

1948

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

SMYTH COUNTY

MARION VIRGINIA

•

H. B. Eller	12/1/47 - 11/30/48	County Agent
Claude F. Simpson	12/1/47 - 11/30/48	Assistant County Agent
Bessie L. Conley	12/1/47 - 11/30/48	Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Cover Page	
II. Table of Contents	
III. County Agricultural Organization Work	1
IV. Type of Agriculture	1
V. Project Activities	2-17
1. Agronomy	2-3
2. Dairying	3-4
3. Livestock	4-6
4. Agricultural Engineering	6-7
5. Veterans' Classes	7
6. Miscellaneous	7-8
7. Extension-TVA Demonstration	8-17
VI. 4-H Club Work	18-22
VII. Cooperation with Other Agencies and Groups	22
VIII. Other Means of Reaching People	22
IX. Summary of Agricultural Trends	22-24

34
72

III. County Agricultural Organization Work

A representative group of seven farmers were organized as a County Board of Agriculture and met early in 1948 with the county agent and assistant agent to plan an agricultural program for Smyth county. This program was based on both long and short time objectives and the work of the agents is aimed toward the accomplishment of these objectives through the cooperation of the rural people.

As a means of reaching more people through organizations, assistance was given in organizing a Farmers' Club in the Groseclose community. Also, we have worked closely with a community group of men and women of the Green Circle and Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch communities.

Assistance was rendered by our office in carrying out the preliminary work relative to the organization of a county Farm Bureau Federation with a present membership of 81.

We have assisted the following groups in carrying on their work or programs for the year: Smyth-Bland D.H.I.A. with twenty-one members; county wool pool of 163 members; Rich Valley lamb pool of 17 members.

We have also cooperated with the following groups in assisting with one or more projects: Chilhowie Chamber of Commerce, Marion Chamber of Commerce, and Rich Valley Farmers' Club.

IV. Type of Agriculture

Smyth County, a highland area crossed by elongated mountain ridges and comparatively broad intervening mountain valleys, supports an agriculture well proportioned between the production of livestock, corn, wheat, hay, and apples on a commercial scale and the growing of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and other farm products for domestic use and local markets. Oats, barley, and rye are minor grain crops. Tobacco, cabbage, green beans, and rutabagas are grown for cash income- potatoes mainly for home use. Beef cattle, mostly Hereford, are one of the chief sources of farmer income, and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry supplement cash returns from cattle. Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry) accounts for the largest single source of farm income. Income from sale of crops is second with dairy products third. The approximate farm income for all products sold in 1948 was \$2,759,000.

34
72

V. Project Activities

1. Agronomy

A. In order to have available a larger supply of certified Valfart wheat, a new improved variety, three farmers cooperated by growing 375 bushels which was purchased and seeded throughout the rest of the county this fall. Through this manner a local supply of seed will be made available to all farmers another year.

B. Three demonstrations of Ladino clover and orchard grass pastures, the new grazing wonder, were established. By observing and studying these demonstrations through field meetings during their growing season next year, it is hoped that many other farmers will find a place for this type pasture on their farms.

C. Interest is still running high among the farmers in securing more alfalfa on more farms. Based on the amount of seed purchased this year, it is estimated that over 400 acres were seeded.

D. There was a noticeable trend this year in the use of heavier applications of fertilizer on corn. Several farmers used from 1000 pounds to 1200 pounds per acre which included some form of nitrogen fertilizer applied as a side dressing. With the present price ratio between corn and fertilizer the increased yields obtained paid good dividends.

E. The production of hybrid corn acreage continues to grow. However, it is felt by most of the farmers that we need better hybrids than the present varieties being grown. Particularly we are in need of a variety that is resistant to blight. Two corn-hybrid demonstrations were conducted, one of five yellow varieties and one of three white varieties. Twenty-two 4-H boys also cooperated with a local seed dealer by planting one half acre each of yellow hybrid corn.

F. There was an increased interest this year in having soil analyses made. Around 125 different samples were sent off for test, many of which were obtained by these agents. The demand for more soil testing resulted in a large measure from the increased interest in securing more alfalfa.

34
72

G. Several hundred bulletins on the prevention of blue mold on tobacco and on the preparation of tobacco beds by the use of chemicals were distributed. One demonstration of the use of a new product for the prevention of blue mold was conducted.

H. The use of 2,4-D as a weed killer was demonstrated on several farms. It was found to be effective in killing Canada thistle, river stick weeds, and poison oat. This material was used on small acreages of corn by a few farmers with a varying degree of success. In some cases the corn was injured by its use. Based on the limited experience obtained in controlling weeds in corn, it was found that equipment must be used that will apply the recommended quantities.

I. A district meeting was held in Marion for seed and fertilizer dealers and agricultural workers for the purpose of studying the latest recommendations of the State Experiment Station on varieties of seed and analysis of fertilizer.

2. Dairying

The county extension dairy program has been worked through the quarterly meetings of the Smyth-Bland D.H.I.A. in which there are 21 members with 868 cows on test.

