

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTY AGENT'S NARRATIVE REPORT

Clarke County - Virginia

November 1, 1948

to

November 30, 1949

~~W. W. Jones~~ - County Agent

~~W. W. Jones~~ - Assistant County Agent
in Charge of 4-H Club Work

~~W. W. Jones~~ - Stenographer

34
72

II. TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Cover Page and Title	1
II. Table of Contents	2
III. Brief Description of County Organization	4
IV. Type of Agriculture	4
V. Project Activities	4
(A) Agronomy	4
1. Soil Testing	4
2. Hybrid Corn	5
(a) General	5
(b) Experimental	7
3. Pasture Improvement	9
4. Ladino Clover	9
5. Orchard Grass	10
6. Alfalfa	10
7. Certified Seed	10
(B) Poultry	11
(C) Dairying	11
1. D.H.I.A.	11
2. Artificial Breeding	12
3. Improved Milk Supply	12
(D) Livestock	13
1. Beef Cattle	13
(a) Tri-Breed Sale	13
(b) Feeder Calf Sale	13
(c) Cross Breed	14
2. Sheep	14
(a) Ram Sale	14
(b) Wool Pool	14
(c) Dipping	15
3. Swine	15
(a) Purebred Sales	15
4. Horses	16
(a) Draft Horses	16
(b) Race Horses and Hunters	16
(E) Horticulture	16
1. Fruits	16
(a) Apples	16
(1) Frost Damage	16
(2) Bee Culture	17
(b) Peaches	17
(c) Small Fruits	17
2. Vegetables	18
3. Ornamentals	18
(F) Extension-T.V.A. Demonstrators	18
1. Narrative Summary	18
2. Statistical Summary	18
(G) Farm Labor	19
(H) Agricultural Planning	19
(I) Cooperatives	19
1. Marl Plant	19
2. Freezer Locker Plant	19
3. Shenvallee Meat Packers, Inc.	19

	Page
4. Winchester Milling Cooperative, Inc.	20
(J) Forestry	20
(K) Guidance Program for Returning Veterans.	20
(L) Japanese Beetle Control.	20
1. D.D.T.	20
2. Spore Dust	20
(M) Weather.	21
(N) Isaac Walton League.	21
VI. 4-H Club Work	21
(A) Organization	21
(B) Project Work	22
(C) Fair	23
(D) Camp	23
VII. U.S.D.A. Council.	23
VIII. Cooperation with Production and Marketing Adm.	23
(A) Organization	23
(B) Wheat Purchase Program	24
(C) Corn Purchase Program.	24
(D) Wheat Loan Program	24
(E) Corn Loan Program.	24
(F) The Agricultural Conservation Program.	25
IX. Cooperation with Credit Agencies.	25
(A) Local.	25
1. Bank of Clarke County.	25
2. First National Bank.	25
3. Natural Bridge Farmer-Banker Meeting	25
(B) Farm Credit Administration	26
1. Shenandoah Production Credit	26
2. Winchester Farm Loan Association	26
X. Cooperation with Farmers Home Administration.	26
(A) Tenant Purchase Loans	26
(B) Farmers Home Administration Loans.	26
(C) Emergency Crop and Feed Loans.	26
XI. Cooperation with Soil Conservation District	26
XII. Other Means of Reaching People.	27
(A) Radio.	27
(B) Newspaper and Magazine Articles.	27
(C) Circular Letters	28
(D) Office Calls	28
(E) Telephone.	28
(F) Meetings	28
1. Four State Farmers Field Day	29
(G) Civic Organization	30
(H) Bulletins.	30
(I) Personal Visits.	31
XIII. Evaluation of Year's Work	31

34
72

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Assistant County Agent in charge of 4-H Club work, N. E. Landis, is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He has been with the Extension Service more than sixteen years and club agent in the counties of Warren, Page and Clarke more than eleven years.

The Extension Stenographer is a graduate of the local high school and of the Winchester Business College. She had worked two years in a local lawyer's office before coming to the County Agent's office in March, 1947.

The County Agent is a graduate of the University of Delaware, was with the Farm Security Administration before joining the Virginia Extension Service in 1943. He came to Clarke County soon thereafter and has been here ever since.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

There are about 250,000 apple and peach trees in Clarke County that supply apples for market and home use and from at least 200,000 trees fruit is sold in the commercial market to earn as much for a few apple growers as all the rest of the farmers earn from the sale of livestock crops and others from the farm.

Pastures are good and beef raising is in second place as a means of income for the farmers of Clarke County. Hogs follow close behind the beef and sheep are close behind the hogs. Dairying, and then in good years the sale of grains and hay, would about conclude the larger income groups on the farm.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(A) Astronomy

1. Soil testing

Soil is basic to human existence and more and more farmers in Clarke County are realizing this fact and having their soil tested for producing elements. When the agent first advised local farmers that soil testing service was available, ninety percent of those having their soil tested the first year were people living on the manor estates. This year at least ninety percent of those having their soil tested were dirt farmers who depended on income from their farm for the well being of their families. All farmers are finding after the tests have been made that the suggested applications of fertilizers and lime are very worthwhile. They report that the recommendations have saved them money as someone had told them before the tests were made to apply four or five tons of lime per acre and a thousand pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre. Tests showed that the pH of 6.3 and a content of fair plus for phosphoric acid and fair for potash, that an application of two tons of marl (calcium carbonate) and 500 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer

per acre would give better results for the top dressing of a mixed grass crop than the original suggestion. This saved farmers several hundred dollars.

