agricultural, and Veterans' Instructors, Home Economics teachers, and Farm & Home Representative. There are nineteen members and the group meets on regular schedule each month. Other groups through which Extension work and planning are carried on include nineteen Home Demonstration Clubs, twenty-three A-H Clubs, County A-H Club Council, county and community PMA Committee, and three community improvement clubs, six Veterans' classes, Wool Pool organization, Board of Directors of the New River Soil Conservation District, the Floyd Artificial Breeding Association, and the local Farm Bureau. All of these groups have been active and close cooperation exists.

Through scheduled radio programs, weekly column in the local paper, close contact with all Professional Workers, meetings, personal contacts, farm visits, and letters, the people have been very well informed on agricultural matters during the year.

### IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Floyd County is one of the three plateau counties on the Blue Ridge Mountains in the edge of southwest Virginia. The county is shaped very much like a flat iron. It is bounded by the following counties: Montgomery, Pulaski, Carroll, Patrick, Franklin, and Roanoke.

The population is approximately 12,000 of which from 80 to 85 per cent are rural people. It is estimated that approximately one-third of the farmers derive income from the near by powder plant or other industrial work outside of the county. There are 2,322 farms with an average size of 91.5 acres. The land area is 376 square miles of which about 80 per cent is in farms. There are 46,000 acres of pasture. The elevation of the county ranges from 2,200 to 2,800 feet.

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Talladago soil which is one of the poorer type soils makes up the larger percentage and is found mostly in pastures and woodland. Blevins which is an average crop soil shows a higher percentage being used for cropland. The best two cropland soils found in the county are Alleghany and Raburn.

The county is almost entirely dependent on agricultural production. There are no railroads but we are very fortunate in having many all-year roads affording the farmers an opportunity to market their products. There is only one small industry, that being a shirt factory employing approximately 150 women.

From 70 to 72 per cent of the farmers sell grade C milk sometime during the year. There are only fourteen farmers producing grade A milk. The county is well supplied with milk routes leading to plants in adjoining counties. The sale of milk constitutes the biggest income with beef cattle perhaps second.

Commercial vegetable production has declined in recent years due to insects, diseases, and lack of farm labor. The main crops grown are corn, wheat, spring oats, hay, pasture, and vegetables. Due to topography, climate, farm water supply, etc. the county is primarily adapted to grazing. The general trend is toward dairy and beef farming.

#### V. COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

a. Goal: To organize two or more community clubs in the county.

b. Methods:

1. Educational meetings were held to explain program.
2. Assisted in organizing.
3. Worked with committees.
4. Secured a local sponsor.
5. Local Contest.
6. Assisted with publicity.

c. Results:

In late 1951, the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce announced an area Community Improvement Program including Roanoke and the twelve adjoining counties. I immediately sent information to two leading farm families in each of three communities.

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As a result I met with seven people in the Laurel Branch Community to plan for a general meeting in that area. They had three or four meetings before a decision was made to enter the contest.

The first meeting was held in the Topeco community during February with fifty present. In late March the folks in the Falling Branch Community had their first meeting to discuss the program.

The Bank of Floyd agreed to sponsor the county contest and donated \$100 in cash for prizes.

All communities held regular meetings and were assisted from time to time by specialists from VPI and representatives from the local Power Company. Throughout the year speakers were obtained to discuss community organization, vegetable production and home gardens, home storage, landscaping, fall gardens, and home lighting.

All of the clubs enjoyed a varied recreation program such as community picnics, weiner roasts, folk dancing, art gallery, etc.

I took six people from the Laurel Branch Community to the Black Lick Community Open House program in Wythe County in early May. I attended a community improvement training meeting in Salem, Virginia in January.

Near the end of the contest all three clubs met together to make plans for summarizing results. The communities were judged on October 13 and 14. The awards luncheon meeting was held three nights later at the Topeco Church at which time one member from each club told of the accomplishments in his community. Mr. R. B. Jarratt, Executive Vice-President of The Bank of Floyd, presented the cash prizes of \$50., \$30. and \$20. to the Laurel Branch, Topeco and Falling Branch Community Clubs, respectively.

The Laurel Branch Club was judged in the area contest on November 3. An awards luncheon meeting was held in Roanoke on November 18. Laurel Branch Community placed twelfth in the twelve county area and received a prize of \$40 from the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce.

This program has been one of the most important phases of extension work in the county this year. It tended to bring families closer together in a cooperative working spirit and developed leadership and pride in the communities.

#### VI. 4-H CLUBS

- a. Goal: To increase membership 20 per cent over last year, improve quality of work, and work for an increased percentage completion of projects.
- b. Methods:
  1. Planned more interesting programs.