One of these meetings consisted of a field meeting at which time a registered Jersey herd was classified by a field representative of the breed. This program provided an excellent opportunity for the county dairymen, veterans' classes and FFA boys to learn something about the ideal Jersey type. This meeting was attended by well over 100 people.

Three dairymen were assisted with the selection of registered dairy bulls.

The proper feeding and management has been stressed through meetings and distribution of bulletins.

More dairymen, as well as other farmers, sprayed with DDT for fly control.

3. Livestock

A. Beef Cattle

Owners of cow-and-calf herds were assisted in locating and selecting registered bulls for their herds. A total of sixteen registered bulls were placed. One 4-H club boy was assisted in securing a registered cow to start a small herd.

We managed and conducted a feeder calf sale for cooperating calf producers of both Smyth and Washington counties. A total of 372 calves sold through this sale for over \$49,000. An example of how this type sale may benefit the calf producer can be illustrated by the experience of one man who had ten steer calves to sell. Two weeks prior to the sale he was offered 27¢ per pound as the top price and refused it. These same calves averaged 30³/₄¢ per pound in the sale.

Several demonstrations of how to vaccinate and castrate calves were also conducted.

We have encouraged improvements of pastures through fertilizing, mowing and proper grazing to get the most beef per acre.

B. Sheep

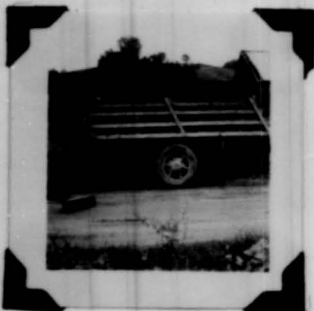
Considerable time was devoted to assisting the sheep growers with their problems. The County Board of Supervisors appropriated sufficient funds for the construction of a portable sheep dipping vat. As a result of this, we helped to draw up the plans and have the vat built. On completion of the vat, it was put in to operation and hauled from farm to farm by a local farmer who charged a minimum fee for materials and his service. Either the county agent or assistant agent arranged the dipping schedules and assisted with the work. As a result, 4,732 sheep were dipped. A 5% rotenone material was used as the killing agent.

As a result of a stocker ewe demonstration conducted in 1947 we were able to place 653 Montana yearling ewes with 12 sheep growers this year. Assistance was given in the location and selection of these ewes.

The county wool pool committee was assisted in the sale, collection, and shipment of 36,890 pounds of wool that sold for 51½¢ net to the grower.

A truck load of 22 registered rams were located and delivered to several flock owners. A total of 31 registered rams were placed in the county.

With the assistance of the State Extension sheep specialist, a two day sheep shearing school was conducted. It was well attended by 4-H club members, farmers and veterans' classes.



PORTABLE SHEEP DIPPING VAT CONSTRUCTED AND USED IN SMYTH COUNTY 1948

C. Swine

Considerable improvement in the quality and type of hogs throughout the county has been obtained this year as a result of placing 10 registered boars and 13 registered sows with 4-H club members and farmers in several communities. This was accomplished by conducting our first 4-H purebred auction pig sale and by taking farmers to district sales.

Value of feeding balanced rations and control of parasites was stressed in meetings and through newspaper articles.

Large numbers of bulletins on the butchering and curing of pork have been supplied interested farmers.

4. Agricultural Engineering

Realizing that our farmers needed to see and learn more of the many new types of farm machinery now coming on the market, cooperation was secured from the Groseclose Farmers' Club in staging a farm equipment show and demonstration. All machinery dealers in the county cooperated 100 percent in supplying the latest models of several different items of equipment such as combines, pick-up balers, elevators, plows, etc. This demonstration and show was held on a Saturday afternoon in the Groseclose community and was attended by over 250 people from Smyth and two adjoining counties.



FARM MACHINERY SHOW AND DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Although this has been a high price period for buildings, the demand for blueprints of different type farm buildings has been strong. We have furnished over thirty plans for barns, silos, poultry houses, hay driers, cribs, and house plans. Grade A dairy barns and silos possibly led in number of new structures built.

Several community meetings were held in cooperation with officials of the Appalachian Electric 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 being constructed. This type of meeting was well attended and furnished information the farmers were requesting.

One farmer was assisted with a land drainage problem and water system for the home and barns.

5. Veterans' Classes

We have cooperated as fully as possible with the veterans-on-the-job training program. One field meeting and tour was conducted especially for one veterans' class for the purpose of studying strip cropping and dairy production. Several talks were made to all four classes. These groups have been invited to all field meetings, demonstrations, and tours held this year. Attendance by the veterans has been excellent.

6. Miscellaneous

A. Educational Trip

A group of 8 farmers was worked up for the purpose of visiting the International Livestock Show held in Chicago, December 1947.

B. A county-wide rat eradication campaign was conducted with the cooperation of some 30 merchants for the purpose of conserving our stored grain. A total of 485 ounces of poison were purchased by about 25 percent of the rural families.

C. Public Relations

In order to develop a better understanding between the farmer and business men of each others problems, the Marion Lions Club cooperated with us by sponsoring a Farmers' Night program. Leading farmers from all sections of the county were invited to a Lions Club supper at which time Dr. Harry Love, Head of Agricultural Economics Department, V.P.I., spoke on the subject, "Agricultural Situation and Outlook."

