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1947

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

SMYTH COUNTY

MARION VIRGINIA

H. B. Eller	12/1/46 - 11/30/47	County Agent
Claude F. Simpson	12/1/46 - 11/30/47	Assistant County Agent
S. S. Cassell	12/1/46 - 12/31/46	Assistant County Agent
Bessie L. Conley	12/1/46 - 12/31/47	Secretary

1967

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

THE COURT

WISCONSIN

County Clerk
Assistant County Clerk
Assistant County Clerk
Secretary

12/15/67 - 12/15/67
12/15/67 - 12/15/67
12/15/67 - 12/15/67
12/15/67 - 12/15/67

H. B. Miller
Charles E. Simpson
E. C. Cassell
Bertha E. Conley

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A HANDY SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR OF EVENTS

December 1946

- 1. Educational trip to International Livestock Show, Chicago, was worked up and supervised for 14 Smyth county farmers.
- 2. New TVA area organized in Snider Branch and Mitchell Valley that made it possible for 28 additional farmers to receive TVA fertilizer.
- 3. Through cooperation with local veterinarian 358 horses were treated for bots.
- 4. County tour of 4-H club calves by club members was conducted.
- 5. 4-H club council was organized.

January 1947

- 1. 193 horses treated for bots.
- 2. Three registered Guernsey bulls selected in Fairfax county for Smyth dairymen.
- 3. Movie on soil conservation was shown a group of farm men and women.
- 4. Complete farm management plans were worked up on five new unit demonstration farms.

A MONTH SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE REPORT
CALIFORNIA YEAR OF EVENTS

- 1. Educational trip to International Livestock Show, Chicago, was worked up and summarized for 14 days county farmers.
- 2. New TVA area organized in Cedar Grove and Mitchell Valley that made it possible for 23 additional farmers to receive TVA fertilizer.
- 3. Through cooperation with local veterinarian 300 horses were treated for bots.
- 4. County fair of 4-8 club calves by club members was conducted.
- 5. 4-8 club council was organized.

December 1946

- 1. 100 horses treated for bots.
- 2. Three registered thorough bulls selected in 14 days county for 14th district.
- 3. Boys on soil conservation was shown a group at farm men and women.
- 4. Complete farm management plans were worked up on five new unit demonstration farms.

January 1947

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February 1947

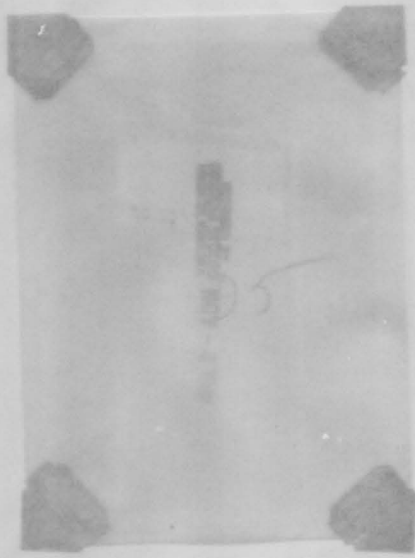
1. Movie on soil conservation was shown to over 310 farmers.
2. Meeting on planning home gardens was held in Marion.
3. Farm signs for unit demonstration farms were secured and delivered.
4. Prospective buyers of registered hogs were taken to purebred hog sale in Bristol.



One of 45 similar signs secured for
unit demonstration farms

- 1. Review on roll connection was shown to over 210 persons.
- 2. Meeting on planning home gardens was held in London.
- 3. Two signs for anti demonstration tours were secured and delivered.
- 4. Prospective buyers of registered hats were taken to purchase hat sale in Bristol.

February 1947



One of 15 similar signs secured for anti demonstration tours

March 1947

1. Eight boys and girls interested in carrying a purebred breeding hog project were located.
2. Eight registered Berkshire sow pigs and one boar were located and purchased for these 4-H boys and girls. This project was financed by Marion Chamber of Commerce.
3. Tour by club members to see each others' baby beeves was conducted
4. Preliminary work on committee with reference to establishment of bean market in Marion was started.
5. Assistance was rendered the Virginia Bankers' Association in carrying out a Farmer-Banker meeting at Natural Bridge.
6. Some time was spent in committee work relative to making plans for 4-H district camp for Southwest Virginia

- 1. Eight boys and girls interested in carrying a proposed breeding program were identified.
- 2. Eight registered Barbicorns was also and was their were located and purchased for these 8-8 boys and girls. This project was financed by the State Chamber of Commerce.
- 3. Two of nine members to see each other's baby leaves was conducted
- 4. Preliminary work on conditions with reference to establishment of farm centers in various was started.
- 5. Assistance was rendered the Virginia Barbicorns' Association in carrying out a farmer-banker meeting at Farmington Bridge.
- 6. Some time was spent in committee work relative to making plans for 8-8 district camp for Southwest Virginia

March 1947

April 1947

1. Annual TVA supper meeting held with 95 present
2. Quarterly EMIA field meeting on hay driers and dairy judging held.
3. Farmstead wiring and electrical equipment meeting held at Nebo.
4. 4-H baby beef show held at Saltville.
5. Judged baby beef show at Bluefield
6. 85 surplus army cots were secured from camp Peery for Community Council Camp.
7. Fitting and showing demonstrations were put on for 4-H members with baby beeves.



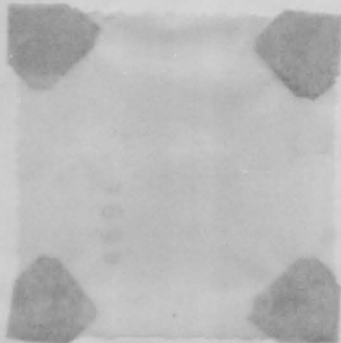
Five of the nine 4-H baby beeves exhibited in Saltville 4-H show



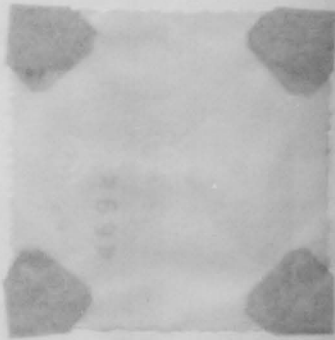
Grand champion steer of Saltville 4-H show

- 1. Annual TVA supper meeting held at the 25 present
- 2. Quarterly TVA field meeting on day before and
daily judging held.
- 3. Forwarded wiring and electrical equipment
meeting held at 1930.
- 4. 1-2 baby beef show held at Louisville.
- 5. Judged baby beef show at Louisville.
- 6. 25 copies baby show were secured from camp
party for Community Council Camp.
- 7. Wiring and electrical decorations were put
on for 1-2 shows with baby beavers.

April 1937



Baby beaver at
Louisville 1-2 show



View of the show 1-2 baby
beaver exhibited at Louisville
1-2 show

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May 1947

1. Three field meetings for purpose of demonstrating prevention of blue mold on tobacco were held.
2. Three hybrid corn demonstration plots were planted.
3. Orders were worked up for 15 registered Southdown rams.
4. Plans were worked out with county 4-H Council for summer camp.
5. Educational work in connection with marketing of wool was carried out.
6. Assisted with 4-H baby beef show held in Bristol.

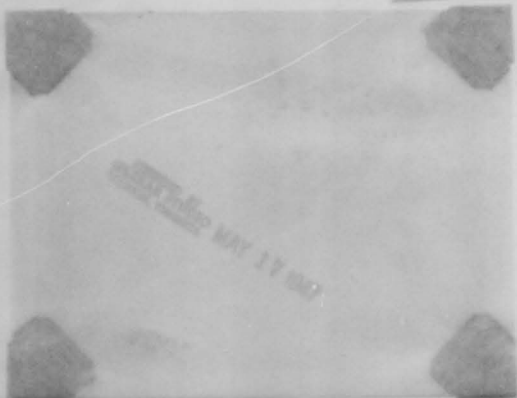


Farmers studying use of Fernate for prevention of blue mold in tobacco beds



1. Three field meetings for purpose of demonstrating prevention of bite hold in tobacco were held.
2. Three exhibits were demonstrated photo were planned.
3. Orders were worked up for 15 registered dentists.
4. Plans were worked out with county health commission for summer camp.
5. Educational work in connection with exhibiting of model was carried out.
6. Assisted with health department show held in Bristol.