2. Attended meetings regularly.
  3. Secured leaders where possible to assist with the program.
  4. Worked for better understanding and closer cooperation of parents.
  5. Supplied each member with the latest, most practical information pertaining to his type of project.
  6. Encouraged boys to attend summer camp.
  7. Urged members to enter county and state contests such as the A&P Potato Project, WSLR Radio Contest, Sears, Roebuck Breeding Pig Project, etc.
  8. Assisted County Council with their meetings and plans for the year.
  9. Held conferences with the Home Agent to discuss the club program.
- a. Results:

Fourteen boys' clubs were organized with a membership of more than 300 but several of the members discontinued their program in early spring leaving 283 members for the year. The programs have been very interesting and I attended the meetings regularly. There has been an improvement in a better understanding of the club program by the parents. Each member was supplied with literature and record books to fit his type of project.

The 4-H Club breeding pig project was carried on in 1952. The four pigs were delivered to selected boys in the Willis Club. During May the following boys received a pig each: George Woolwine, Joe Phillips, Ronald Guthrie, and Galen Howell. A male pig was secured from Augusta County and delivered to Galen Howell. David Sumner who won the first prize in this contest in 1951 received \$60 toward the purchase of a guernsey heifer calf. The second prize winner, Melvin Light, received \$25 on the purchase of a Jersey heifer calf and the third prize winner, James Underwood, received \$15 toward the purchase of feed for the continuation of his brood sow project. The fourth prize winner, Benny Wood, received \$5 in cash. These projects have been scored only once so far this year. They will be scored again in the early spring and prizes awarded during the summer.

I attended the state 4-H Club Short Course from June 23-28. David Harman and Clinton Wade from the Willis Club attended also.

The 4-H Clubs in the county with the assistance of three leaders had an exhibit at the Roanoke Fair during the fall. They received fourth prize which was \$35 in cash.

The Willis 6th and 7th grade boy's and girl's combination club won first place in the county WSLR Radio Contest.

I attended several meetings to plan 4-H Club camp. Club members from Wythe, Pulaski and Floyd Counties camped at Holiday Lake from August 4-9. There were 28 boys, 39 girls, 2 men leaders, 2 women leaders and 2 agents from Floyd County attending the camp.

Several of the clubs held picnics in May just before school closed.

VII. COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

- a. Goal: To improve the county agricultural advisory board.
- b. Methods:

- 1. Close cooperation with Professional Workers' Council in order to get suggested activities toward planning a sound long-time county program.

- 2. Discussed the need for a strong agricultural advisory board with key farmers throughout the county.

- 3. Attempted to direct the thinking of the professional agricultural workers council toward the need for a central over-all planning board, thereby, co-ordinating all agency programs.

- 4. Assisted the Willis and Floyd Young Farmers' Clubs with their programs throughout the year.

- 5. Worked closely with various groups such as Ruritan Clubs, Artificial Breeding Association, Farm Bureau, County and Community FFA Committees, FFA Committees, etc. and used these groups to distribute information to others.

c. Results:

We do not have a definite county agricultural advisory board as such. This is taken care of mainly through the Professional Agricultural Workers Council. This group has met regularly and has had an active program throughout the year.

The council sponsored a pasture seeding demonstration which is explained in further detail under the agronomy section. It also sponsored a farm and home tour on the Merriman Poff farm in October. On the same day a ditch dynamiting demonstration was held on the Wilson Agee farm. Sixty-four farmers attended.

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This group also sponsored three public meetings in an attempt to find out whether or not there was sufficient interest to justify working up a county or community fair. Very little interest was shown, therefore, no fair was attempted.

Considerable work was done with and through the Willis and Floyd Young Farmers' Clubs. Dr. Henry Mosby discussed wildlife management on the farm at the Floyd Club in February and I discussed winter feeding of livestock with this group in October. I discussed pastures and the artificial breeding program with the Willis group in February and marketing with this group during May. I discussed the artificial breeding program at the Franklin School night class in February and pastures and legumes with this group during March.

#### VIII. SOIL CONSERVATION

a. Goal: Get as much soil conservation established on land as possible.

b. Methods:

1. Urged farmers to make full use of the services of the New River

Soil Conservation District.

2. Encouraged participation in the 1952 PMA program and the carrying out of the practices best adapted for the individual farms involved.

3. Discouraged leaving corn land bare during winter.

4. Encouraged reduction of cultivated acreage by increased use of plant food and lime to obtain needed yields.

5. Arranged tours during the summer to show people results of good farm practices.

6. Continuously encouraged participation in a better land use program by putting each acre to its best adapted use by the use of contour strip crop rotations, winter cover crops, taking steep land out of cultivation and increased use of lime and plant foods.

c. Results:

A great deal has been accomplished on this phase of the program. After several years of educational work, demonstrations, etc. most farmers have become conscious of the economy of preventing soil erosion and conserving soil and water. Cultivated acreage is being reduced annually and this land is usually seeded to pasture. Farmers are making good use of the services of the New River Soil Conservation District and the assistance offered by the PMA program.