Other activities carried out to accomplish the same purpose include talks and showing of a county movie on soil conservation to the local civic clubs. The county banks donated \$100 in prizes for soil conservation awards to farmers carrying on outstanding soil conservation practices. The Marion and Chilhowie Chambers of Commerce sponsored 4-H livestock shows and leadership awards.

C. Bond Drive

Our office cooperated with the local banks in a county bond drive by sending out 1000 letters to farm families urging them to purchase more government bonds.

7. Extension-TVA Demonstration

A. Partial Payment Plan

The partial payment plan was enacted by TVA for all the TVA watershed states and counties, and in short is as follows: A demonstrator pays only freight and handling cost for any material for the first application on any field. The second application this field receives, the demonstrator pays one half of the cost of production of the material plus the freight and handling cost. For the third application on a field, the demonstrator pays the full price of production plus freight and handling charges, if he chooses to take the material.

Exceptions

TVA has requested the county committee to maintain ten long time triple superphosphate demonstrators for the purpose of securing complete farm records for a long period of time. These men will receive the material at fifty percent of production cost plus freight and handling cost.

Cost of Material

The present prices of production set up by TVA on the three types of material manufactured by them are as follows: triple superphosphate 47% \$40 per ton; calcium metaphosphate 62%, \$48.00 per ton; fused tricalcium phosphate 27%, \$18 per ton, (all FOB plant). The present price on freight and handling the above material for Smyth county is \$9.00 per ton.

B. Unit Demonstration

The present number of unit demonstrators in the county are 44. Twenty-three of these were set up to test fused tricalcium phosphate, a 27% material; six were set up to use calcium meta phosphate, a 62% material; 13 were set up to use triple superphosphate a 47% material; and one was set up to use potassium meta phosphate, but due to the lack of production of this material, has been using calcium metaphosphate and will continue to do so. Since TVA has requested that only ten long time TSP unit men be maintained per county, therefore, the county committee will be forced to select ten of the 13 present men to carry on and receive this material on the 50-50 basis.

Unit demonstrators during the past year received 40 tons of TSP valued at \$1,600; 60 tons CMP valued at \$2,380; and 123.8 tons fused tricalcium phosphate valued at \$2,226. 153,120 units of phosphate were used by unit demonstrators, a total value of \$6,708 which only cost the demonstrator \$1,694.

1. Alfalfa Production

Out of questionnaires sent out to 44 demonstrators, 40 were returned and after tabulation it was found that 33 demonstrators have a total of 253.5 acres of alfalfa on their farms. 84.5 acres of this alfalfa was seeded in 1948; 29 demonstrators report that they plan to seed 117.5 acres of alfalfa in 1949. The question was asked as to preference of date of seeding alfalfa. Twenty-seven men said they preferred fall seeding and two preferred spring.

2. Other Hay

There was 470 acres of clover hay cut on demonstration farms last year. 163 acres of this clover hay was cut twice while 307 acres was only cut once. Demonstrators cut 254 acres of mixed hay last year; 37 acres of Lespedeza; and 8 acres of soy bean hay. Only one demonstrator cut and saved three bushels of home grown clover seed in 1948.

3. Corn

Four hundred sixty nine acres of corn was grown for grain in 1948 by demonstrators. The average yield per acre was 75.1 bushels per acre with 108 as high and 50 as low yield reported. In addition to this, 75 acres of corn for silage was grown.

4. Improvement on Demonstration Farms

The home improvements made on demonstration farms in 1948 far exceeded those made on other farm buildings. Twenty-nine demonstrators reported in and on the farm home improvements amounting to \$28,623 while 21 farmers reported \$12,535 spent on improvement on other buildings.

C. Area Demonstrations

1. Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch Area

Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area was approved early in 1947 to test fused tricalcium phosphate with twenty-seven farms in the area and at present there are twenty-two cooperators. To date they have secured 285 tons of phosphate. This 285 tons of 27% phosphate has a value of \$5,130 at a cost of \$2,166 to the demonstrators of the area.

One of the good things this area is doing is going all out for contour strip cropping. In 1945 a unit demonstration farm in this community was laid out for contour strip cropping and from the results observed by neighbors, five other area farmers are farming on the contour which represents approximately 70% of the cultivated land in the area. One man lives at the forks where two branches come together. One is the watershed from the entire farm where the first strips were established, the other from farms not stripped. This man stated that the branch from the farm using contour strips never got muddy after hard rains while the other ran full of mud for hours afterwards. This, he said, was enough to convince him that he was losing far too much of his vital top soil by erosion. Needless to say, this man is farming on the contour now.

In 1945 no alfalfa was grown in this area, and only 8 acres when the area was established, and this 8 acres was on unit demonstration farms. There are 52 acres of alfalfa in the area now with more planned for next year.

At the beginning only two men sold Grade A milk and these were Grade A only because of the war emergency. After this, they would not pass for Grade A milk. There are now five nice cinder block constructed Grade A dairy barns in the area. All the dairy men in this area use registered dairy bulls and, like all good

dairymen, are striving to increase this product by using the best bulls attainable and by producing high quality feeds on the farm.

