

1951

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

SMYTH COUNTY

MARION VIRGINIA

H. B. Eller	12/1/50 - 11/30/51	County Agent
Claude F. Simpson	12/1/50 - 11/30/51	Assistant Agent
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III. 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.

Burley tobacco is now the main cash crop. The acreage of cabbage and rutabagas continues to decrease due to loss of more markets each year.

Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry) account for the largest single source of income. Income from crops ranks second and that from dairying third.

There are 1895 farms that average 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A further breakdown with reference to size reveals there are 1189 farms of ten acres and above and 19 farms of 1000 acres and over. The 1950 agricultural census also reveals that the farm income for Smyth County was \$3,600,000. The survey shows that for the period 1945-50 the value of whole milk sold doubled over the five year period 1940-45.

The number of cattle and calves of all types increased by 4,000. Hogs increased by 2,200 and ewes by 600.

The change to mechanization during 1945-50 is indicated by the increase in number of tractors of 209.

The acreage of corn is still on the decline.

IV. County Agricultural Organization Work

As a means of reaching more people through organization, one new community club of 50 families was organized in the Ridgedale community of Rich Valley.

The other community clubs, one at Groseclose with 100 families and one at MtCarmel with 50 families, were assisted with their monthly programs at various times throughout the year.

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The Smyth Farm Bureau Federation, an organization of some 210 farm families, has been assisted with their meetings and certain phases of their work.

Assistance has been given the Marion Chamber of Commerce, Smyth Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Smyth Wool Pool, Rich Valley fair, and Appalachian Artificial Breeding Association.

We have also worked closely with the six vererans' teachers by arranging tours and presenting subject matter to them during their class periods.

V. Project Activities

1. Agronomy

A. 1951 Hundred Bushel Corn Club

This was the third year for such a contest and possibly will be the last as it has accomplished its purpose. A total of fifty-one farmers entered this contest. Thirty seven made 100 bushels or more per acre. The highest yield was 168 bushels. Three loving sups were awarded to the three highest producers at a special supper for all contestants. All growers who made 100 bushels or more per acre received an appropriate certificate.

This type of contest had been a means of demonstrating value of close planting, heavy fertilization, and value of extra nitrogen under certain conditions.

B. County-wide Pasture Improvement Program

On September 1 a county pasture improvement program was launched through the use of floats in each of three towns in the county and with the display of certain pasture demonstrations located in Marion and Chilhowie. Similar demonstrations were set up at Rich Valley and Rye Valley fairs by members of county pasture committee.

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The county pasture committee has been very active in promoting tours out of county and in the county to study pasture improvement. A slogan contest was also promoted. A special edition of county paper and essay contest among vocational agricultural boys has been planned. Special emphasis will be placed on pasture improvement through to next September by means of more tours, community pasture meetings during winter months, seeding demonstrations during spring and summer, and special radio programs.

C. Burley Tobacco

Six demonstrations on preparing tobacco beds with the use of Dowfume MC-2, a gas used under an airtight cover, were conducted in various sections of the county to demonstrate the value of this method of eliminating weeds in tobacco beds. In all cases this material proved effective. However, the material could be used to better advantage during October rather than in the spring as the ground has to warm up before it is effective. During a late spring this would result in beds being seeded too late.

Two tobacco grading demonstrations were held at which time the value of fluorescent lights for grading were demonstrated as well as proper methods of grading tobacco. These were well attended.

Two farmers were furnished tobacco seed of several varieties to compare with our standard varieties. The growers received extra potash for side dressing their tobacco on land low in potash. Preliminary results indicate this practice improved quality.

Bulletins on production, control of insects and disease were widely distributed.

Burley plant beds were damaged more this year with wildfire than during any previous year.

The value of spraying with bluestone at right stage of growth will be stressed next spring.

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D. Turkish Tobacco

Turkish tobacco was grown in the county for the third successive year. Due to the tight labor situation, only six people grew this crop in 1951.

A total of 972 pounds was produced and sold for \$827, averaging 85¢ per pound. An average of 66¢ to \$1.00 per pound was received on a crop basis.

From the past three years experience of Smyth growers, it is apparent that Turkish tobacco of desired quality can be produced on our thinner soils.

E. Soil Analysis

There has been a definite trend toward increased use of soil testing service offered. Fertilizer and lime recommendations are made in the county agent's office after results of tests have been received from testing laboratory at V. P. I. Several hundred farmers are now using this method to determine more accurately their plant food requirements.