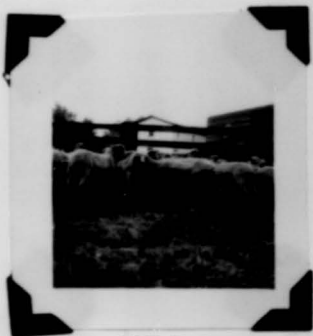
May 1917



Photograph showing use of stamps for prevention of bite hold in tobacco

June 1947

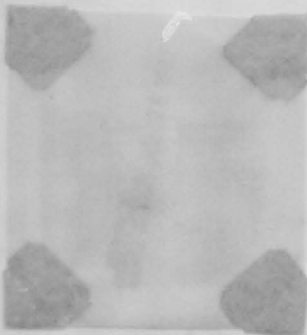
1. County-wide result stocker ewe demonstration meeting held.
2. Educational work connected with development of bean market carried out.
3. Twenty registered rams were selected and delivered to farmers.
4. Seven 4-H club fat lamb projects were started.
5. Orders were worked up for carload of stocker yearling ewes.
6. Managed milking demonstration conducted for quarterly DHI meeting.



A sample of 230 Western stocker ewes shipped into the county from Montana

1. County-wide results of demonstration meeting held.
2. Educational work connected with development of deer project carried out.
3. Twenty registered names were selected and delivered to farmers.
4. Seven 1/2-1/2 inch fat lamb projects were started.
5. Orders were worked up for period of stocker feeding year.
6. Planned winter demonstration concluded for quarterly 1951 meeting.

June 1951



A sample of 250 feather sticks
was shipped into the county
from England

July 1947

1. County-wide farm tour and picnic was conducted for purpose of studying strip cropping demonstrations.
2. Plans were completed for 4-H camp.
3. Additional work on green beans as a cash crop was carried out.
4. One farm was laid out for strip cropping.
5. Three registered bulls and six registered rams were placed.



Farmers and business men study strip cropping on county-wide farmer-banker tour

Key Banker, W. A. Wolfe, Marion, speaks during farm tour. Entire program was recorded by Radio Station WCYB Bristol, and presented the following day on their station



C U N A K S . A F

1. Long-range test and plans was conducted for purpose of studying strip cropping demonstrations.
2. Plans were completed for 1955 crop.
3. Additional work on green beans as a cash crop was carried out.
4. One farm was laid out for strip cropping.
5. Five registered bulls and six registered cows were placed.

July 1957

Plans and business map study strip cropping on cow-peas
1955-1956 crop



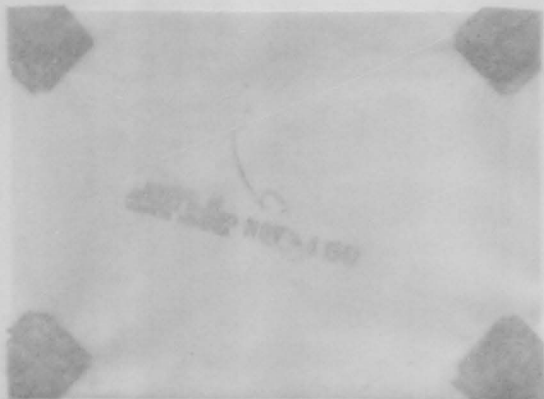
Key Banker, W. A. Galle,
 Station, located during the
 tour. Radio program was
 recorded by Radio Station
 WYB Bristol, and present-
 ed the following day on
 their station



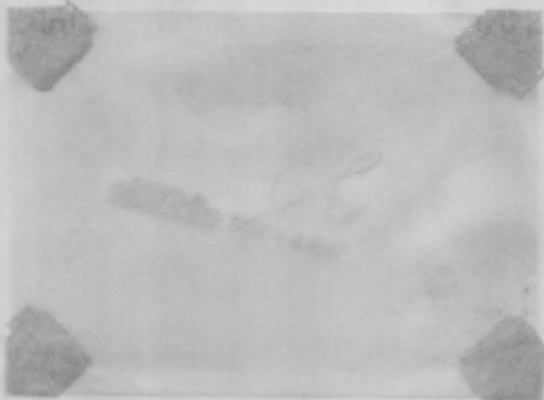
A view of strip cropping program started on farm of J. H. Greever, Chilhowie, Va



W. A. Wolfe, left, Key Banker, presents \$30 check to unit demonstrator, Roy E. Groseclose, as prize for 1st place in county soil conservation contest. His farming program was judged to be the best in Smyth county for purpose of conserving soil and water loss from his farm



A view of strip cropping program started on farm of J. H. Greaver, Collierville, Va.



W. A. Wolfe, left, Key Banker, presents \$50 check to soil demonstrator, Roy E. Greason, as prize for 1st place in county soil conservation contest. His farming program was judged to be the best in Smith county for purpose of conserving soil and water loss from his farm.

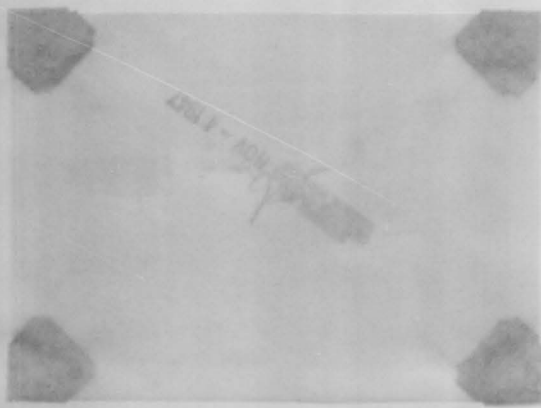
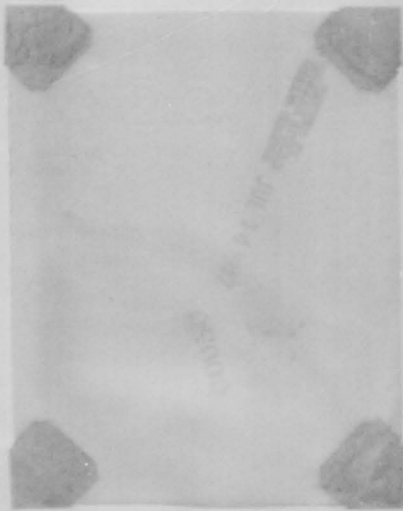


Picture of cropland as stripped
on Roy E. Groseclose's farm

As a result of managed milking
demonstration held, Charles
Atwell, above, secured necessary
equipment as shown, to carry out
this improved practice



Picture of explosion as depicted
on box of Grossman's Lamp



As a result of repeated striking
demonstrated on both "Circles"
As well, above, required necessary
equipment as shown, to carry out
the involved practice

August 1947

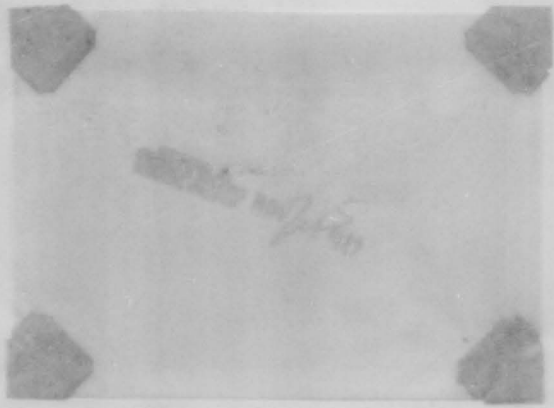
1. Served as director of county 4-H camp which was attended by 36 boys and girls.
2. Assistance was rendered the community fairs of the county.
3. Complete farm management plans were worked out for two farmers.
4. Additional farms were located for strip cropping demonstrations.
5. Two days were spent in assisting wool producers with marketing of 33,000# wool.



Farmers studying difference in root system of hybrid corn as compared to open pollinated corn center of picture

1. Served as director of county L-8 camp which was attended by 20 boys and girls.
2. Assistance was rendered the community center of the county.
3. Complete farm management plans were worked out for two farmers.
4. Additional farms were located for strip-croping demonstrations.
5. Two days were spent in assisting wool producers with marketing of 25,000 lbs. wool.