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Five farm tours were conducted to point out the importance of and demonstrate good soil conservation practices. Considerable educational work has been done along this line.

#### IX. AGRONOMY

- a. Goal: Improve the entire agronomy program by working for increased acreage of improved pastures, alfalfa, ladino clover, and orchard grass, better varieties, and higher crop yields.
- b. Methods:
  1. Secured soil samples for analysis.
  2. Publicized need for adequate plant food for top dressing annually.
  3. Recommended certified seed varieties and combination seed mixtures best adapted locally.
  4. Urged more farmers to grow alfalfa, ladino clover and orchard grass.
  5. Assisted growers with certifying their crop in case of wheat, oats, etc.
  6. Helped farmers in locating good seed.
  7. Arranged demonstrations using ladino clover-orchard grass and ladino clover - Kentucky 31 Fescue in the same field.

#### c. Results:

The entire agricultural program has progressed rapidly. As soil conservation is the basis of all good farm management and since a great deal has been done along this line it has resulted in increased yields and at the same time better quality crops. Over the years there has been a constant improvement in the farmers' attitude toward experiment station recommendations. These recommendations are readily accepted by the majority of our farmers. The majority of farmers are following a fair fertilization program which is resulting in good yields and good quality crops. Many soil samples have been taken for analysis. Considerable publicity has been given for the need for adequate plant food.

The acreage of alfalfa seeded this year is unknown, however, it has been estimated to equal as much as the total for all previous years. Although the dry weather during the summer reduced hay yields, more hay was produced in the county in 1952 than ever before. With the dry weather farmers were anxious to save every bit of hay possible and then following the rains in August a very heavy second cutting of hay was saved.

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The seeding of ladino clover and Orchard grass has also been an outstanding accomplishment and these crops can be found growing on many farms. Since so many of our farmers are working at industrial plants outside of the county most of these farms have been seeded to pasture and hay crops with very little, if any, cultivated acreage.

Continued progress has been made in pasture improvement. A pasture seeding demonstration sponsored by the Professional Workers Council was held on the farm of Glenville Bowers on August 12. There were 200 or more farmers present. It was necessary to hold several meetings to develop plans and secure assistance in the form of fertilizers, seeds, and machinery from local dealers. Part of the field was seeded to ladino clover and Orchard grass, part to ladino-Kentucky 31 Pescue and on the same day alfalfa was seeded on an adjoining area. This demonstration attracted considerable attention in the county but for some reason it has not developed this fall as expected. This may have been due to a severe rain packing the soil before the seeds germinated or it may have been dry weather at a critical time. Since this is being observed closely we plan to follow up next spring and if it was a failure it will be reseeded.

Corn, wheat, oats, and barley yields were very satisfactory this year. Wide publicity was given on recommendations for fertilizer, lime, varieties, etc. throughout the year. This was done through news articles, radio, office visits, meetings with various groups and personal contacts.

#### X. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROGRAM

a. Goal : Every farmer have a good garden to supply family food needs.

b. Methods:

1. Publicized the need for securing recommended varieties of certified seed or plants early.
2. Publicized good cultural practices, and pointed out the importance of good dust or spray program to prevent diseases and insects.
3. Kept farmers informed on status of blight and other diseases.
4. Solicited the aid of local seed dealers in handling varieties recommended for the area and to stock recommended dust and spray materials.
5. Demonstrated as often as possible the staking and pruning of tomatoes.
6. Issued growers permits when requested so that our farmers could sell products on other markets.

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c. Results:

Practically all farm families have farm gardens. Commercial vegetable production is decreasing rapidly although a few farmers are producing snap beans for the local cannery and some vegetables for the fresh market.

During the late winter and early spring considerable emphasis was put on the importance of every farm home having a good garden in order to produce as much of the family food supply as possible. Information was publicized through every available channel on the varieties recommended for the area, cultural practices, etc. Practically all families are following a fairly good disease and insect control program. Many individual farmers were shown how to stake and prune tomato plants.

In the three community clubs much emphasis was placed on the need for producing a good summer and fall garden.

XI. LIVESTOCK

a. Goal: Increase numbers and improve quality by better feeding, breeding and management practices.

A. Dairy Cattle

b. Methods:

1. Secured increased participation in the Artificial Breeding Program.
2. Publicized the need for fall and early winter breeding so the peak milk production will come in late fall and winter when prices are higher and more milk is needed.
3. Furnished information and encouraged more farmers to produce grade A milk.
4. Urged farmers to practice sanitation to prevent disease and made recommendations for the control of lice, flies, footevil, blackleg, grubs, etc.
5. Encouraged farmers to improve the quality of milk by improved sanitation of milking equipment.
6. Cautioned farmers to contact a veterinarian in early stages of mastitis and other diseases.