A number of tours have been conducted by the Extension agents to this area including 4-H club groups, FFA chapter, veterans on-the-farm training classes, demonstrators from other areas in the county as well as many farmers from all over the county.

The use of hybrid corn has greatly increased as well as the practice of using certified seed for the small grain crops. More emphasis has been put on the home garden and improvements in the home.

All in all, the Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area is a better community in which to live because the farms are more productive which has increased the standard of living and naturally has made a happier people.

2. Green Circle Area

The Green Circle Area was approved in January 1948 to test fused tricalcium phosphate and consists of 24 farms with a total acreage of 1265.

The demonstrators in this area have to date received 90 tons of FTP, 27% valued at \$1,620, at a cost of \$684 to the demonstrators.

The people in this area have been very cooperative and it should develop in to one of the outstanding communities of the state.

The chief source of income is from milk and tobacco. The alfalfa acreage has increased considerably in the past year with many of them seeding it for the first time. There is considerable interest on the part of a few men in this area to get some supplemental pasture established such as ladino clover and orchard grass. Some others are talking temporary silos to use until cost of material comes down sufficiently for them to build a permanent type.

34
72

One man has requested that there be a complete soil conservation plan worked out for his farm including contour strip cropping. This man, by the way, is sixty-five years old which goes to prove that a man even at that age can change his system of farming if he is open minded- as this man is.

(a) 4-H Club Work In This Area

The eight 4-H gilts from the Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area 4-H club members were placed in this area in the spring of 1948. These gilts will farrow for the first time in February and March 1949 and should greatly improve the quality of hogs. A registered boar was also placed with a 4-H boy in the area to service the gilts, and it is the only boar of any kind in the area.

In July, twenty-five people consisting of demonstrators and their wives from this area were picked up at their homes by a bus furnished by a local farm supply store and were taken to the Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area to observe the progress that had taken place in that community. The chief observations made were on contour strip cropping, Grade A dairy barns and equipment, hay driers, alfalfa production, and pasture management. A type demonstration on dairy cows was given by a field representative of the company furnishing the transportation which was of much interest.

(b) Area Group Activity

In May, forty demonstrators and homemakers from the Green Circle area and Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area attended a visitation day program of the Boons Creek Community, Washington County, Tennessee. The purpose of this tour was to study the outstanding community organization work that had been done in that community.

The group traveled in privately owned automobiles to the Boons Creek school and here transportation was furnished for a tour of the community by bus. A guide accompanied each bus load, and pointed out points of interest and improvement that had occurred in that community. The farm owned by Ivens Range was viewed with much interest by the entire group.

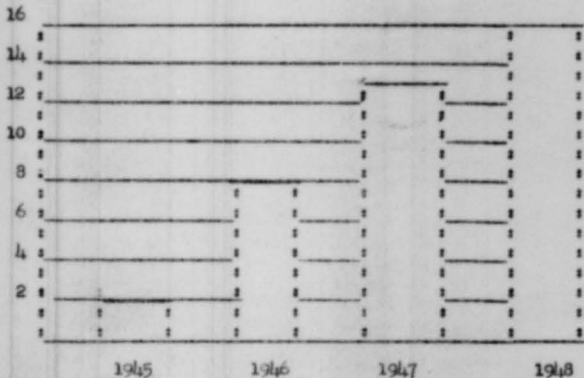
D. Soil Conservation

1. Strip Cropping

In the fall of 1945 we were able to get our first farmer, a unit demonstrator, in the county to lay out his farm for contour strip farming. At present we have 16 farmers doing this type of farming and at present four additional requests to work out a complete soil and water conservation program. Six of these 16 farms are unit demonstration farms, four are Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area demonstrators, two are farmers in a discontinued area, one is a veteran On-the-farm trainee. The other two are just good farmers in the county.

GROWTH OF CONTOUR STRIP CROPPING DEMONSTRATIONS

Number
Demonstrations



ACCUMULATED TOTAL

It is very interesting how the contour strip cropping has spread from the first farm that started it. This farm is a unit demonstration farm in Mitchell Valley-Snyder Branch area. One other unit farmer near by came in the following year and since the area has been organized four area farms have come in. These six farms represent around 70% of the cultivated land in the entire area.

The county F.M.A. committee was asked to set aside \$500 for payment on contour strip cropping on the 1949 program which they very willingly did. It is hoped that this will further stimulate interest in the project.

2. Contest Sponsored by County Bank

For the second consecutive year the four banks of Smyth county have sponsored a contest offering \$80 for first and \$20 for second for the best job of soil and water conservation carried out on a Smyth county farm. The top five farmers were selected by the county Extension personnel who called in a representative from the soil conservation people at Blacksburg to select from this group the first and second place farms.

3. County-wide Farm Tour

In August, farmers from all over the county were invited to attend a tour of the winning farms. One hundred farm men and women turned out to this tour. They first set on the second place winner's farm in the morning where contour strip farming, pasture fertilization, alfalfa production, hybrid corn production, and the Grade A dairy barn were observed. The group also inspected the new home built on the farm by a son of the owner as well as a new home freezer recently installed.