August 1947



Removes striking difference in root system of hybrid corn as compared to open pollinated corn center of picture

September 1947

1. A tour of registered Berkshire gilts by 4-H members was conducted.
2. Plans were completed for county 4-H Achievement Day Program.
3. One result hybrid corn demonstration meeting was held at Konnarock.
4. A field meeting at Glade Spring Branch Experiment Station was held with 65 farmers present.
5. Meeting for purpose of organizing new TVA area demonstration was held.
6. A carload of 290 stocker ewe lambs were received and distributed.
7. Method demonstrations on how to block 4-H fat lambs were given.
8. Assisted with district 4-H fat hog show and sale.

1. A tour of registered territories was conducted by the members.
2. Plans were completed for county and state-wide programs.
3. The results of the county demonstration meeting were held at the meeting.
4. A field meeting at the State level was held with the Department Section was held with the members present.
5. Meeting for purpose of organizing new areas demonstration was held.
6. A report of the county was made and received and distributed.
7. Method demonstrations on how to block the law were given.
8. Tested with district and state.

September 1967

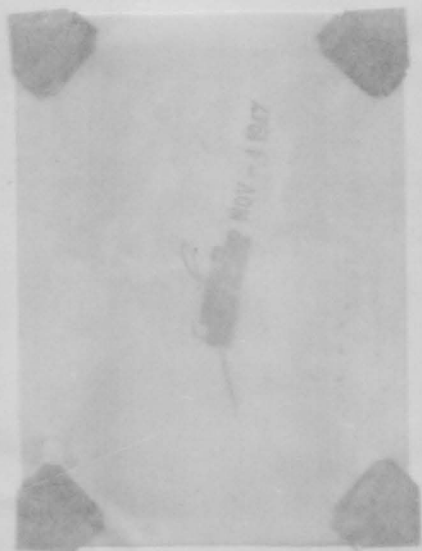


Fat lambs at the 4-H Livestock Show held in Marion, October 4, 1947



Champion pen (left) and champion single (right) of 4-H Livestock Show, Marion, October 4, 1947

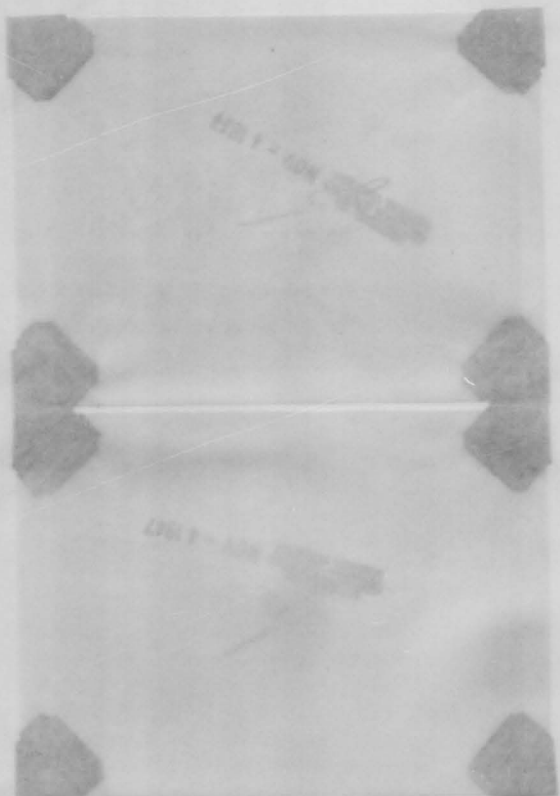
was located at the ...
said in ...



...
...
...



Some of the 4-H registered Berkshire gilts at the
1st 4-H Livestock Show held at Marion in connection
with annual Achievement Day Program



and of the 1-4 registered business
 for 1-4 business and held in connection
 with annual statements for 1968

October 1947

- 1. 4-H Achievement Day Program and 4-H Livestock Show was put on at the county seat.
- 2. Seven club members entered their 27 fat lambs in the Atlantic Rural Exposition.
- 3. Assisted with feeder calf sale of 575 calves.
- 4. Assisted with Farm Labor-Saving Show.
- 5. Conducted potato grading demonstrations.



Some of the members of Chilhowie 4-H club. This club won the plaque for outstanding club in 1947

- 1. [Illegible text]
- 2. [Illegible text]
- 3. [Illegible text]
- 4. [Illegible text]
- 5. [Illegible text]

October 1947



Some of the members of [Illegible] Club. This club was the place for outstanding club in 1947

November 1947

1. Worked on Annual Report
2. Worked up group to visit International Livestock Show
3. Attended Annual Conference
4. Reorganization and enrollment of 4-H club members carried out.

- 1. Report issued on 10/10/72
- 2. Report of work on 10/10/72
- 3. Attached Annual Conference
- 4. Reorganization and evaluation of
- 5. The 10/10/72 members

November 1972

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IV. County Agricultural Organization Work

Organization work in the county during 1947 has consisted of cooperation with the Rich Valley Farmers' Club; Riverside Grange; community organization of Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area; fair committee, Rye Valley; Smyth-Bland BREA membership; directors and officers of Smyth Cooperative, Inc.; wool pool committee; Chamber of Commerce, Marion; Kiwanis Clubs, Saltville and Marion; and personnel of AAA and Farm Home Administration.

V. Project Activities

1. Agronomy

Briefly the trend in Smyth county during 1947 relative to crops has been as follows:

- A. Hybrid corn acreage of both field and ensilage was increased considerably. Corn as a whole was not increased.
- B. More barley, chiefly of Wong variety, was harvested and seeded.
- C. Large increase in alfalfa acreage was made.
- D. Some interest was shown in Ladino clover as several acres were seeded.
- E. There was an increase in corn acreage harvested for ensilage due to construction of several new silos.
- F. Heavier applications of fertilizer was used on corn.
- G. The acreage of Sequoia and Sebago Irish potatoes continues to grow.

Educational activities carried on in connection with this subject (Agronomy) consisted of four hybrid corn demonstrations, one of five different white varieties tested in Rye Valley, one of

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six yellow varieties tested in Rich Valley, and two at Konnarock, one of six varieties and one of five varieties of yellow corn. In addition to the above, ten farmers were given two bushels of two white varieties of hybrid seed to test.

A farmers' tour of Glade Spring Branch Experiment Station was attended by 65 farmers.

A large number of bulletins on production of alfalfa were furnished new growers.

Twelve bushels of certified VaHart wheat seed were secured for three farmers for the purpose of providing a local source of this type seed wheat for 1948.

Approximately twenty-five farmers have been assisted with securing and having tested some 200 samples of soil.

Farmers continue to make wide use of the AAA lime and phosphate. Some 6314 tons of lime and 355 tons 18%; 369 tons 19%; 329 tons 20%; 21 tons 46%; 345 tons 47% phosphate was used. The lime is valued at \$13,892 and phosphate at \$30,463. This material has been a real factor in helping farmers meet their post-war goals and maintain the productivity of their farms.

2. Dairying

The Smyth-Bland DHA has functioned this year with 22 herds totaling 863 cows on test.

The county extension dairy program has been worked through this organization in connection with quarterly meetings of its members and other dairymen. Field meetings on dairy types, hay driers, rapid milking procedure, and a study of prevention and control of mastitis were the subjects covered.

Assistance was rendered three dairymen in selection and purchase of three herd sires which saved each the loss of two days time from their work.

One farmer has started in a small way to build up a purebred herd of Jerseys, having recently purchased a bull and three heifers. Another purebred breeder exhibited his herd of registered Jerseys

six yellow varieties tested in 1950, 1951, and two in 1952, and one of six varieties and one of five varieties of yellow corn. In addition to the above, ten farmers were given two bushels of two white varieties of hybrids each in 1951.

A farmer's crop of white flint Hybrid Experiment 10400 was attacked by 65 farmers.

A large number of letters on production of alfalfa were furnished new growers.

Twelve bushels of certified Hybrid 10400 were sent for three farmers for the purpose of providing a local source of this type seed stock for 1952.

Approximately twenty-five farmers have been visited with accounts and books of record since 1950 on crops of corn.

Farmers continue to make wide use of the 10400 line and hybrids. Some 6000 bushels of line and 1000 bushels of 10400 were sold in 1951; 100 bushels of 10400 were sold in 1952. The line is valued as a source of seed for 1953. This material has been a real factor in helping farmers meet their post-war goals and maintain the productivity of their farms.