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7. Recommended use of home pasteurizers for safety of families using own milk.

8. Aided in marketing problems as they arose.

9. Supplied information on types of buildings, secured blue print plans for barns, silos, hay driers, etc.

10. Urged farmers to grow their own replacement heifers.

11. Assisted the directors of the artificial breeding association to put the program on a sound business basis.

c. Results:

The county is well adapted to milk production. Due to its location, topography, good water supplies and climate it is a natural grazing area. It is natural that livestock numbers and the quality of livestock would result from improved soil conservation and crop production practices. Approximately 70 per cent of the farmers sell milk. Production per cow due to short pasture in the summer months perhaps has not increased over last year. The production of grade C milk was the highest in September, October, and November of this year than at any time in the history of the county. It is estimated that for the last half of 1952 there was at least a 12 per cent increase in the production of this product.

There are fourteen grade A milk producers, nine of which started production this year. During the late winter, W. H. Armstrong, manager of the Virginia Artificial Breeding Association, Dr. Keith Huston of the VPI Dairy Department and Mr. P. B. Douglas, Extension District Agent, met with the directors of the artificial breeding association to discuss the status of the program and assist the directors in planning ways and means of strengthening the organization. Following this several meetings were held in the various communities of the county to discuss the program. Many farmers were reached in this manner.

During March, April, and May six tours were made to the Virginia Artificial Breeding Center at Rocky Mount. Two of these tours were made up of negro farmers. One of the tours had 112 farmers and businessmen attending. Every businessman in the county and town was invited to go. Every time we found a few interested persons who wanted to go to the breeding center a tour was arranged.

At the annual membership meeting of the artificial breeding association in August, Dr. W. B. Hill, VPI Veterinarian, discussed problems relating to breeding dairy cows.

The association employed a new inseminator in September following the resignation of the other man.

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Much emphasis has been placed upon the development of grade A dairies in 1952. A grade A market is available and the farmers who are in a position to do so are encouraged to meet grade A standards. Considerable interest has been shown in this program. Many blue print plans for barns have been distributed.

Milk production, artificial breeding program, and pastures have been discussed at several meetings throughout the county and many news articles dealing with this subject have been published as well as radio talks from time to time. Records reveal that more cows are being bred this fall than ever before. This is a trend in the right direction.

With a normal season, production per cow next year is expected to be much higher because of close culling, due to the dry season this summer, to better quality heifers freshening, better feed management program being followed, etc. Milk prices have been somewhat stronger this year than in 1951 and since beef cattle prices were somewhat lower in late summer enthusiasm in milk production has rapidly increased. There has been a wonderful improvement in facilities to produce cleaner, better quality milk. Companies purchasing the milk have been offering premium prices based on quality. Many farmers have put in concrete floors and improved their barns to make more sanitary milking conditions. Milk sales constitutes the biggest income of any single farm product in the county.

#### B. Beef Cattle

##### b. Methods

1. Assisted in locating purebred sires.
2. Encouraged the growing of or purchasing of better quality purebred females.
3. Emphasized better feeding practices by growing and feeding good legume hay and use of winter pastures.
4. Encouraged more cow-calf herds.
5. Furnished information on the control of lice, flies, etc.
6. Discouraged the use of beef type animals for milk production.
7. Encouraged more farmers to participate in feeder calf sales.

##### c. Results

Beef cattle numbers practically doubled between 1945 and 1950. This trend has continued since that time. Improved pastures have resulted in increased carrying capacities, therefore, many more animals can be kept per farm. The grazing season has been extended through good fertilization. The type and quality of beef animals are improving each year.

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Approximately six farmers consigned calves to the feeder calf sales and two or three farmers purchased calves at the sales to be returned to their farms for winter feeding.

Through necessity most farmers follow a vaccination program for black-leg, although each year it is reported that a few animals scattered over the county were lost from this disease.

Throughout the year such publicity was given on the control of lice, flies, foot-evil, etc. Several planning meetings were attended in preparation for the feeder calf sales. During the fall I took several interested farmers to purebred cattle sales and a few purchases resulted.

Although an improvement has been made, one of our major problems in the dairy and beef business is the mixing up of the two businesses with the same animals. Farmers too often are trying to be in both the dairy and beef business with the same animals. This problem is being cleared up fairly rapidly through the artificial breeding program on dairy cattle which permits a farmer to have both types of animals on the same farm as he so desires.