The vocational agricultural teacher made soil tests on the farms of several of the boys in his classes and used the results for some of his instructional teaching. The vocational agricultural teacher in the colored high school did the same thing on some of the farms where the boys in his classes were working and reported that the colored owners and tenants were very appreciative of the suggestions. Several of the veterans who were members of the veterans-on-the-farm training program also had the soil tested on the farms which they were buying or renting and reported good results from the application of the recommended lime and fertilizer. As the year ends there are several applications on hand from farmers to have their soil tested.

Some of the apple growers had the soil tested around their staymen apple trees to determine if the lack of some elements would cause the severe cracking which has occurred in this variety for the past two years. The tests do not show that the lack of soil nutrients was the cause of the cracking.

2. Hybrid Corn

(a) General

More and more farmers are using hybrid seed corn and in 1949 about ninety percent of the corn planted was from hybrid seed. A few farmers still contend that they have gotten such good results from open pollinated corn that they are afraid to try hybrid corns. A few farmers reported that they could not buy any hybrid corn when they were ready to plant and consequently had to take open pollinated seed corn.

When the hybrid corn tests were held in the fall of the year each farmer was questioned as to the variety of hybrid he and his neighbors were growing. At least fifty percent of the acreage planted to corn this year was from the variety U.S.-13. It has been the observation of this agent that the various plant breeders who are producing the U.S.-13 seed in this section are doing a good job, because most of the plantings look similar as they approach the harvest period. Local farmers are now looking for a hybrid corn that will outyield the U.S.-13 and mature in a little shorter period. It has been proven so far that most of the hybrids which mature in 100-110 days will not produce as heavy yields of corn as the U.S.-13 which matures in 120-125 days.

This year eight different varieties of hybrid corn were made available through the Agronomy Department of the Virginia Extension Service. These varieties were: U.S.-13, U.S.-357, Wards 12, Pioneer 303, Illinois 200, Punks 515-W, Pioneer 510, and Indiana 750. The last three were white varieties for which there is very little demand in this county. A few farmers used some of the white corn varieties

34
34
72

to fill their silos. There was sufficient seed available so that nine farmers in the County had seed enough to plant about a quarter of an acre of each variety. On September 14th Mr. P. H. DeHart, Head of the Agronomy section of the Virginia Extension Service, conducted corn-hybrid demonstrations on a farm in each of the four magisterial districts in the County.

Only One of these farms had held a corn hybrid demonstration before. This year the demonstrations were held on the farms of John Dove, Berkeley Harris, Arthur Shiley and Arthur Buckley.

On the John Dove farm, the corn had not been cultivated since it was planted, and when the corn was about two feet tall Mr. Dove sprayed the weeds with a weed killer. A few weeds were just beginning to show themselves in the corn and the corn looked good. The group of farmers attending the demonstration liked Wards-12 about as well as any variety. Mr. DeHart pointed out that this variety matured about the same time as U.S.-13. Illinois 200 was producing a very nice ear of corn, but it matured about a week or ten days later than U.S.-13. Pioneer 303 had already matured, but the ears were small and so was the fodder. Those present figured that the best use that could be made of this corn would be to plant this variety in a field that part of it had to be replanted. Both the white varieties looked well and Mr. DeHart said that Indiana 750 (a white variety) was about the most ideal hybrid corn that had been found so far, but that very few folks in this territory liked white corn.

On the Berkeley Harris Farm, Amos Tomblin, farmer for Mrs. A. W. Somaripa, planted four yellow varieties, two white varieties and four varieties of the DeKalb corn. The numbers on these in the order of planting starting at the gate and going towards the road were: Funks 515-W, Pioneer 303, U.S.-357, Wards-12, U.S.-13, DeKalb 602, DeKalb 850, DeKalb 840 and DeKalb 875. The latter variety looked the best to the farmers present. It had a good sized ear that was about ready to harvest, there was an abundance of fodder and the corn was all standing up well, though some of the other hybrids were practically down. The four rows of Pioneer 303 had the misfortune to be planted over an old road bed and the entire crop was a bunch of nubbins. Mr. B. B. McKay of Millwood said that he expected to bring some of these nubbins to the county fair and show people what kind of corn the County Agent was advising people to raise in Clarke County.