3. Delinquency

The 10400 line has furnished this year with 10 bushels of seed to 600 farmers.

The county extension duty program has been worked through this organization in connection with quarterly meetings of its members and other farmers. Field meetings on duty books, pay books, and other matters, and a study of production and control of alfalfa were the subjects covered.

Analysis was conducted three delinquencies in extension and purchase of three bushels each each the loss of two days time from their work.

One farmer has started in a small way to build up a purchase of hybrids, having recently purchased a bull and three heifers. Another purchased producer exhibited his herd of registered hybrids.

at the Atlantic Rural Exposition.

More dairymen as well as other farmers went all out this summer in the use of DDT spray for fly control. They took advantage of the local power spray service that was made available at a normal cost.

3. Beef Cattle

Work with beef cattle consisted of helping organize and conduct a feeder calf sale at Abingdon in cooperation with two other counties. A total of 575 calves were sold in this sale of which 275 were from this county. This was an increase of 119 calves over 1946 sales.

One dehorning demonstration was conducted; and one DDE spraying demonstration of beef steers was conducted.

Information on use of DDT for control of lice was sent out to several farmers.

A total of ten registered beef bulls were placed in herds throughout the county.

We have encouraged improvement of pastures, necessity for winter grazing on supplemental pastures and production of more feeds of better quality along with our program of "marketing all feed on the farm through good quality livestock."

4. Sheep

One phase of our county sheep program that has been pushed this year has been that of doing something about increasing the number of ewes. To do this we held a county-wide result demonstration meeting during July on one of our unit demonstration farms to study the 50 Western yearling ewes that had been shipped in the fall of 1946 as lambs. Talks by the Extension sheep specialist and a representative of the Experiment Station on the merits of these sheep were given. As a result, orders were worked up for 290 Western crossbred lambs that were received in September 1947; also, orders were received for 230 yearling ewes that were received in August 1947.

at the Atlantic Rural Exposition.

Here displays as well as other farmers went all out this summer in the use of LSP spray for fly control. They took advantage of the local power spray service that was made available at a nominal cost.

2. Beef Cattle

Work with beef cattle consisted of helping organize and conduct a feeder calf sale at Abington in cooperation with two other counties. A total of 275 calves were sold in this sale of which 225 were from this county. This was an increase of 115 calves over 1948 sales.

One beefing demonstration was conducted; and one LSP spraying demonstration of beef steers was conducted.

Information on use of LSP for control of lice was sent out to several farmers.

A total of ten registered beef bulls were placed in ponds throughout the county.

We have encouraged improvement of pastures, necessary for winter grazing on supplemental pastures and production of more loads of better quality along with our program of "watering all feed on the farm through good quality livestock."

3. Sheep

One phase of our county sheep program that has been pushed this year has been that of being notified about increasing the number of ewes. In this we held a county-wide results demonstration meeting during July as one of our best demonstration farms to study the 50 ewes that were handled were that had been shipped in the fall of 1948 as lambing trials by the Extension sheep specialist and a representative of the Experiment Station on the basis of these sheep were given. As a result, orders were worked up for 200 ewes and several more that were received in September 1949; also, orders were received for 250 yearling ewes that were received in August 1949.

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The personnel of this office assisted in handling the county wool pool of 33,000 pounds. This was over ninety percent of the county wool clip. This personnel also assisted in the cooperative marketing of lambs from the Rich Valley area. Assistance was also rendered in the placement of 26 registered rams.

Considerable information on control of parasites was distributed.

5. Horses

A bot control campaign was conducted in cooperation with the local veterinarian during which time 551 horses and mules were treated for 162 farmers.

6. Hogs

In order to eventually improve the type and quality of the average hog in the county, eight registered Berkshire sow pigs were placed with club members to be developed into gilts; also, six registered sows and seven registered gilts plus four boars were placed with farmers.

The use of sodium flouride, the new treatment for control of internal parasites, has been stressed. This practice has been adopted by several farmers.

A large number of bulletins on the butchering and curing of pork have been supplied interested farmers.

7. Agricultural Engineering

Some twenty-five blueprints for farm buildings such as silos, dairy barns, poultry houses, cattle barns, self feeders, and slatted floor type turkey runs, have been supplied upon request.

Three meetings were held in cooperation with officials of the Appalachian Power Company for the purpose of providing necessary information on the wiring of farmsteads and use of electricity in communities where new power lines were just being constructed. This type of meeting was well attended and furnished information that the farmer was asking for.

The personnel of this office assisted in handling the county wool pool of 37,000 pounds. This was over ninety percent of the county wool clip. This personnel also assisted in the cooperative marketing of lambs from the High Valley area. Assistance was also rendered in the placement of 25 registered rams.

Confidential information on control of parasites was distributed.

2. Service

A hot control campaign was conducted in cooperation with the local veterinarian during which 251 horses and mules were treated for IS. Lameness.

3. Hays

In order to eventually improve the type and quality of the average hay in the county, eight registered Berkshire sow pigs were placed with club members to be developed into "Club sows", six registered sows and seven registered pigs four years were placed with Mr. Lamers.

The use of sodium fluorides, the new treatment for control of internal parasites, has been stressed. This procedure has been adopted by several farmers.

A large number of deliveries on the detaching and cutting of hay have been supplied interested farmers.

4. Agricultural Engineering

Some twenty-five blueprints for farm buildings such as silos, dairy barns, feeding houses, outside horse, calf feeders, and stables that type many more, have been supplied upon request.

Three meetings were held in cooperation with officials of the Agricultural Power Company for the purpose of providing necessary information on the wiring of farmsteads and use of electricity in communities where new power lines were just being constructed. This type of meeting was well attended and furnished information that the farmer was asking for.

Specialists of the Extension Agricultural Engineering Department were in the county from time to time to advise with the farmers on their remodeling problems as well as plans for new buildings.

Cooperation was extended the State Extension office in putting on a Farm Labor-Saving Show which included models and panel displays of more than 100 ideas of how to save time on the farm. This show was attended by 700 people of whom 249 requested 1697 circulars or blueprints of exhibits seen on display.

B. Fruits, Vegetables, and Tobacco

The fruit crop in the county ranged from 0% to 65% of normal crop. The VPI spray service and information on control of rodents in the orchard was sent to all orchardists.

Considerable time and effort was put forth on the planning and educational work connected with the establishment of a bean and vegetable market in Marion this year. Information on production, picking and grading demonstrations were conducted on the farms.

As a result of time spent on this project, a market was established, and green bean acreage was increased from 150 acres in 1946 to over 600 acres in 1947. The market for beans in this entire area practically disappeared when the beans began coming in. However, through the Government Support Program, to which some time was given, seven carloads were moved at 99¢ net per bushel to the grower. In addition 2100 bushels were handled by the market.

Also, due to the operators of this market being in the field bidding on cabbage, the price of it was held up throughout the season and in many cases boosted above the prevailing price. 300,000 pounds of cabbage and 15,000 pounds of rutabagas were handled through this market. The cabbage acreage of about 400 acres was approximately 50% under the 1946 acreage and sold for an average of \$2.25 per cwt. The acreage of rutabagas was reduced considerably over that of 1946 and sold for an average of \$1.50 per cwt.

In connection with tobacco, three method demonstrations on use of Fermate for prevention of blue mold were held with good attendance. At these same meetings the result of the use of cyanamid for burning

Specialists of the Extension Agricultural Engineering Service
must work in the county from time to time to advise with the farmers
on their marketing problems as well as plans for new marketing.

Cooperation was extended the State Extension Office in getting
on a farm labor-saving plan which included models and panel displays
of more than 100 ideas of how to save time in the farm. The show
was attended by 700 people of whom 500 requested 1000 circulars of
display of exhibits seen on display.

3. Fruit, Vegetables, and Tobacco

The fruit crop in the county ranked from 22 to 25 of several
crops. The XVI group service and information on control of rodents
in the orchard was sent to all orchardists.

Quarantineable time and effort was put forth on the planning and
educational work connected with the establishment of a seed and
vegetable market in March this year. Information on production,
marketing and pricing demonstrations were conducted on the farm.