### XII. SHEEP

a. Goal: Increase sheep numbers in the county.

b. Methods:

1. Recommended increased numbers and more flocks
2. Furnished information on periodic dosing with phenothiazine.
3. Encouraged early lamb production and good winter feeding program.
4. Assisted in locating purebred rams.
5. Organized group for handling wool pool in June.

c. Results:

Throughout the year farmers were encouraged to increase sheep numbers or for new farmers to go into the business. This suggestion met with disapproval in many instances due to the existing dog situation. Publicity was given and information furnished at regular intervals on periodic dosing with phenothiazine and good management practices especially a good winter feeding program. Several farmers were assisted in locating purebred rams.

During April a meeting was called to organize a local wool pool association. The following month I took seven producers to the Abingdon meeting to discuss the wool sales situation. The local association's committee in a meeting on May 21, sold the wool pool to a private company in St. Louis, Missouri. The pool, of approximately 9,000 pounds, was held on June 30 and was handled largely by producers themselves. In previous years the pool had been handled almost entirely by the Professional Agricultural Workers.

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XIII. HOGS

a. Goal: Improve management program.

b. Methods:

1. Helped to locate registered animals.
2. Continued 4-H Club breeding pig project and assisted with registrations.
3. Recommended the use of self-feeders and emphasized the importance of minerals, protein supplements, salt, etc. available at all times.
4. Furnished blue print plans for self-feeders, especially to 4-H members with pig projects.
5. Advised sanitation program by moving hog lot annually and following periodic worming program.
6. Encouraged the use of pastures, especially ladino clover.
7. Assisted with marketing problems.
8. Supplied information on slaughtering and curing meat on the farm.

c. Results:

During the year each time an occasion presented itself various phases of hog management was worked with. All of the methods as listed above have received attention. The major portion of work with hogs has been through 4-H Club projects. The breeding pig project program sponsored by Sears, Roebuck & Company was carried out successfully.

Practically all farm families grow enough for their home pork supply. A great many self-feeders have been built as a result of publicity and blue print plans furnished.

XIV. POULTRY

a. Goal: Increase quality instead of quantity.

b. Methods:

1. Urged the ordering of quality chicks early from some of the near by reliable hatcheries.

2. Supplied building plans for brooder and laying houses.

3. Encouraged a good feeding, sanitation and culling program.

c. Results:

A great deal of publicity was given during the spring along securing high quality chicks from reliable hatcheries. All of the methods as listed received attention.

Several of the 4-H Clubs received instructions and observed poultry culling. The lack of a good culling program is perhaps the main weakness in the farm flock. Poultry projects were fairly popular among the 4-H group.

XV. FORESTRY

a. Goal: Increase forest tree plantings and improve management practices.

b. Methods:

1. Encouraged farmers to place their order for trees early.

2. Urged farmers to plant eroded, steep areas to trees of the adapted species.

3. Planned two fence post treatment demonstrations.

4. Urged farmers to secure the services of trained forestry personnel of the Virginia Forest Service in the marking of trees to be harvested and other management problems.

5. Publicized the importance of fire prevention and the fencing of woodland to prevent grazing by livestock.

6. Assisted farmers with their individual problems and when necessary requested the services of specialists.

c. Results:

The majority of the forestry work conducted this year was through the Vocational Agriculture departments and the Soil Conservation office. Slightly more than 100 acres was planted to forest trees in 1952. Very few requests for assistance were received at the extension office.

Mr. A. B. Lyon met with the Professional Workers group in January to discuss fence post treatment. Since that time we have been attempting to work out two demonstrations on post treatment and the two demonstrators have their posts cut but as yet have not actually done the treating. These two demonstrations are expected to materialize by next spring.

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Several news articles were published and a great deal of stress given to fire prevention and preventing grazing by livestock.

XVI. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

a. Goal: Continue good relationship with other agencies working with farm people.

b. Methods:

1. Attended regular meetings of the Professional Agricultural Workers Council and encouraged all representatives to follow the same recommendations.
2. Publicized through the local paper and by radio the type of work being conducted by other agencies.
3. Directed farmers to the proper agency according to their requests.
4. Assisted vocational agricultural and veterans instructors when requested and furnished information, blue prints, etc. to the various groups.

c. Results:

The Professional Agricultural Workers Council has held regular meetings each month. Since the council is made up of representatives of all agricultural agencies within the county a great deal has been accomplished toward improving relationships and problems of interest to all workers. We had Mr. A. B. Lyon of the forestry department to discuss fence post treatment and as a group worked toward two demonstrations. Part of our meetings were taken up in discussing seed and fertilizer recommendations, advisability of having county or community fair, planning pasture seeding demonstration, field trips, etc. Farmers have been directed to the proper agency according to their requests for assistance. Assistance has been given vocational agricultural and veterans instructors, information and blue prints supplied, and the group has worked together for the mutual benefit of all agencies.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS

I attended the Bankers' Agricultural Credit Conference at Natural Bridge as a guest of the Bank of Floyd.