View of part of the crowd attending the county-wide farm tour that won second place in the soil conservation contest sponsored by the county banks



The county Key Banker (right) awarding first prize of \$80 to farmer (left) as first place winner in county soil conservation contest sponsored by the county banks. The presentation was made at the picnic grounds after lunch

Following the inspection of the farm, a picnic lunch was spread at Hungry Mother Park. Immediately after lunch, Dr. T. S. Hutcheson, dean of agriculture, VPI, spoke to the group. Dr. Hutcheson pointed out that farmers of Southwest Virginia had made greater progress during the past ten years than had any other section of the state.

Following the lunch program the group went to the winning farm and studied the many improved practices that were being carried out by the owner who explained his entire farm management practices.

Representatives from a radio station in Bristol which is widely known to Smyth county farmers, were on hand to make a recording of part of the day's program and it was used the following day on the regular farm and fun program.

4. County Movie Made

A county movie has been completed that was started the day the first county-wide farm tour was conducted, and later completed. This movie shows scenes from the tour, showing the crowd and awarding of prizes. When it was completed it gave a very good lesson on contour strip cropping since it includes several of the farms that are farming on the contour. It also shows a two-way plow at work, manure loader on a Ford tractor, a heavy farm tractor trailer, a flock of Montana ewes and the type of Southdown ram being used on them, as well as many other things of interest to farmers.

The movie has been used rather extensively throughout the county for the purpose of stimulating interest in soil and water conservation. It has been shown to farmers' clubs, 4-H clubs, veterans' classes, civic clubs, and TVA groups. It was also shown at our annual Extension-TVA meeting. The picture was also shown to the agents of the water shed counties at the two day strip cropping school held in Abingdon. It has been shown by agents in at least three other counties to farm groups. It is felt that this picture has been well worth the cost in promoting contour strip cropping.

E. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Smyth County Soil Conservation Association was held in the courthouse auditorium February 20, 1948 at 1:30 p.m. with about 95 members, their wives and friends present. The meeting was opened by chairman, C. T. DeBusk. C. F. Simpson, assistant county agent, gave a report on the fertilizer received by the Association the past year and the general status of the Association in Smyth county. Two humorous and entertaining readings were given by a 4-H club member.

A little skit, THE NEW LOOK, was presented by five 4-H club members, the object of which was to convey to the audience the value of strip cropping by having representatives of the dates when the soil was young and fertile, when it was worn out and eroded and nothing put back into it, when it was taken care of by using lime and fertilizer and definite rotations, and one to represent strip which gave the land THE NEW LOOK. This went over great.

The county agent showed a movie of the county and made appropriate comments concerning each picture.

Two unit demonstrators gave illuminating as well as interesting talks on their experiences as unit demonstrators.

After a few remarks of interest and encouragement by the District Supervisor of TVA, he introduced Mr. W. M. Landess from the Agricultural Relations Department, TVA, who showed a movie on soil conservation and gave a very interesting talk on "Farmers Evolving and Operating Their Own Program."

G. Forestry

Twenty thousand seedlings were planted in the county in the spring of 1948. There were also 43 Thomas black walnut trees distributed to 16 farmers. The seedlings were planted by ten farmers and the varieties were as follows: 12,000 short leaf pines; 4,500 black locusts; and 2,500 yellow poplar.

VI. 4-H Club Work

A. 4-H Club Organization

We organized six 4-H clubs last November with a total of 117 boys and nine girls who carried projects under our supervision.

A county 4-H Council, made up of all club officers, was organized and met twice during the year to plan club work.

Local leaders assisted with county 4-H picnics, 4-H camp and achievement day programs.

B. Project Work

A total of 150 projects were carried by these boys and girls. Sixty-seven turned in records showing receipts from their projects of \$10,442.68 and a net profit plus prizes won of \$4,459.95.

1. Fourteen baby beef projects were carried by seven boys and five girls. These children took part in a county show at Chilhowie sponsored by Chilhowie Chamber of Commerce; and a district show in Bristol. The calves were sold in Bristol for an average of 32¢ per pound.



THE THREE TOP CALVES AT THE COUNTY 4-H SHOW



METHOD USED AT BABY BEEF SHOW IN DEMONSTRATING
LOCATION OF DIFFERENT CUTS OF BEEF

2. Working in cooperation with the Marion Chamber of Commerce a purebred Berkshire pig project was carried to its second year. A group of eight sow pigs were obtained from the first litter of club members who had received sow pigs the year before and were placed in another community with eight new club members. A young boar was purchased by the Chamber of Commerce to be used in the same community. These children exhibited their gilts in Marion as part of an Achievement Day program.



L-H BOYS SHOWING THEIR REGISTERED BERKSHIRE GILTS

Their project has provided an excellent source of breeding stock for use in improving the quality of hogs throughout the county.

A purebred pig sale was conducted in the spring by these club members at which time 16 of their best pigs were sold at auction.

Five of the eight members demonstrated the use of electric pig brooders for the first time. Their gilts farrowed from January 31 to February 27, a period of plenty of snow and cold weather. However, not a single pig was lost from any cause where these pigs brooders were used.