As a result of this study on this project, a market was estab-
lished, and from 1934 to 1935 the market for beans in this county was
to over 600 acres in 1937. The market for beans in this county was
practically eliminated when the beans began coming in. However,
through the Government Support Program, in which some time was given
over six months were saved at 50¢ per bushel in the market. In
addition 1500 bushels were handled by the market.

Also, due to the operation of this market being in the field
bidding on cabbage, the price of it was held up throughout the season
and in many cases exceeded above the prevailing price. 300,000 pounds
of cabbage and 12,000 pounds of rutabagas were handled through this
market. The cabbage average of about 100 acres was approximately 20¢
higher than the 1934 average and sold for an average of \$1.25 per cwt.
Average of rutabagas was reduced considerably over that of 1934 and
sold for an average of \$1.50 per cwt.

In connection with tobacco, three market demonstrations on
of tobacco for production of blue sold were held with good attendance.
In these were made the results of the use of chemicals for burning

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or preparing tobacco beds was observed. Many bulletins on use of Permats for blue mold prevention and use of chemicals for preparing tobacco plant beds were distributed. More tobacco growers are using chemicals in preparing their plant beds each year, thus reducing time and cost connected with same.

9. Soil Conservation

In order to create more interest in soil conservation through the method of strip cropping steep slopes, a contest was worked out in cooperation with the four banks of the county. The banks put up \$25 each or a total of \$100 to be donated as prizes to the two farmers in the county who were judged as carrying out the best soil conserving program on their farms. The first place winner was to receive \$50 and the second place winner \$20.

The five top farmers were selected by the county agent and his assistant with the first and second place winners being picked by the Executive Secretary of State Soil Conservation Service. This program was climaxed by an all day field meeting open to all farmers and business men.

We met first in the morning on the farm of the second place winner to study changes made by him in his cropping system and at which time the awarding of the \$20 by the Key Banker and a talk by him were recorded by Radio Station EBYB, Bristol, Virginia. This recording was played on their Farm and Fun Hour the next day making it possible to take our program into many of the homes that were not represented at this meeting.

Following the visit to this farm the group drove to Hungry Mother State Park where they enjoyed an old fashioned picnic. Immediately following the picnic, William C. LaRue, Assistant Editor, Progressive Farmer, addressed the group. The day's program was concluded with a visit to the farm placing first. Approximately 150 people attended this program including farmers, their wives, bankers and other business men.

Other work included the showing of a soil conservation film to a farmers' club, church group, group of TVA area demonstrators and a county-wide AAA meeting of farmers. Over 1200 people saw this excellent film.

of preparing tobacco beds was observed. Many difficulties on use of
tobacco plant beds were distributed. More tobacco growers are using
tobacco plant beds each year, thus reducing
them and most connected with them.

3. Soil Conservation

In order to create more interest in soil conservation through the
method of strip cropping other crops, a contest was worked out in
cooperation with the four banks of the county. The banks set up \$25
each on a total of \$100 to be donated as prizes to the winners. I
the county was judged as carrying out the best soil conserving
program on their farms. The first place winner was to receive \$50
and the second place winner \$25.

The five top farmers were selected by the county agent and his
assistant who the first and second place winners being picked by the
Executive Secretary of State Soil Conservation Service. His program
was discussed by an all day field meeting open to all farmers and
business men.

We met first in the morning on the farm of the second place winner
to study changes made by him in his cropping system and at which time
the winning of the \$50 by the top farmer and a talk by his wife record-
ed by Radio Station WOTV, Virginia. This possibility was picked
on their farm and for hour the next day making it possible to take our
program into many of the homes that were not represented at this meeting.

Following the visit to this farm the group drove to Henry's father
where they were they enjoyed an old fashioned picnic. Immediately
following the picnic, William C. Latham, Assistant Director, Progressive
farmer, addressed the group. The day's program was concluded with a
visit to the farm of the first place winner. Approximately 150 people attended
this program including farmers, their wives, bankers and other business
men.

Other work included the holding of a soil conservation film on a
farmers' club, church group, group of TVA area demonstrators and to a
county-wide all meeting of farmers. Over 1500 people saw this ex-
cellent film.

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Additional work has also been carried out in laying off other farms to be strip cropped. See the TVA section of this report for details.

10. Educational Trip

A group of 14 farmers was worked up for the purpose of visiting the International Livestock Show held in Chicago, December 1946.

VI. 4-H Club Work

There are five organized 4-H clubs and one group of members around Marion who are carried as an unorganized club with a total enrollment of 98 boys and 100 girls.

A. Project Work

1. Twenty-two baby beeves were fed by eleven boys and seven girls. The grand champion calf of the Bristol 4-H show was fed by a Smyth county girl and sold for 75¢ per pound. From both prizes and sale price she obtained \$912. The rest of the 4-H calves sold for an average of 25¢ per pound. The majority of the Smyth county calves placed in the top ten of each class.

Prior to showing in the district show at Bristol, a community 4-H baby beef show was worked up for Saltville in cooperation with the Saltville Kiwanis Club. This consisted of nine calves from the Rich Valley community.

2. Working in cooperation with the Marion Chamber of Commerce a purebred pig project was started with \$200 furnished by this organization for the purpose of purchasing eight registered Berkshire gilts and one boar.

These club members agreed to pass on to another member one sow pig out of the first litter.

3. Working with local leaders and the Home Demonstration Agent, a county 4-H camp was conducted for 36 boys and girls. This camp was one of the highlights of the 4-H club year.

Additional work has also been carried out in trying to obtain
forms to be filled out. The TWA section of this report for
details.

10. Educational Trip

A group of 12 members was worked up for the purpose of visiting
the International Liaison Office in Chicago, December 1966.

11. L-8 Club Work

There are five organized L-8 clubs and one group of members
around London who are carried as an unorganized club with a total
enrollment of 20 boys and 100 girls.

12. Project Work

1. The L-8 Club work was led by eleven boys and seven girls.
The first meeting call of the L-8 club was led by a boy
named Jim and held for 700 per cent. Two days later and
also called was obtained 100%. The rest of the L-8 club work
on average of 80% per cent. The majority of the L-8 club work
was placed in the top ten of each class.

2. Work on showing in the district show at Bristol, a community
L-8 club work was worked on for details in cooperation
with the Bristol L-8 Club. This consisted of nine clubs
from the Bristol district.

3. Working in cooperation with the Bristol Chapter of Commerce a
project was started with 2000 funded by this
organization for the purpose of providing night registered
clubs like one here.

4. These club members agreed to pass on to another member one
and a half of the first letter.

5. Working with local leaders and the local L-8 club work
a county L-8 camp was conducted for 20 boys and girls. This camp
was one of the highlights of the L-8 club year.

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The Kiwanis Club of Marion and Saltville cooperated with us by donating a total of \$24.50 to be used as scholarships for worthwhile club members.

4. A new type 4-H project was started this year- that of having lambs of different breeds fed out as a fat lamb project. In this manner farm boys become better acquainted with sheep husbandry and learned more about the characteristics of the different breeds. A total of 28 lambs were placed with seven 4-H boys. This group of boys cooperated with the Rich Valley Fair Committee by exhibiting their lambs.

5. For the first time in several years a county-wide achievement program was held at the county seat for club members and their parents. The achievement program which was held in the morning was followed in the afternoon by a 4-H livestock show, the fat lambs and registered gilts being exhibited.

6. The seven club members with their fat lambs were taken to the Atlantic Rural Exposition where a satisfactory showing was made.

7. Smyth 4-H boys took an active part in the district fat hog show and sale held at Bristol in September by entering twenty hogs. Both the grand champion single and reserve champion single placings went to our county.

8. Of the 115 projects carried under my supervision, 53 were completed. Records turned in on these showed a net profit of \$3,033.90 on a gross sale of \$8,389.44 in farm products or livestock.

In addition, 4-H club members received \$200 worth of purebred pigs and \$769.50 either as prize money, merchandise or scholarships to the 4-H camp.

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The Kiwanis Club of Marion and Saltillo cooperated with us by donating a total of \$3,000 to be used as stipends for agricultural club members.

A new type D-B project was started this year - that of having bands of different breeds fed out as a test lamp project. In this manner farm boys become better acquainted with sheep breeds and learned more about the characteristics of the different breeds. A total of 25 bands were placed with seven D-B boys. This group of boys cooperated with the High Valley Fair Committee by exhibiting their bands.