F. Special Tests or Demonstrations

One farmer conducted a corn variety test of 21 varieties in cooperation with the State Experiment Station.

A seeding of two different varieties of birdsfoot trefoil using two different methods were carried out by one farmer. This is a new type of legume that is under test by the experiment station. Its general use for our county has not been recommended yet.

A letter was mailed to all farmers in Smyth County in cooperation with the county P.M.A. committee urging farmers to try some extra nitrogen on old meadows, pastures and small grain along with the use

of sufficient phosphate and potash. This material (33% nitrogen) was made available from F.V.A. at a reduced price to test its value on the crops listed above. Some 109 tons were used.

A new variety of spring oats, named Andrew, was placed with five farmers for testing its value in Smyth. Three farmers purchased sufficient registered seed to sow from three to five acres. The yield from this variety averaged around 65 bushels per acre.

The farmers were assisted in the production of certified-rye for seed.

• G. Legumes

A new improved variety of medium red clover, named Kenland, was available commercially this year for the first time. Considerable emphasis was placed on the value of this type of red clover during the winter with the result that it was seeded in the spring on many of our farms.

Ladino clover and orchard grass acreage was increased considerably. The payment of \$15 per acre up to five acres per farm by the Production and Marketing Administration seemed an incentive in getting it seeded. The proper method of seeding and management of this type pasture was stressed through our program of work. Tours to farms where it was growing and interview of old growers on the radio served as chief methods of encouraging its use.

Alfalfa acreage continued on the increase. Many farmers were advised on the production of this hay crop.

In connection with all legumes we have urged a wider use of inoculation, with the result that over five times as much inoculation is now being used than was the case two years ago.

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2. Soil Conservation

Considerable emphasis was placed on contour strip cropping of steep hills as a means of reducing erosion on our land being cropped.

The assistant county agent and I laid out contour farming demonstrations for fourteen farmers.

In order to encourage greater use of this method of farming the steep hills, the Marion Chamber of Commerce presented each farmer with an appropriate certificate in recognition for his efforts in starting such a demonstration. The farmers were presented these certificates at a special supper meeting.

Movies and slides on soil conservation were shown at farm meetings and several farmer meetings as a means of encouraging more interest in soil conservation. Tours to farms were organized for the purpose of studying strip cropping. We have reached the stage in this type of work where farmers are now coming to us and asking for our assistance in laying out their farms for contour farming.

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 twenty registered bulls were purchased by our farmers. Publicity was handled on a county basis for several purebred cattle sales.

We assisted in the management of a feeder calf sale at Abingdon of Smyth, Washington, Scott and Russell county breeders.

A total of 1134 calves were marketed through this sale. Thirteen Smyth producers marketed 229 calves by this method. Calves sold from \$15 to \$20 per head more in this sale than if they had been sold in the field. The control of parasites has been stressed through use of radio and press.

We have encouraged the continued improvement of pastures through fertilization, mowing and proper grazing to get the greatest number of dollars of beef per acre.

One field meeting dealing with the management of a cow-and-calf herd in the Nebo community in cooperation with the beef cattle specialists from V. F. I.

B. Sheep

The trend in sheep numbers is on a slight increase. The census for 1950 showed an increase of 600 ewes over that for 1945.

The 1951 wool crop is still in the hands of most of the growers. Due to inactivity of the wool market, the pool has not been sold. Some 32,000 pounds is normally sold in the Smyth County pool.

The interest in use of purebred rams for grade flocks continues to increase. Southdown and Hampshire rams used outnumber all other breeds.

More sheepmen are using elastrators for castrating lambs. The danger of losing sheep from dogs seems to be the main factor in holding down the growth of the sheep industry.

C. Swine

Four farmers secured new types of hogs. Two purchased Minnesota No. 2 boars to be used chiefly on Berkshire, Poland China, and Hampshire sows. One other farmer purchased a Landrace Poland China boar, and a fourth farmer purchased a Landrace Poland China bred gilt. Both of these breeds represent the latest development in hogs. When crossed with the average sow in our county, a hog with more length, less fat, and one with a good plump ham, as well as one that will dress out a larger percentage of prime cuts will be developed.

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The value of self feeders and the importance of pure Ladino clover as a hog pasture has been stressed. The importance of balanced rations and control of parasites have been emphasized.

Our Extension swine specialist was called in to assist one farmer in planning a complete hog production operation to include hog houses and pasture. It is felt that upon completion, this project will serve as an excellent demonstration for other hog producers to study.