By carrying this project into other communities and conducting an annual sale of the best pigs each year, we hope to secure a rapid improvement in the quality and type of hogs for the entire county.

3. With the cooperation of local leaders and the home demonstration agent, a county 4-H camp was conducted for 36 boys and girls. This group camped at Community Council Camp adjacent to Hungry Mother Park. A well rounded recreation and educational program was conducted during this week.

The Saltville Kiwanis Club provided two scholarships to the camp for worthy members.

4. The 17 members who exhibited their 37 fat hogs in the Bristol show won the grand champion prize for both the pen and single class, also the reserve champion single as well as first placings in most of the classes.

5. In connection with crop projects 22 boys planted one half acre of hybrid corn. One boy exhibited a sample of potatoes at the Atlantic Rural exposition winning second place.

6. The fat lamb project was conducted again for the second year with six boys feeding a pen of 4-H lambs each. These lambs were entered in a county show as part of the achievement day program. Following this show they were entered in the Atlantic Rural Exposition, Richmond.



NED ROBERTS OF RICH VALLEY CLUB AND HIS WINNING
PEN OF FAT LAMBS

7. Several days have been spent in committee meetings relative to the development of a district 4-H camp site. Also, in connection with this project we assisted with the direction and promotion of a lamp selling campaign by club members for the purpose of raising funds to develop the 90 acre site located on Claytor Lake in Pulaski County.

VII. Cooperation with Other Agencies and Groups

We represented the Extension Service on the county committee of PMA and met with them from time to time during the year in an advisory capacity.

During the last meeting we were able to get the committee to set aside an extra \$500 for farmers conducting strip cropping demonstrations.

One talk was made at the annual meeting of borrowers of Farmers Home Administration.

We have worked closely with their supervisors in farm management planning, soil testing and livestock programs.

One state and one district Farmer-Banker meeting was attended.

We are also serving on a county forestry committee sponsored by the State Forest Service.

VIII. Other Means of Reaching People

Maximum use has been made of the county paper as an educational medium. The editor cooperated 100 percent during the past year by publishing complete progress stories of individual farmers, a progress report of a TVA test demonstration area, and a weekly column, a sample of which is attached below. The annual narrative report is run in the county paper each year.

Farm Notes

H. B. ELLER
COUNTY AGENT

Progress Has Been Made

During a recent visit with Herschel Richardson of Rye Valley an interesting comparison in corn yields was called to my attention.

It seems that back in 1930 Mr. Richardson, then a vocational agricultural student, won in a state crop contest by producing 50 bushels of corn per acre. (An old copy of the Marion Democrat dated May 5, 1931, carrying his picture and an article on the contest was found recently in his home.)

This year, however, on the same farm he recently harvested 103 bushels of shelled corn from an acre that had been well fertilized.

Visual aids were used at fifty percent of our meetings. A local movie of what some of the farmers are doing to conserve soil was made and shown to many groups. Colored slides of better farming practices were made and used.

IX. Summary of Agricultural Trends

The following trends in Smyth county agriculture have been noted during the past year, all of which some phase of the county extension program effected.

1. Crops: Hybrid corn acreage of both field and ensilage was increased. Less corn acreage per farm but use of heavier applications of fertilizer. More nitrogen used for side dressing corn. More barley, chiefly of Wong variety. Considerable increase in alfalfa acreage. Increase in ~~average~~ ^{percentage} of corn used for ensilage. Use of Ladino clover

and orchard grass started. Continued use of fertilizer for permanent pastures.

2. Livestocks: Increase in sheep numbers through purchase of Montana bred yearlings and lambs.

Change from Grade C to Grade A dairying. Increase in number of cows milked. Increase in commercial hog production.

3. Farm Machinery: Continued strong demand for tractors, pick-up balers. Three combines purchased and used for first time. More farm mechanization in general. Installation of more hay driers.

4. More farmers had soil analysis made in 1948 than in 1947.
5. Greater use of electric fences, particularly on dairy farms.
6. Increase in number of farmers strip cropping.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
THE ANNUAL REPORT

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 Smyth

REPORT OF

Karla Bundy From Dec. 1, 1947, to Nov. 30, 1948
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Marilyn Price From Sept. 1, 1948, to Nov. 30, 1948
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From 1947 to 1948
4-H Club Agent.

From 1947 to 1948
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

H. B. Eller From Dec. 1, 1947, to Nov. 30, 1948
Agricultural Agent.

Claude F. Simpson From Dec. 1, 1947, to Nov. 30, 1948
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Read the following suggestions on pages 2 and 16 of this report form.

Check the following items in the report form for each agent in the county.