For the first time in several years a county-wide achievement program was held at the county seat for club members and their parents. The achievement program which was held in the morning was followed in the afternoon by a D-B livestock show. The fair lands and registered girls being exhibited.

The seven club members with their fair bands were taken to the Atlantic Rural Exposition where a satisfactory showing was made.

Seven D-B boys took an active part in the disaster fair now and also held at Bristol in December by collecting twenty bags. Both the grand donation table and resource samples table displayed at our county.

Of the 112 projects awarded under an equalization, 27 were completed. Records turned in on these showed a net profit of \$3,007.00 on a gross sale of \$8,500.00 in fair products on 112 projects.

In addition, D-B club members received \$200 worth of prepared gifts and \$100.00 of cash prizes money, merchandise in recognition to the D-B camp.

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VII. T. V. A. Phase

Unit Demonstration Farms

At present unit demonstrators in the county number forty-two and of that number fifteen were set up to test triple superphosphate; six were set up to test calcium metaphosphate; twenty were set up to test fused tricalcium phosphate; and the remaining one was set up to test a potassium product of which only a small amount has been released.

Due to the reduction in output of superphosphate for test demonstration purposes, more of the farms originally set up to test this material have been securing calcium metaphosphate since more of this material has been available for test demonstration purposes than triple superphosphate.

We now have applications in for approval for four other unit demonstration farms to test fused tricalcium phosphate. All farms selected during the past year were selected in communities where none of this material has been tested and on smaller farms than had been selected in the past.

The forty-two present unit demonstration farms total 8,286 acres, or an average of 197 acres per farm compared to 217 acres per farm last year.

The alfalfa acreage on these farms has increased around eighty acres this year bringing the total acreage up to 247; and, as indicated on the questionnaires, the acreage will increase another fifty to seventy acres next year. These farms reported home improvement of \$15,147 for the past year, either on the farm house or tenant houses.

All active unit demonstration farmers handed in farm account books for 1946. Twenty-five old demonstrators switched to full pay basis have used 196½ tons of triple superphosphate during the past year.

Area Demonstrations

The two area demonstrations, Rich Valley and Rye Valley, are now inactive due to the reduction in calcium metaphosphate and triple

VII. T. N. A. 1958

1958 Demonstration Farms

As present unit demonstrators in the county number forty-two and of that number fifteen were set up to test triple superphosphate; ten were set up to test calcium superphosphate; twenty were set up to test triple superphosphate; and the remaining one was set up to test a potassium product of which only a small amount has been released.

Due to the reduction in output of superphosphate for test demonstration purposes, more of the farms originally set up to test this material have been receiving calcium superphosphate since more of this material has been available for test demonstration purposes than triple superphosphate.

We now have applications in for approval for four other units demonstration farms to test triple superphosphate. All farms selected during the past year were selected in communities where more of this material has been tested and in smaller farms than had been selected in the past.

The forty-two present unit demonstration farms total 8,200 acres or an average of 197 acres per farm compared to 217 acres per farm last year.

The alfalfa acreage on these farms has increased around eight acres this year bringing the total acreage up to 247; and, as indicated on the questionnaire, the acreage will increase another 150 to twenty acres next year. These farms reported more improvement of 112,147 for the past year, either on the farm house or tenant house.

All active unit demonstration farmers bonded in farm accounts books for 1958. Twenty-five old demonstrators wished to fall pay bills have been paid 1000 tons of triple superphosphate during the past year.

New Demonstrations

The two new demonstrations, Rich Valley and the Valley, are now inactive due to the reduction in calcium superphosphate and triple

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superphosphate for test demonstration purpose. The majority of the farmers in these areas are still trying to carry out the usual good farm management practices that were introduced while the areas were securing materials. However, records are hard to obtain and very few were gotten from the farmers.

Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch Area

The Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area was approved during the past year. This area contains twenty-seven farms that made up a total acreage of 2829 acres, 2046 of which is open land. Two of these twenty-seven farms are already unit demonstration farms testing fused tricalcium phosphate. All the land owners filled out the questionnaires and eighteen have already received 154 tons of material. The remaining seven have signed an Agreement of Understanding and possibly will request material this spring. Securing labor to spread the material is the problem on these seven farms.

At this time a survey is being made for an area in the Riverside community that will involve twenty-five farms; and an application will be submitted to TVA to establish an area in that community by the first of the year, to test fused tricalcium phosphate.

Bonham & Ruff Pasture Demonstration

This is the third year for this experiment and the figures for this year are not yet available since the cattle are still grazing on the boundaries. However, from the summers of the two previous years the following data has been compiled: The treated boundary consists of 210 acres while the check boundary contains ninety acres. Phosphate was applied in February 1945 at the rate of 300 pounds superphosphate per acre on 210 acre boundary.

Assuming that the material had been purchased- 300 pounds of 47% phosphate at \$56 per ton would be \$840 per acre for phosphate. Allowing \$1.00 per acre for spreading and \$5.00 per acre for cutting brush would add up to \$14.40 per acre. Messrs. Bonham & Ruff have realized \$19.80 gross per acre on the treated boundary in additional gain in cattle above the gain on the check boundary. Subtract the \$14.40 from \$19.80 will give \$5.40 per acre gain profit for the two year period by using phosphate. Of course the 300 pounds of phosphate has not all been used up and will still show improvement for several years.

superphosphate for test demonstration purposes. The majority of the farmers in these areas are still trying to carry out the usual 1933 farm management practices that were introduced while the areas were being reseeded. However, records are hard to obtain and very few were taken from the farmers.

Mitchell Valley-Older Branch Area

The Mitchell Valley-Older Branch area was approved during the past year. This area contains twenty-seven farms that make up a total acreage of 2,500 of which is open land. Two of these twenty-seven farms are already with demonstration farms being used for certain purposes. All the land owners filled out the questionnaires and eighteen have already received 125 tons of material. The remaining seven have signed an agreement of understanding and possibly will receive material this spring. It is the intention to spread the material in the spring on these seven farms.

At this time a survey is being made for an area in the Riverside community that will involve twenty-five farms and an application will be submitted to TVA to establish an area in that community by the first of the year, to test feed material phosphate.

Johnson's Hill Pasture Demonstration

This is the third year for this experiment and the figures for this year are not available since the cattle are still grazing on the pasture. However, from the number of the two previous years the following data has been compiled: The treated boundary contains 210 acres while the check boundary contains ninety acres. Phosphate was applied in February 1933 at the rate of 100 pounds superphosphate per acre on 210 acre boundary.

Assuming that the material had been purchased 100 pounds of 17% phosphate at \$20 per ton would be \$200 per acre for phosphate. At \$1.00 per acre for spreading and \$2.00 per acre for curing would add up to \$210 per acre. Hence, Johnson's Hill has gained \$17.00 gross per acre on the treated boundary in addition to gain in cattle above the gain on the check boundary. To offset the \$170 from \$10.00 will give \$7.00 per acre gain profit for the two year period by using phosphate. Of course the 100 pounds of phosphate has not all been used up and will still show improvement for several years.

It was felt that since the cattle on each boundary had gained approximately the same per head on both the treated and check boundaries that it would not upset the experiment either way to use DDT on one group to see how much more gain could be gotten by controlling the fly population. The 88 cattle on the treated boundary were sprayed twice rather than three times as was intended. After the cattle are weighed, we hope to see some additional gain on these cattle by the use of DDT in controlling flies.

Soil Conservation - Strip Cropping

An all day farm tour in connection with strip cropping was conducted as a field meeting sponsored by the county banks mentioned above on unit demonstration farms. During the tour and on the following day, a number of movie shots were taken on the unit demonstration farms in the county that are doing contour strip cropping. These shots were taken in color and were added to a movie that had already been taken to make a very interesting movie of the county. The intention is to take additional shots each year and add to this film so that the progress of the county may be observed by moving pictures.

This meeting was well attended and much interest was shown by all. The week following there were four farmers in the community of the winning farm who requested services in laying out contour strips on their farms. In addition to these farms, many other farmers have talked the possibility of having their farms layed out at some future date.