Five registered boars were placed with hog producers.

1. Dairying

The income from sale of dairy products continued on the increase during 1951. Four additional farmers started selling grade A milk.

One new member was added to the Smyth Dairy Herd Improvement Association which is now composed of 17 members with 723 cows on test.

Assistance has been given the Appalachian Artificial Breeding Association, of which Smyth County is a member. The value of this type service has been stressed through news articles, radio talks and personal visits. The use of this service is increasing and its value will be reflected in increased milk production of the first heifers that will come into production during 1952.

During 1951, a total of 225 cows were bred artificially. This service is being used more and more by the one and two cow owner as well as by the larger dairymen.

All calls for the inseminator who works out of Abingdon, are consolidated in the county agent's office each morning and phoned to Abingdon.

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One all day dairy feeding school was conducted at Sugar Grove for dairymen of Rye Valley by dairy extension specialists of W.P.I.

The value of silage for the dairymen, importance of good legume hay, improved pastures as well as new pasture of ladino clover and orchard grass, have been stressed through our educational program.

Information on value of calf-hood vaccination for bangs disease as well as procedure to follow in getting this work carried out was disseminated from our office.

5. Agricultural Engineering

Assistance was given two farmers with preliminary planning in construction of farm ponds.

Blueprints for farm buildings which are available at no cost from our office have been used by some one hundred farmers this year.

Three ditching demonstrations with the use of dynamite were conducted.

A few farmers were assisted with the construction of temporary silos with use of snow fence.

Information on value and installation of barn hay driers was furnished to five farmers. Mr. W. M. Buchanan of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, designed the new hay driers and advised on the details of installation.

6. Veterans' Classes

Splendid cooperation has been received from the teachers of the veterans' classes. A large number of these on-the-job trainees entered the hundred bushel corn contest. A number of these boys also assisted with the checking of the yields in this contest.

Certain field trips and tours were arranged for these classes in cooperation with their teachers. A few talks were given and educational movies were shown at their regular class meetings. The veterans' teachers as well as the agricultural instructors, took a very active part in the county pasture improvement program.

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7. Community Organizations

One new community organization known as the Ridgedale Community Club, was organized. This club, along with two other community clubs that were organized in 1950, entered the county community improvement contest sponsored by the Marion Chamber of Commerce with \$60 as prize money.

These clubs, composed of a total of 125 families, held regular monthly meetings with appropriate programs. Considerable time has been spent in assisting these clubs with program planning and meetings.

An out-of-county tour to Comers Rock community in Grayson County was made by some fifteen representatives of these clubs.

This type of project serves as an aid to getting more farm and home improvement quicker. It has no limits as to accomplishments. Such an organization can serve as a means of building up community pride and spirit. They serve as a means for greater development of rural leadership.

In the county contest, the MtCarmel community with S. D. Scott, president, placed first; Ridgedale Club with Claude Stephenson, president, second; and Groseclose club with Carl Davis president, third. In the area contest the MtCarmel community won \$70 in prize money.

8. Radio and Press

The daily fifteen minute Farm Hour program as carried on the Marion Radio Station WMEV, is worked out by our office in cooperation with all other professional workers. The county agent conducts a weekly program and the assistant agent a monthly program. Cooperation by all workers has been excellent. One radio school was arranged and held in November.

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A weekly news column called "Farm Notes" is prepared for the local paper. Feature stories were also furnished the local paper from time to time.

The annual narrative report is published in the local paper which is available to practically all farm families.

9. Miscellaneous

A farm family survey as requested by the Secretary of Agriculture was given assistance. Very little response was received relative to this survey.

The County Agricultural Advisory Board of fourteen farmers met and helped work up a county farm program. A special publication of this program was printed as an attractive circular by W.P.I. Extension Service and mailed to 1200 farmers.

Our secretary addressed and mailed out 1200 letters urging farmers to buy Government Bonds.

The county agent took his turn as county chairman of the Red Cross fund campaign for 1951.

VI. 4-H Club Work

The highlight of the 4-H program for 1951 was the county camp held at Hungry Mother Park which was attended by fifteen boys and twenty-one girls. This camp was also attended by club members from Scott and Washington counties. The camp ran for a week.

A supervised program designed to develop leadership and install in the children ideals of a high moral type of living was carried out.