Upon request from a seed dealer, Mr. L. G. Beamer from the VPI Horticulture Department came over and assisted with variety recommendations preliminary to the dealer placing his order for garden seed.

At the June meeting of the Ruritan Club I discussed agricultural progress and trends here in the county.

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I attended the get together meeting of county agents and veterinarians in Roanoke in July to discuss problems of mutual benefit.

I assisted the PMA County Committee in the selection of practices to be recommended for the 1953 program and at our meeting of county and community committeemen in September I discussed extension work and the services available to farmers.

I took ten people on the field trip tour of the VPI Experiment Station on September 12, and during the same month I assisted with the judging of the crop and vegetable exhibits at the Carroll County Fair held at Hillsville.

There were 112 new tractors purchased in the county in 1952, however, this was less than the number purchased in 1951.

#### XVIII. SUMMARY

It would be most impossible to mention in a report of this type many items and phases of work done throughout the year. The methods used to accomplish the progress we have made in 1952 have been many and varied. Most of the work was done in discussions at group meetings, personal contacts, regular column in the weekly county paper, radio broadcasts, tours, demonstrations, through the use of specialists and the supplying of information in bulletin or leaflet form.

I had the opportunity of meeting with the veterans classes and Young Farmers' Clubs several times this year.

In an educational program it is most impossible to measure in dollars the real progress accomplished. Our farmers are harvesting higher yields per acre, have more and better livestock, and are building up their farms which has resulted in home improvements and a higher standard of living for our people. Perhaps the most outstanding accomplishment has been in the improvement of understanding and attitude of our rural people.

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 Flayd

REPORT OF

Miss Frances H. Graham From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Name From 19 to 19  
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Name From 19 to 19  
4-H Club Agent.

Name From 19 to 19  
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

E. W. Talle From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952  
Agricultural Agent.

Name From 19 to 19  
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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 (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>1</sup>		171		220	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) <sup>2</sup>		113		53	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>3</sup>		97.5		104	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>3</sup>		186.5		160	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup>		488		458	946
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		297		268	565
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	636		993	1629
	(2) Telephone	631		434	1065
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup>		466		186	652
10. Number of bulletins distributed		4150		1824	5974
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		10		12	22
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	29	5	34
		Total attendance	0	83	83
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	13		14
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	57		70
		(c) Women		57	
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	217	2	219
		(b) Total attendance	3326	262	3588
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	190	7	197
		(b) Total attendance	4104	57	4161
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		21		9	30
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	24		5	29
	(2) Total attendance	456		172	628
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	8	13	20
		(b) Total attendance	135	354	489
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	1	3
		(b) Total attendance	35	85	120
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1	0	1
		(b) Total attendance	475	0	475
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	0	1
		(b) Total attendance	60	0	60

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)								
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1	/	/	/	/								
		(b) Total members attending	15												
		(c) Total others attending	4												
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3													
	(b) Total boys attending	0													
	(c) Total girls attending	47													
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	93					/	/	/	/				
		(b) Total attendance	2860												
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number									18			
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committees not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	102									/	/	/	/
		(b) Total attendance	864												
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	31											
		(b) Total attendance	549	/	/	/	/								
		(a) Number	8												
		(b) Total attendance	128												
		(a) Number	2												
		(b) Total attendance	27												
		(a) Number	83												
		(b) Total attendance	2860					/	/	/	/				
		(a) Number	119												
		(b) Total attendance	2187												
		(a) Number	31									/	/	/	/
		(b) Total attendance	539												
		(a) Number	176												
		(b) Total attendance	2860	/	/	/	/								
		(a) Number	137												
		(b) Total attendance	2238												
		(a) Number	102												
		(b) Total attendance	864												
		(a) Number	2												
		(b) Total attendance	549					/	/	/	/				
		(a) Number	27												
		(b) Total attendance	128												
		(a) Number	2									/	/	/	/
		(b) Total attendance	27												
		(a) Number	83												
		(b) Total attendance	2860	/	/	/	/								
		(a) Number	119												
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		(b) Total attendance	2860					/	/	/	/				
		(a) Number	137												
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		(a) Number	102									/	/	/	/
		(b) Total attendance	864												
		(a) Number	2												
		(b) Total attendance	549	/	/	/	/								
		(a) Number	27												
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		(b) Total attendance	27												
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		(b) Total attendance	2860					/	/	/	/				
		(a) Number	119												
		(b) Total attendance	2187												
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		(b) Total attendance	539												
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		(a) Number	27												
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		(a) Number	83												
		(b) Total attendance	2860												