Approved _____

Date _____ State Extension Director

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration Agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		15		24	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults *		231		489	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth *		122		95 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office *		85		127 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field *		258		459	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work *		508		699	1207
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		270		214	484
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	418		581	999
	(2) Telephone	54		595	1136
9. Number of news articles or stories published *		46		75	121
10. Number of bulletins distributed		353		2889	3242
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	5		0	9
	Total attendance of:			4	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work			56	56
	(b) Men leaders			14	68
	(c) Women leaders	54			
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	4		1	5
	Total attendance of:				
	(b) Leaders	36		12	48
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work			2	82
	(a) Number	80		427	1244
	(b) Total attendance	1367		38	100
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			1479	3810
(a) Number	62				
(b) Total attendance	2321				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		12		15	28
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	12		5	17
	(2) Total attendance				
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2		5	7
	(b) Total attendance	61		223	284
16. Tours conducted	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number				
(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance				
	(a) Number				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance				
	(a) Number				
17. Achievement days held	(b) Total attendance				
	(a) Number	1		1	1
	(b) Total attendance	150		150	150

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

* This sheet should be filled out by the county agent or extension worker.
 * This sheet should be filled out by the county agent or extension worker.
 * This sheet should be filled out by the county agent or extension worker.

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)
17. Enactments held (report attendance for your county only)*	(1) Farm women	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number attending				
			(b) Total members attending				
			(c) Total others attending				
18. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	2		2	2
			(b) Total boys attending	22		22	22
			(c) Total girls attending	18		18	18
			(d) Total others attending	6		6	6
19. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	19		55	74
			(b) Total attendance	1643		1964	3607
			(c) Number	8			8
			(d) Total attendance	638		1458	2096
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	21		53	74
			(b) Total attendance	421		53	474
			(c) Number	17		50	67
			(d) Total attendance	374		50	424

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	(a) Total	200	200
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	(a) Total	1800	1800
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	(a) Total	210	210
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	(a) Total	45	45
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	(a) Total	900	900
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	(a) Total	510	510
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	(a) Total	400	400
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	(a) Total	200	200
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Total	267	267
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Total	0	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	(a) Total	1800	1800
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	(a) Total	67	67

CEPERY V. CHALLIER

16-2801-2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF EXTENSION SERVICES
Extension Organization and Planning
7-5082-9

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farmland 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>Co. Home Demon. Comm.</i>	(2) No. of members <i>18</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <i>Co. 4-H Council</i>	(2) No. of members <i>40</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	(b) Home demonstration	(c) 4-H Club	(d) Older youth
<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	

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. *8*

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. *189*

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)

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>7</i>	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women <i>44</i>	(c) Women	<i>10</i>	(4) Older club girls <i>4</i>

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 _____

47. Days devoted to line of work by:	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers	(1) County	(2) Community	Total
47. Days devoted to line of work by:							
48. Number of planning meetings held:							
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year:							<i>120</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen:							<i>52</i>
							<i>16</i>
							<i>5</i>
							<i>1</i>
							<i>78</i>
							<i>78</i>

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 blank. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

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	Pastures	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.	21	5	2	21	22	-	6	5	1	4
(4) State extension workers.	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	12	8	3	12	12	-	8	5	3	-
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	8	12	3	15	45	-	10	6	6	-
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in--										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.	200	25	10	8	-	-	10	15	1	-
(2) The use of lime.	150	175	50	275	50	-	-	-	-	-
(3) The use of fertilizers.	190	80	25	300	350	-	50	25	6	-
(4) Controlling plant diseases.	-	5	2	-	-	-	75	25	6	-
(5) Controlling injurious insects.	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	20	6	-
(6) Controlling noxious weeds.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals.	400 (Rat Campaign)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents.							
(2) 4-H Club agents.							
55. Days devoted to line of work by--							
(3) Agricultural agents.	22	59	56	335	-	5	-
(4) State extension workers.	8	12	18	12	-	6	-
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	15	10	6	6	-	1	-
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.	22	10	50	8	-	-	-
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.	3	16	31	10	-	-	-
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in--							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.	-	2	-	6	-	-	-
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	12	XXXXX
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).	60	85	40	25	-	25	-
(4) Improving methods of feeding.	-	-	50	10	-	10	-
(5) Controlling external parasites.	10	10	65	55	-	20	-
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Controlling predatory animals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

7-2478-10
This report is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the county conservation work. It should be filled out at the end of the year.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents		-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents		36	2	-
(3) Agricultural agents		2	1	1
(4) State extension workers		8	5	1
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	5	1
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	25
(b) In the use of crop rotations	23
(c) With strip cropping	10
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	17
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	57
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	65
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	12
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	1
(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	10
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	12
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	2
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	8
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	10
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	1
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

Wildlife—Continued

¹ Include's nature study.

FAIRM 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	10 15 40 4	162 1 10		- - 10
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		18			10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		20			8
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	1	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	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		2
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	25 45	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		6
			(i) With farm-labor problems		3
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		15

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 program (classification of land for use, tenure, and 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	37			1
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					4
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					3
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					4
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					4
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					-
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					3

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	(b) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)										
	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ²
83. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers			21			1					
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			12			5					
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			8			3					
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year			0			0					
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year			2			1					
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			50			500					
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$	\$	\$85,000	\$	\$	4000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	\$	\$		\$ 20	\$	10	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs 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)											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.