A number of county and district shows were participated in by members such as a county baby beef show held at Marion, and district show held in Bristol. A dairy show at Bristol and a district fat hog show were also entered by our boys and girls where they made a credible showing with their animals.

Two members of the tractor maintenance course took part in a district and state tractor driving contest after having placed high in the county contest.

One boy won a two day trip to Richmond with all expenses paid for the good work he did with his electric project.

The Marion Chamber of Commerce awarded to a H-H boy and a H-H girl a nice plaque in recognition of their leadership shown during the year.

A tractor maintenance course held one night each week for five weeks during February and March was attended by some fifteen boys and their parents. Harold Walker, a local leader, conducted this program.

W. M. Buchanan, an agricultural engineer of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, conducted the classes in the farm and home electric courses that were held at Seven Mile Ford school for some thirty-two boys and at Oak Point school for fifty boys.

Seven members of the Groseclose community carried sow pig projects. These pigs were sponsored by the Marion Chamber of Commerce.

A total of 212 boys were enrolled in ten clubs for 1951. These members completed livestock projects that net them a total of \$3229 for the year. They won \$227 in prize money. Their crop projects net them \$1188 for the year.

VII. Extension-TVA Phase of Work

Due to a drastic cut in T.V.A. funds as of July 1, 1951, the money that had formerly been turned over to the State Extension Service for the salary of assistant county agents

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in the watershed counties, was discontinued. Therefore, Smyth County was asked to put up \$1200 rather than the \$750 which had been appropriated by the county for the past three years. This they did, and the remainder of the assistant agent's salary comes from State Extension funds.

The number of Extension-WA unit demonstrators has also been reduced considerably in numbers. In 1951 there are 42 and in 1952 there will be only 20. All demonstrators who have been demonstrating material for as long as five years are automatically graduated as far as receiving any more test demonstration materials. Others who have been demonstrators less than five years will be automatically graduated as these five years are up.

The only types of T.V.A. fertilizer material tested in the county at present are calcium metaphosphate, a 62% material, and fused tricalcium phosphate, a 27% material. The 47% material is no longer being used as a test demonstration material.

This material had a commercial value of \$12,140. However, by being willing to demonstrate these materials on their farms, and to keep strict records, the above mentioned demonstrators paid only \$6,054 at the car door. This made a net saving of \$6,086 to these men over the regular commercial price. There will be around only 130 tons of fertilizer material available for the test demonstration program in 1952.

The unit demonstrators of Smyth County are still striving to take the lead in many new farm practices. One demonstrator used a corn picker and finished the drying process with forced air in the crib for the first time.

Two fish ponds were completed and stocked for demonstration farmers. These ponds have an area of approximately one half acre each and were built on land that otherwise would have been of very little value.

The demonstrators are still expanding in the use of ladino clover-orchard grass seedings for pasture, particularly on the grade A dairy farms. Seven have shown pure ladino clover for

hay pasture and are very well pleased with the results. Two men plan to build permanent farrowing houses for six or eight sows and have ladino pasture adjoining the farrowing house.

Two demonstrators introduced a new breed of hog to the county, the Landrace Poland China. One bought a boar for his own use as well as for custom use, and the other bought a bred gilt. From the gilt there were seven sow pigs sold for replacements. At least two Minnesota No. 1 boars were placed on other farms.

One demonstrator who had used a rather heavy application of phosphate on his farm, took a sample of Burley tobacco to a sorting demonstration and was told by the man putting on the demonstration that his tobacco had an ashy color, due to the phosphate content of his land being too high in comparison to the nitrogen and potash. An attempt to correct this condition will be made for the 1952 crop.

In addition to learning how to sort the crop for the highest return, this man discovered that his plant food was out of balance. Had he not attended this demonstration, he might have grown tobacco on this farm for years not knowing that this condition existed.

Two demonstrators seeded experimental plots of birdsfoot tree foal in the spring of 1951. No results can be determined until 1952.

VIII. Conclusion

In carrying out the many different phases of work as reported above, the county agent and assistant agent wrote seventy-six news articles, made fifty-six radio talks, and participated in eighty-nine meetings, conducted seven tours, made 854 farm visits, handled 1004 office calls and 1230 telephone calls. Three hundred and thirty seven bulletins were distributed. The above work represents 403 days in the field and 152 days in the office.

Form EN-21
(Revised April 1954)

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 Smyth

REPORT OF

K. R. Ruddy
Home Demonstration Agent.

From 12/1/1950 to 11/30/1951

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From 19 to 19

4-H Club Agent.