With the farmers already practicing contour strip cropping and the others interested in doing it next year, it is felt that the efforts put forth on this program are showing very favorable results. It is hoped that in a few years this strip cropping will start spreading like an epidemic and that all farmers who are compelled to crop steep land due to the fact that they have none other to crop, will strip-crop on the contour.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Smyth County Soil Conservation Association was held as a dinner meeting in the high school lunch room, April 4, 1947, with ninety members of the Association and their wives present. In addition to these there were six directors and the manager of Smyth Cooperative, present. Other guests were S. S. Cassle, former

It was felt that since the results on each boundary had varied approximately the same per head on both the treated and check boundaries that it would not upset the experiment either way to use DDT on one group to see how much more gain could be gotten by controlling the fly population. The 50 cattle on the treated boundary were given twice rather than once times as was indicated. After the results are weighed, we hope to see some additional gain on these cattle by the use of DDT in controlling flies.

Soil Conservation - Strip Cropping

At all the farm tours in connection with strip cropping was conducted at a field meeting sponsored by the county board mentioned above on unit demonstration farms. During the tour and in the following days, a number of notes were taken on the unit demonstration farms in the county that are being conducted strip cropping. Some notes were taken in order and were added to a notebook that had already been taken to make a very interesting note of the county. The interest is to take additional notes each year and add to this file so that the progress of the county may be observed by visiting pleasure.

This meeting was well attended and much interest was shown by all. The week following there were four farmers in the community of the visiting farm who requested services in laying out contour strips on their farms. In addition to these farms, many other farmers have talked the possibility of having their farms laid out at some future date.

With the farmers already practicing contour strip cropping and the others interested in doing it next year, it is felt that the efforts put forth on this program are showing very favorable results. It is hoped that in a few years this strip cropping will start spreading like fire on ridges and that all farmers who are compelled to crop steep land, due to the fact that they have none other to crop, will strip-crop on the contour.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the North County Soil Conservation Association was held as a district meeting in the high school lunch room, April 1, 1947, with thirty members of the association and their wives present. In addition to these there were six directors and the manager of North Cooperative, present. Other guests were H. L. Garcia, farmer

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assistant agent, now with TVA; Mrs. Cassell; W. A. Wolfe, Key Banker; Stuart Neal, Secretary Marion Chamber of Commerce; and Miss Karle Bundy, home demonstration agent. Mr. W. A. Wolfe's talk on "My Observation of Changes That Have Taken Place in Agriculture in Gayth County Since 1935, the Beginning of TVA" was very illuminating and gratifying. He also announced that his bank along with three other banks in the county had agreed to appropriate \$100 for prize money to be given for best conservation practices. In one of the talks given by one of the demonstrators of "Opportunities and Responsibilities of a TVA Demonstrator, increasing fertilization of soil in order to raise standard of living in the community, was emphasized. The assistant agent gave a report on what TVA had done in the county during the past year and what the goals are for the coming year in the way of strip cropping, new areas to be taken in, materials received, and what is expected for the coming year.

The gathering was entertained with colored slides and comments by S. S. Cassell, Agricultural Relations Department, TVA., on "Outstanding Achievements that Have been Accomplished in Other States."

After an inspiring talk by the District Supervisor, Mr. D. T. Painter, Mr. Eller the county agent, explained the project for which the bankers were offering the \$100 prize. After a brief business session, election of officers, the meeting was adjourned. The meeting was a great success, and all are looking forward to the one to be held the coming year.

Other Meetings

During January, meetings were held in the homes of unit demonstration farms in different localities for the purpose of discussion on farm record book analysis. This discussion was led by Kenneth Loops, assistant supervisor. These meetings were attended by the demonstrators in each community. It was felt that a great deal was accomplished by holding these informal meetings.

A meeting on the Bonham-Ruff pasture experiment was held for one of the Veteran classes to point out the results that had been obtained there.

assistant agent, now with TVA; Cassell; W. A. White, Jay Bennett
 Stuart Neal, Secretary Marine Chapter of Commerce; and Miss Harris
 Smith, home demonstrating agent. Mr. W. A. White's wife and
 daughter of Commerce had been there in attendance in 1934.
 County since 1932. The beginning of TVA was very illuminating and
 helpful. He also announced that his bank along with three other
 banks in the county had agreed to appropriate \$100 for water control
 funds for best conservation purposes. In one of the talks
 given by one of the demonstrators of "Governmental and Personal-
 ized" of a TVA demonstrator, increasing fertilization of soil in
 order to raise standard of living in the community, was emphasized.
 The assistant agent gave a report on what TVA had done in the county
 during the past year and what the goals are for the coming year in
 the way of work, cropping, how much to be done in materials received,
 and what is expected for the coming year.

The gathering was entertained with colored slides and comments
 by W. A. Cassell, executive relations department, TVA, on
 "Outstanding achievements that have been accomplished in other States."

After an inspiring talk by the District Supervisor, Mr. L. J.
 Taylor, Mr. White the county agent, explained the project for which
 the banks were offering the \$100 prize. After a brief business
 session, election of officers, the meeting was adjourned. The meeting
 was a great success, and all are looking forward to the one to be held
 the coming year.

Other meetings

During January, meetings were held in the homes of Miss Hanson
 at various times in different localities for the purpose of discussion
 on farm record book analysis. This discussion was led by Kenneth Locke,
 assistant supervisor. These meetings were attended by the demonstra-
 tors in each community. It was felt that a great deal was accomplished
 by holding these informal meetings.

A meeting on the Jordan-Hull pasture experiment was held for
 one of the veteran classes to point out the results that had been
 obtained there.

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There were three field meetings held on demonstration farms in May on spraying tobacco beds with fermate to prevent blue mold. These meetings were well attended and much interest was shown.

In late summer a field meeting was held on two unit demonstration farms in the Nebo community to observe the progress that had been made on a general farm and on a dairy farm.

A well attended meeting was held on a unit demonstration farm in the Chilhowie community on Montana ewe replacement. As a result of this meeting, a carload of yearlings and one car of lambs were ordered, making a total of 420.

There were three field meetings held on demonstration farms in
May on spraying tobacco buds with forecasts to prevent blue mold. These
meetings were well attended and much interest was shown.

In late summer a field meeting was held on two soil demonstra-
tion farms in the Lake country to observe the progress that had been
made on a forestal farm and on a dairy farm.

A well attended meeting was held on a soil demonstration farm
in the Ontario country on October 2nd. As a result
of this meeting a number of inquiries and one set of letters were
received, asking a list of SO.

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Form 226-21
(Revised May 1947)

11/24/47 ✓

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 Stafford

REPORT OF

<u>Kate Bundy</u> Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1946</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1947</u>
<u>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>4-H Club Agent.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</u>	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>H. B. Edler</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1946</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1947</u>
<u>Charles E. Simpson</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1946</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1947</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
Date: _____
State Extension Director.

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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

21	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		25	XXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults	163		502	XXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth	99		105	XXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office	77		178	XXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field	183		429	XXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work	473		763	1236
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	262		220	482
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	257	(1) Office	552	809
		303	(2) Telephone	478	781
9.	Number of news articles or stories published	37		81	118
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	533		239	772
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	1		4	5
		10	(a) Number	4	14
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen		(1) Adult work	5	5
			(b) Men leaders		
		49	(c) Women leaders	10	59
		8	(a) Number	6	14
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth		Total attendance of:		
		59	(b) Leaders	36	95
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	53	(a) Number	8	61
	(1) Adult work	99	(b) Total attendance	820	1870
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	37	(a) Number	4	41
		1071	(b) Total attendance	10	1081
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		(1) Number	7	7
			(2) Total attendance	9	9
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(a) Number	226	226
	(1) Adult work	1	(b) Total attendance	2	3
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	15	(a) Number	135	150
			(b) Total attendance	2	2
17.	Achievement days held		(1) Adult work	1	1
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	1	(a) Number	240	240
		150	(b) Total attendance	1	2
			(c) Number	36	36
			(d) Total attendance		

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

GENERAL EVALUATION

16-3087-4

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total boys attending		15		15
		(c) Total girls attending		21		21
		(d) Total others attending	6	6		12
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	15		50	65
		(b) Total attendance	2898		2376	5274
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	6		26	32
		(b) Total attendance	98		776	874
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	7		0	7
		(b) Total attendance	139		0	139
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	11		0	11
		(b) Total attendance	374		0	374

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 punch, 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)	2001
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1600
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	225
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	40
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	600
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	600
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	200
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	175
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	115
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	3
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1800
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	50

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <i>County Home Demo Committee</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>12</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <i>County 4-H Council</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>25</i>
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):

(a) Agricultural	<i>6</i>	(b) Home demonstration	<i>1</i>	(c) 4-H Club	<i>2</i>	(d) Older youth	
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35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) *12*

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees *12*

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work *6*

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups *142*

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 185.) *6* (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) *0*

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men Women

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>42</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men <i>1</i>	(3) Older club boys	
	(2) Women <i>36</i>		(2) Women <i>4</i>	(4) Older club girls	

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

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

Number of communities in which	Extension organization and planning ¹	County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
			(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<i>85</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>34</i>
(4) State extension workers			
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) County			<i>14</i>
(2) Community			<i>1</i>
48. Number of planned meetings held			<i>60</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>40</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

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 (b) will be zero. In all other cases entries will be made in columns (a) and (b).