RM
34

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and canning (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	24	18	30	8
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1	1	
(4) State extension workers	12	12	12	12
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	40	27	25	15
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.				
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets	625			
(b) With food preparation	500			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹ :				
(1) Of vegetables	700			
(2) Of fruits	-			
(3) Of meats	-			
(4) Of milk	-			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	325			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	125			
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems ² :				
(1) Canning	450			
(2) Freezing	150			
(3) Drying	-			
(4) Storing	500			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	175			
(h) In canning according to a budget	300			
(i) With child-feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	10	18		30
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunisation for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				300
(l) With first-aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.				

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	9221	9774	2948
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ³			
4. Cured ⁴			12,785
5. Stored	22,790	22,790	
6. Frozen ⁵	750	466	1301
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			66

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	3520	3708	
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ³			
4. Cured ⁴			207
5. Stored			227
6. Frozen ⁵			170

¹ Sum of the subitems 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 Exclude contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

		Home management—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	16	34		16
118	Days devoted to line of work by—				
	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				
	(4) State extension workers		2		
119	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8		22
120	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	18		40
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121	Number of families assisted this year with—	127	Number of families assisted this year with—		
	(a) With time-management problems	380	(a) Clothing-construction problems		150
	(b) With home accounts	500	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles		225
	(c) With financial planning	12	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing		300
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	275	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets		75
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	480	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122	Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	820	128	Number of families assisted this year—	108
	(a) Food	157	(a) With child-development and guidance problems		
	(b) Clothing, household and office	287	(b) In improving family relationships		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		129	Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	20
	(d) General household supplies		130	Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	130
123	Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—	380	(b) Women		10
	(a) Food	1000	131	Number of children in families represented by such individuals	222
	(b) Clothing	300	Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
	(c) Household and office	200	132	Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	500
	(d) Housefurnishings and equipment	350	133	Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	8
	(e) General household supplies	350	134	Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	17
124	Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	600	135	Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	10
	(a) Club or assembly hall		(a) Club or assembly hall		
125	Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	160	(b) Permanent camp		
126	Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	375	(c) Community room		
127	Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		136	Number of communities assisted this year in providing school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	5

Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (g), page 9.
 1 The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements, is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
 2 Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (a), p. 9.

12

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	33	0	14	0	9	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	8	0	2	0	0.6	Acres
144. Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
145. Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
146. Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
147. Home gardens	1	0	0	0	0	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	12	0	0	0	0	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	15	1	1	0	1	Animals
152. Beef cattle	7	5	7	5	14	Animals
153. Sheep	7	0	6	0	2.3	Animals
154. Swine	58	3	30	2	10.6	Animals
155. Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
155a. Rabbits	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
156. Other livestock	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
157. Bees	-	-	-	-	-	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	-	-	-	-	-	
159. Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	-	-	-	-	-	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	-	-	-	-	-	Articles made
162. Farm management	0	-	-	-	-	Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	113	7	-	2	275	Meals planned
164. Food preservation (include frozen foods)	-	14	-	14	275	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	5	-	-	-	-	Quarts preserved
165a. Child care	-	-	-	-	-	
166. Clothing	111	140	-	56	146	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)	50	-	-	-	273	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	113	-	-	-	-	Units
168. Home industry, arts and crafts	-	-	-	-	-	Rooms
170. Junior leadership	-	-	-	-	-	Articles
171. All others	-	-	-	-	-	Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	141	170	60	79	78	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP ¹		
173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	7	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys ¹¹⁷	(b) Girls ¹⁵⁵
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys ⁶⁰	(b) Girls ⁷⁹
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys ¹¹⁷	(b) Girls ¹⁵⁵
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 ¹¹⁷	(b) Girls ¹⁵⁵
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	67	97	10 and under	12	21
2d "	34	38	11	21	31
3d "	9	10	12	36	37
4th "	6	8	13	17	20
5th "	0	1	14	17	16
6th "	1	0	15	7	17
7th "	0	1	16	3	5
8th "			17	3	4
9th "			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—			
(a) Judging.....	—	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	—
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	2	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	—
(c) Recreational leadership.....	2	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	—
(d) Music appreciation.....	—	(i) Use of economic information.....	—
(e) Health.....	—	(j) Soil and water conservation.....	23
		(k) Forestry.....	—
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	3		—
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	7		—

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, unless duplications due to the same boy or girl enrolling on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the special-interest 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.....	2
186. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

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.....						
(2) Young women.....						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
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..... (b) Young women.....

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-29 percent (c)	30 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....				
(2) Vocational guidance.....				
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....				

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Basis (4)	General-Insect (5)	All other work (6)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	<i>(4-H Camp 6 days - Rat Campaign 7 days)</i>		<i>13</i>
(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			

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-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	<i>10</i>				<i>2</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>		
(4) State extension workers	<i>2</i>								<i>17</i>		
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	<i>3</i>				<i>4</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					<i>2</i>				<i>55</i>		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	<i>8</i>				<i>4</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>15</i>		

*Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

15

1. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

2. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, State College, Pa.

3. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

4. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Baton Rouge, La.

5. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Gainesville, Fla.

6. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Mississippi State, Miss.

7. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

8. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

9. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

10. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

11. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

12. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

13. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

14. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

15. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Raleigh, N. C.

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.