From 19 to 19

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From 19 to 19

B. Eller
Agricultural Agent.

From 12/1/1950 to 11/30/1951

Charles F. Simpson
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From 12/1/1950 to 11/30/1951



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date: _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agriculture agents (c)	County total (d)	
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12		24	XXXXXX	
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ¹	180		470	XXXXXXXXXX	
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ¹	01		95	XXXXXXXXXX	
4.	Days in office ¹	71		162	XXXXXXXXXX	
5.	Days in field ¹	210		403	XXXXXXXXXX	
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ¹	395		854	249	
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	174		11	389	
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	70	100	140	
		(2) Telephone	73	123	190	
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ²	38		3	114	
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	432		377	769	
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	2		5	98	
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	16	2	18
			(b) Total attendance		20	20
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	6	0	6
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	70	0	70		
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	121	33	154
			(b) Total attendance	2212	643	2855
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	78	46	124
			(b) Total attendance	1852	979	2831
14.	Number of Adult result demonstrations conducted	30		10	40	
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	7	10	17	
		(2) Total attendance	112	259	371	
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	5	6	11
			(b) Total attendance	159	217	376
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1	2
	(b) Total attendance	13	21	34		
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1	0	1
			(b) Total attendance	125	0	125
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	4	0	4
			(b) Total attendance	156	0	156

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 ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ²	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1		0	1	
		(b) Total members attending	4		0	4	
		(c) Total others attending	2		0	2	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	2	1	1	3	
		(b) Total boys attending	16	15	15	31	
		(c) Total girls attending	19	21	21	40	
(d) Total others attending		4	3	3	7		
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	40		65	105	
		(b) Total attendance	342.4		1393	4817	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	4		0	4	
		(b) Total attendance	174		0	174	
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	64		0	64	
		(b) Total attendance	1280		0	1280	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	20		0	20	
		(b) Total attendance	465		0	465	

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 picnic, 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 (1950 census)	1895
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1700
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	300
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	250
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	400
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	53
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	225
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	125
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 17)	300
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 17)	300
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1700
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	917

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such organizations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name <u>ad.</u> | (2) No. of members | |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>Smyth Co. Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>14</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name <u>Co. Home Demon. Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>27</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name <u>4-H Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>40</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Agricultural | <u>14</u> | (b) Home demonstration | <u>20</u> | (c) 4-H Club | <u>43</u> | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, Item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 16
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 16
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 35
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men <u>50</u> | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men <u>4</u> | (3) Older club boys | <u>5</u> |
| | (2) Women <u>78</u> | | (2) Women <u>14</u> | (4) Older club girls | <u>10</u> |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Smyth Co. Agri. Advisory Board (Farm Program)
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) Unpaid lay members: | (1) Men <u>14</u> | (2) Women | <u>0</u> | (3) Youth | <u>0</u> |
| (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) 3
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 9 (b) Women 9 (c) Youth 3
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (See attached program) (b) No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>84</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>20</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>30</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>5</u>
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			<u>139</u>
(1) County			<u>13</u>
(2) Community			<u>49</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			<u>130</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
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 (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16—more 7

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	28	1	3	37	56		35		2	3
(4) State extension workers	4	1	1	3	3		2		1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	2	2	12	12		10		1	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	51	1	2	35	50		25		1	
54. Number of farms assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	300	25	50	200	200		20			
(2) The use of lime	400	400		500	250		50			
(3) The use of fertilizers										
(4) Controlling plant diseases							150	25	8	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	50	20			10		100	25	12	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	25									
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals									10	

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	34	67	30	31	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	5	6	2	1			
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	12	10	6			
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	18	15	10	8			
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2			1			
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	51			7			
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	2	20	12	5			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females		2					
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	90	250	120	175			
(5) Controlling external parasites	110	200	50	75			
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	75	90	100	100			
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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 young men and women (over 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			
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	27	10	10
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	28	1	1

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	60
(b) In the use of crop rotations	45
(c) With strip cropping	14
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grasing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	14
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	3
(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	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

Forest Land

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In foresting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	15
(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	
(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	2
(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	

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	7 3	151		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		12	12		
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			10		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	42			
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	12 42 2			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating (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 (i) With farm-labor problems (j) In developing supplemental sources of income			5 25 3 15	

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of and zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
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					
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					
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					

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other than...)	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	Produce and other products	Purchase of farm and household equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers			6						1		
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			2						1		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			12						2		
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year			13						2		
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			1								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			160								
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			15								
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											1
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											1