RM
34
72

RM
34
72

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	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										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	19	2	1	23	31	-	7	13	1	13
(4) State extension workers	6				6		2	2	1	-
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	3	5	6	12	-	10	10	4	10
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	-	-	3	18		12	10	5	8
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	30	4	2	-	15	-	6	20	-	-
(2) The use of lime	125			41	110					
(3) The use of fertilizers	125			183	395				3	
(4) Controlling plant diseases							60	40		
(5) Controlling injurious insects							28	65	10	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					15					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										6

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	25	71 1/2	45	36	10	5	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	7	5	8	12	3	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	5	10	6	13	0	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1	2	2	10	0	0	
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	22	25	30	10	162	0	
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	3	10	26	4	0	0	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	0	1	10	15	0	0	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	40	60	30	25	20	20	
(5) Controlling external parasites	10	30	10	10	0	15	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	0	15	200	25	0	30	
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other 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				
(3) Agricultural agents		49	4	1
(4) State extension workers		6	2	1
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	3	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	15
(b) In the use of crop rotations	25
(c) With strip cropping	15
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	15
(f) With contour farming of cropland	15
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	25
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	

66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	11
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

¹ 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)	26
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	1
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(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	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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 (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	111	126		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	45 22	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	5	
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	15 10 45	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	25	
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		
			(i) With farm-labor problems	15	
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	300	

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, reforestation, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		1		
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			1		
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					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 non-agricultural)					0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					0

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	(1) MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIALTY										
	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	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					110						
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	3		27			6					
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		12			10					
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5		12			3					
86. Number of new cooperatives ¹ assisted in organizing during the year	0		0			0					
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1		1			1					
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	400		160			300					
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)*	\$10,000	\$	\$5,000	\$	\$	\$8,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											2
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											1
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											1
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											0
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify <i>4-H leaders, 4-H sales, plant part</i>)											2

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

1. If the respondent is a partnership, the name of the partnership should be given. If the respondent is an individual, the name of the individual should be given. If the respondent is a corporation, the name of the corporation should be given. If the respondent is a government agency, the name of the agency should be given. If the respondent is a non-profit organization, the name of the organization should be given. If the respondent is a business, the name of the business should be given. If the respondent is a school, the name of the school should be given. If the respondent is a church, the name of the church should be given. If the respondent is a community organization, the name of the organization should be given. If the respondent is a labor union, the name of the union should be given. If the respondent is a trade association, the name of the association should be given. If the respondent is a professional association, the name of the association should be given. If the respondent is a government agency, the name of the agency should be given. If the respondent is a non-profit organization, the name of the organization should be given. If the respondent is a business, the name of the business should be given. If the respondent is a school, the name of the school should be given. If the respondent is a church, the name of the church should be given. If the respondent is a community organization, the name of the organization should be given. If the respondent is a labor union, the name of the union should be given. If the respondent is a trade association, the name of the association should be given. If the respondent is a professional association, the name of the association should be given.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
101. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	15	4		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		3	2	
(4) State extension workers		3	2	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	5	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12	10	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	
(a) Constructing dwellings		107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodelling dwellings	20	(a) Obtaining electricity	
(c) Installing sewage systems		(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	75
(d) Installing water systems		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	
(e) Installing heating systems	150		
(f) Providing needed storage space	25		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens			
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	150		
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	50		
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	300		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	500		
(l) Laundry arrangement	300		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	100		
(o) Improving home grounds	50		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	10		

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

112. Days devoted to line of work by:		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents		41	26	22	6
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		1	1	1	
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		1			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		50	27	27	2020
115. Number of families assisted this year—					
115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS					
(a) In improving diets	600		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(b) With food preparation	500				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	1000		10,000	15,000	11,000
(1) Of vegetables	600				
(2) Of fruits					
(3) Of meats					
(4) Of milk					
(5) Of poultry and eggs	300				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	150				
(e) With butter or cheese making					
(f) With food preservation problems ²	800				
(1) Canning	400				
(2) Pressing	50				
(3) Drying					
(4) Storing	300				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	150				
(h) In canning according to a budget	250				
(i) With child-feeding problems					
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases					
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					115
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					150
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					2
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					2

¹ Sum of the sub-items minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-ripened peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management—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	9	33		13
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				
	(4) State extension workers	1			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		10	26		42
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—			
(a) With time-management problems	500	(a) Clothing-construction problems			100
(b) With home accounts	10	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles			200
(c) With financial planning	200	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing			300
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets			100
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued			
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—			
(a) Food	175	(a) With child-development and guidance problems			
(b) Clothing	300	(b) In improving family relationships			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	2	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year			100
(d) General household supplies	5	130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men			
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women			
(a) Food	250	131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals			1,000
(b) Clothing	250	Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	250	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation			250
(d) General household supplies	300	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities			8
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	500	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs			300
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	150	135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or community house		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	300	(b) Permanent camp			
		(c) Community rest rooms			
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.		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			

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. 16.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or unorganized, column (k), 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 (articles, etc.) completed (e)	In
138. Corn	3	0	1	0	1	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	16	0	7	0	1.97	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits	2	0	0	0	-	Acres
147. Home gardens	0	1	0	0	-	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	3	0	0	0	-	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	5	0	1	0	40	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	50	12	0	0	-	Animals
152. Beef cattle	11	7	11	7	22	Animals
153. Sheep	7	0	7	0	27	Animals
154. Swine	50	48	2	0	31	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	3	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made
						Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	0	2	0	2	166	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	0	29	0	147	166	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing	0	56	0	51	54	Garments made
					348	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
						Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					25	Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	107	129	42	74	76	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	6	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 98	(b) Girls: 100
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 42	(b) Girls: 74
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 98	(b) Girls: 100
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: 98	(b) Girls: 100
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys: 0	(b) Girls: 0

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	61	70	10 and under	10	29
2d year	25	19	11	20	21
3d year	9	8	12	25	15
4th year	1	2	13	13	10
5th year	2	1	14	15	13
6th year			15	3	8
7th year			16	8	4
8th year			17	3	0
9th year			18	1	0
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	0		
(a) Judging.....	0	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	0
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	0	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	0
(c) Recreational leadership.....	4	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	0
(d) Music appreciation.....	0	(i) Use of economic information.....	0
(e) Health.....	0	(j) Soil and water conservation.....	16
		(k) Forestry.....	0
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.....	2		

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 11, minus duplication 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.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....	0	
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men.....	0
	(b) Young women.....	0

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Young women.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	0	
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	0	
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	0	
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men.....	0
	(b) Young women.....	0
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men.....	0
	(b) Young women.....	0
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men.....	0
	(b) Young women.....	0

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....	0	0	0	0
(2) Vocational guidance.....	0	0	0	0
(3) Family life and social customs.....	0	0	0	0
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	0	0	0	0
(5) Community service activities.....	0	0	0	0
(6) Technical agriculture.....	0	0	0	0
(7) Technical home economies, including nutrition and health.....	0	0	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. h adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Hom (4)	General-order insects ¹ (5)	All other work (6)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			8
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			9
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			4

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			

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—											
(1) Home demonstration agents								2		4	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	2	0	0	1	3	0	2	22	34	0	0
(4) State extension workers										0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2			1	4		3	3	12	0	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					2		1		45	0	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers					4		2	9	8	0	0

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
- The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.