**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 <u>Professional Agri. Marketing Council</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>18</u>  |
| (b) Agricultural.....                      | (1) Name <u>None</u>                                 | (2) No. of members..... | <u>0</u>   |
| (c) Home demonstration.....                | (1) Name <u>Home Demonstration Committee</u>         | (2) No. of members..... | <u>27</u>  |
| (d) 4-H Club.....                          | (1) Name <u>4-H Club County Council</u>              | (2) No. of members..... | <u>137</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth)..... | (1) Name <u>None</u>                                 | (2) No. of members..... | <u>0</u>   |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and sub-committees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- |                       |           |                             |           |                   |           |  |          |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| (a) Agricultural..... | <u>50</u> | (b) Home demonstration..... | <u>85</u> | (c) 4-H Club..... | <u>30</u> | (d) Young men and women (older youth)..... | <u>0</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--|----------|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) Do not include number of neighborhoods..... 23
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 23
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... 17
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 452
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 85.
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.....   | <u>80</u>  | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth)..... | (1) Men.....   | <u>4</u> | (3) Older club boys.....  | <u>0</u>  |
|                     | (2) Women..... | <u>225</u> |   | (2) Women..... | <u>0</u> | (4) Older club girls..... | <u>10</u> |

**COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

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

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			<u>58.0</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			<u>0</u>
(3) Agricultural agents.....			<u>42</u>
(4) State extension workers.....			<u>8</u>
47. Days devoted to line of work by.....			<u>10</u>
(1) County.....			<u>40</u>
(2) Community.....			<u>29.0</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held.....			<u>32.0</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			

<sup>1</sup> 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).

**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	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	15	3	1	26	23	0	1	16	2	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	23	23	23	23	23	0	1	23	2	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	12	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	800	125	100	450	250	0	2	1000	5	0
(2) The use of lime	400	25	50	600	600	0	0	150	0	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	1200	300	85	600	600	0	12	1000	25	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	85	25	25	135	0	0	50	1200	30	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	200	50	1	100	0	0	50	1000	30	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	150	30	0	150	300	0	0	200	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	300	100	125	0	0	0	0	30	30	0

**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	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horns and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	32	19	5	16	0	6	0
(4) State extension workers	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	23	10	4	23	0	20	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	18	5	15	5	0	0	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	285	0	0	4	0	0	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	50	40	15	90	0	20	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	0	22	40	12	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	40	30	35	10	0	0	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	1000	250	115	800	0	450	0
(4) Improving methods of feeding	300	200	115	800	0	450	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	500	125	115	800	0	150	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	0	30	0	0	100	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

62. Days devoted to line of work by—	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		
	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
(1) Home demonstration agent	25	10	10
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	17	5	1
(4) State extension workers	1	3	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	23	3	6
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	1	1

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	800
(b) In the use of crop rotations	800
(c) With strip cropping	125
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	150
(f) With contour farming of cropland	200
(g) In contouring pasture or range	0
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	200
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	0
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	50
(m) With irrigation	0
(n) With land clearing	0
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	0
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	25
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	200

<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	30
(b) In making improved thinnings, weeding, or pruning of forest trees	5
(c) With selection cutting	5
(d) With production of naval stores	0
(e) With production of maple-syrup products	0
(f) In timber estimating and marking	0
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	1800
Wildlife—Continued	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	4
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	5
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	5
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	20

### FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	1.5	0	0.5	4
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	5	1	3
	(4) State extension workers.....	0	0	0	0.5
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	20	22	15	23	
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	1	0	0	25	
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....	0	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....	12
	(b) Enterprise.....	0			
	(c) Other.....	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....	200	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....	9	
	(b) General farm records.....	200	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....	250	
	(c) Enterprise records.....	300	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....	0	
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	80	(i) With farm-labor problems.....	20	
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	5	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....	250	
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	40			
	(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.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land owning, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	/	/	1.5
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			0
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			0
	(4) State extension workers.....			0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				7
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				5
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.....				0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				0
82. Number of non-agricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				0

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.5
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	23	0	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	15	10
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	0	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	420	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	200	0	50	85	0	0	0	0	0	110	150
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											0
93. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year											0
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>4</sup> conducted this year (specify)											0

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

<sup>2</sup> Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.

<sup>4</sup> Organized pieces of work.

### HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (elder 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	60.5	16	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1	11	0
(4) State extension workers	2.5	1.5	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	20	23	20	0
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	63	6	0	0

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	0
(a) Constructing dwellings	50	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	85	(a) Obtaining electricity	6
(c) Installing sewage systems	12	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	250
(d) Installing water systems	75	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	8
(e) Installing heating systems	60	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	25
(f) Providing needed storage space	75		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	150	Farm Buildings—Continued	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	350	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	275	(a) The construction of farm buildings	100
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	405	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	40
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	150	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	10
(l) Laundry arrangement	250	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	2	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	200	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	110
(o) Improving home grounds	550	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	30
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	15	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	80
		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	0

**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	21.5	16	20.5	11
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	5	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	2	0	1	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	23	23	23	20
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	40	40	19
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				850
(b) With food preparation				450
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				50
(2) Of fruits				250
(3) Of meats				50
(4) Of milk				10
(5) Of poultry and eggs				10
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				320
Note—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				900
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				150
(e) With butter or cheese making				35
(f) With food-preservation problems—				
(1) Canning				850
(2) Freezing				300
(3) Drying				15
(4) Storing				25
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				1000
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				25
(h) In canning according to a budget				20
(i) With child-feeding problems				5
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				150
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				10
(l) With first aid or home nursing				375
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				200
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				2
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 <sup>1</sup> — family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child devt. agent (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	14.5	2.5	2.5	1.6
	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	0
	(4) State extension workers	2	0	0	1
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		20	23	8	17
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		36	0	0	33

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	30.3
(b) With home accounts	4
(c) With financial planning	5
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	10
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	6
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals)	
(a) Food	0
(b) Clothing	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	1.5
(d) General household supplies	3
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations* or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	50
(b) Clothing	400
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	300
(d) General household supplies	30
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	350
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	180
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	400

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

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	500
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	350
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	450
(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	60
(b) In improving family relationships	20
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	40
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	0
(b) Women	30
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	40

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	50
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	3
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	3
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	0
(b) Permanent camp	0
(c) Community rest rooms	1
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	3
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	2

<sup>1</sup> The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
129. Corn	13	0	2	0	12.5	Acres
130. Other cereals	2	0	0	0	0	Acres
140. Peanuts	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	12	0	11	0	3.3	Acres
144. Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
145. Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
146. Fruits	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
147. Home gardens	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	0	0	5	0	3.8	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	17	0	10	0	4.5	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	54	0	34	0	54	Animals
152. Beef cattle	37	0	32	0	41	Animals
153. Sheep	14	0	10	0	77	Animals
154. Swine	86	0	57	0	156	Animals
155. Horses and mules	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
155a. Rabbits	3	0	2	0	27	Animals
156. Other livestock	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
157. Bees	0	0	0	0	0	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	35	213	33	147	75 Articles made 150 Articles repaired	
162. Farm management	0	0	1	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	3	133	3	120	12.5 Meals planned 10.5 Meals served	
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	0	0	0	0	0	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	0	0	0	0	0	Quarts frozen <sup>1</sup>
165a. Child care	0	0	0	0	0	Pounds frozen <sup>1</sup>
166. Clothing	0	242	0	230	37.7 Garments made 110 Garments remodeled	
167. Home management (housekeeping)	0	0	0	0	0	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	0	68	0	57	75	Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	0	0	0	0	110	Articles
170. Junior leadership	0	0	0	0	0	Articles
171. All others	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	286	645	209	554	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

<sup>1</sup> Enter frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP<sup>1</sup>

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 23
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 240 (b) Girls 405
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 168 (b) Girls 342
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 240 (b) Girls 405
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 219 (b) Girls 365
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 21 (b) Girls 40

#### Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)		Girls (b)		181. By ages	Boys (a)		Girls (b)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1st year	131	120			10 and under	49	73		
2d	61	72			11	59	73		
3d	26	38			12	49	70		
4th	22	55			13	48	61		
5th	0	30			14	15	46		
6th	0	25			15	5	38		
7th	0	14			16	0	20		
8th	0	0			17	0	4		
9th	0	2			18	0	0		
10th & 1 over	0	0			19	0	0		
					20 and over	0	0		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging 25 (f) Fire and accident prevention 4
- (b) Giving demonstrations 40 (g) Wildlife conservation 4
- (c) Recreational leadership 10 (h) Keeping personal accounts 0
- (d) Music appreciation 0 (i) Use of economic information 0
- (e) Health 0 (j) Soil and water conservation 4
- (k) Forestry 4
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 9

### 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		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women	0	0	0	0	0	0

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 0
189. Total attendance at such meetings 0

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 8
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men 160  
(b) Different young women 8

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men 80  
(b) Young women 25

#### 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 340  
(b) Young women 28

194. Question discontinued.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on 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 into the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

<sup>3</sup> Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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)		Days (a)	General-order insects <sup>1</sup> (b)	Other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents		0	0	3
(2) 4-H Club agents		0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents		0	1.0	2
(4) State extension workers		0	0	2
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		0	23	8
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		0	0	0

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 rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate programs of the farm or home.

	Assistant Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electro- fication 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—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	1.5	0	1	7.5
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	14	13	0	0	8	0	2.5	0	0	0	2
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	20	8	0	0	23	23	4	11	0	0	20
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	25
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	15	13	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	10

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

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### 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 Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)