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	41	12		
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			2	2
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1		1	
(4) State extension workers.....	12	12	6	4
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	12	12		
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	24	12	2	

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		105. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members).....	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	12	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	35	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	40	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	300
(d) Installing water systems.....	8	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	
(e) Installing heating systems.....	5	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....	
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	80	Farm Buildings—Continued	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	75	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	316	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	30
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	125	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	5
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	330	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	10
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	316	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	25	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	10
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	
(o) Improving home grounds.....	300	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	10
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	20	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	28	18	30	10
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	12	12
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	28	100	24	12
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				346
(b) With food preparation				346
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				300
(2) Of fruits				300
(3) Of meats				150
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				200
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				446
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				150
(e) With butter or cheese making				50
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				550
(2) Freezing				175
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				316
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				550
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				300
(A) In canning according to a budget				160
(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.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				350
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				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Home management ¹ — family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	23	33		2
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....		1		1
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	12	12		12	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	12	27		40	
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued					
121. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) With time-management problems.....	475				
(b) With home accounts.....	14				
(c) With financial planning.....	275				
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....					
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....					
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other con- sumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Be not report individuals)					
(a) Food.....	14				
(b) Clothing.....	20				
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	12				
(d) General household supplies.....	12				
123. Number of families assisted this year through co- operative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—					
(a) Food.....	375				
(b) Clothing.....	375				
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	375				
(d) General household supplies.....	225				
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	375				
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	175				
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	325				
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.					
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued					
127. Number of families assisted this year with—					
(a) Clothing-construction problems.....				320	
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....				275	
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....				200	
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....				80	
Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued					
128. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....					
(b) In improving family relationships.....					
129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....					12
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....				50	
(b) Women.....				60	
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....				55	
Recreation and Community Life—Continued					
132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....				640	
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....				3	
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....				15	
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or community house.....			2	
	(b) Permanent camp.....				
	(c) Community rest rooms.....				
136. Number of communities assisted this year in provid- ing library facilities.....				4	
137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations.....				1	

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects	
138. Corn	12		4		9.0	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						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	3		2		1.6	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens <i>+ Small Fruit</i>	4					Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	11					Birds
151. Dairy cattle	14	1	3	1	16	Animals
152. Beef cattle	8	5	3	4	18	Animals
153. Sheep	3		2	2	32	Animals
154. Swine <i>Fat Bigi Sm + litter</i>	76	5	15	4	154	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	2					Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	91		50			Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		43		34	129 129	Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					180	Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care					65	Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		160		144		Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	224	214	7982	18789		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	11	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 212	(b) Girls 205
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 79	(b) Girls 180
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 212	(b) Girls 205
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 201	(b) Girls 179
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 11	(b) Girls 26

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys		181. By ages	Girls	
	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)
1st year	115	95	10 and under	22	23
2d	62	61	11	40	33
3d	22	30	12	43	56
4th	7	15	13	41	38
5th	4	3	14	28	22
6th	2	1	15	26	14
7th			16	8	10
8th			17	5	8
9th			18	0	1
10th and over			19	1	0
			20 and over	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	
(a) Judging.....	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	(g) Wildlife conservation.....
(c) Recreational leadership.....	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....
(d) Music appreciation.....	(i) Use of economic information.....
(e) Health.....	(j) Soil and water conservation.....
	(k) Forestry.....
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	3

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

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

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year.....
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men
(b) Number of different young women.....
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings. The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and over (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

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

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

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

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men..... 105
(b) Young women..... 18

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

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") (a) Young men..... 105
(b) Young women..... 18

194. Question discontinued.

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys and girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the projects carried as reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on more than one subject-matter line 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 enrollment.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Flora (8)	General Insects ¹ (9)	All other work (10)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		4 1/2 days; Community Improve.	7 days
(4) State extension workers			11
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
198. Question discontinued.			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (4)	U. S. D. A. <i>Dept. of Agriculture</i> Extension <i>Education</i> Administration <i>Extension</i>	Farm Credit Administration (5)	Employment Service (6)	Production and Marketing Administration (7)	Soil Conservation Service (8)	Farmer Home Administration (9)	Rural Electrification Administration (10)	Tennessee Valley Authority (11)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (12)	Other Agencies (13)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	10	6			2		2		170		
(4) State extension workers	2								6		
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5			3		5		10		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year									42		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	10	12							12		

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