Arthur Shiley, northwest of White Post, had planted five varieties of Pioneer corn on his father's farm. These varieties were Pioneer 510 (white), 300, 313-D, 373 and 332A. These varieties were planted in eight rows each and each variety was in a different shade of green, and quite a picture as the group looked down on the field as they stood in front of the barn. Mr. Shiley had used Pioneer 510 for his ensilage corn and Pioneer 332 for his main crop. Most of those present expected to use a corn picker and liked Pioneer 373 the best of the lot, because it was already mature and ready to be picked white the fodder was still somewhat green. This early maturity would give folks a chance to get their corn picked, the stalks disked in and wheat planted the first of October.

All these varieties were grown on the farm which Frank W. Travers of Wadesville was renting this year. This farm was located just back of Mrs. Mattie Swinley's farm near Swinley. Then on William MacIntosh's farm which adjoins Holmes Hardesty's and Olen Grove's farms, two of the white varieties, namely Pioneer 510 and Funks G-515-W were grown.

On the Allen Pierson farm on the east side of the Shenandoah River about three miles upstream from the Castleman's Ferry Bridge, the five yellow varieties and the two white varieties mentioned in the previous paragraph were planted. The high water in June washed all the white corn out of this demonstration plot, but the yellow corn is alright and Mr. Pierson expects to start another demonstration next year.

(b) Experimental

The Virginia Experiment Station continued their experimental work in determining corn hybrids which would yield well and mature early and added another observation: one that would pick well with a mechanical picker. Some of the midsilking dates and height of ears are included in the following tables, but up to the time of this report the yields on the various varieties and the name or number of each was not available:

Entry No.	No. of Plants in Plot	Date of Count				Height of Ears				
		7/18	7/23	7/25	7/28	1	2	3	4	
101	10	76	0	3	10	48	3'8"	4'4"	3'6"	4'2"
102	12	74	0	32	40	70	3'11"	4'1"	4'4"	4'0"
103	9	72	18	58	—	—	4'0"	4'0"	3'5"	3'7"
104	11	79	0	0	2	28	4'3"	5'0"	5'6"	5'6"
105	7	72	19	63	—	—	3'7"	3'11"	4'2"	3'7"
106	6	68	0	0	0	10	5'3"	5'0"	4'8"	4'8"
107	8	68	3	24	34	66	3'10"	3'5"	3'6"	3'10"
108	5	79	0	5	15	42	4'8"	4'0"	4'3"	4'5"
109	16	55	0	7	20	48	4'4"	5'2"	4'8"	4'10"
110	13	72	51	—	—	—	2'11"	3'0"	3'1"	3'6"
111	15	73	0	12	21	50	4'1"	4'4"	4'7"	4'6"
112	14	71	0	12	25	58	3'10"	3'8"	3'10"	3'10"
113	3	66	0	8	16	44	4'5"	4'10"	4'3"	4'6"
114	4	59	0	10	21	29	4'2"	4'4"	4'5"	4'4"
115	2	61	0	2	7	38	4'10"	4'8"	4'2"	4'2"
116	1	75	0	16	26	48	4'6"	3'6"	4'2"	3'9"
201	6	79	7	60	—	—	3'9"	4'0"	4'4"	3'8"
202	6	73	1	24	42	—	3'8"	3'9"	3'11"	3'7"
203	7	74	0	0	0	15	5'2"	5'4"	5'0"	4'11"
204	5	77	0	4	8	31	4'4"	4'10"	4'7"	4'5"
205	3	71	0	10	21	39	4'7"	4'11"	4'6"	4'6"
206	2	68	0	0	5	36	4'11"	4'8"	4'6"	4'2"
207	1	76	0	20	38	—	4'3"	4'1"	3'11"	3'10"
208	4	68	0	5	17	47	4'6"	4'3"	4'6"	4'5"

Entry No.	No. of Plants in Plot	Date of Count				Height of Ears				
		7/18	7/23	7/25	7/28	1	2	3	4	
209	13	74	40	—	—	—	2'10"	3'2"	3'3"	3'4"
210	16	69	0	2	7	44	4'6"	4'8"	5'0"	4'10"
211	14	76	0	5	18	52	4'0"	3'10"	3'11"	3'9"
212	15	77	0	15	32	64	4'3"	4'8"	3'5"	4'7"
213	11	78	0	1	5	40	5'0"	5'8"	5'10"	5'6"
214	10	75	0	6	18	51	4'0"	3'10"	3'11"	4'3"
215	13	77	5	67	—	—	3'11"	3'9"	4'2"	4'0"
216	9	66	21	56	—	—	3'11"	3'9"	4'2"	4'0"
301	5	66	3	13	19	39	4'10"	4'9"	4'3"	4'6"
302	13	66	22	56	00	00	3'0"	3'4"	3'6"	3'3"
303	1	73	—	1	5	31	4'3"	4'0"	4'2"	4'0"
304	9	69	18	56	—	—	3'11"	4'3"	4'4"	4'0"
305	8	73	0	20	40	—	3'9"	3'11"	3'10"	3'10"
306	4	56	0	7	12	42	4'8"	4'6"	4'5"	4'7"
307	16	65	0	2	8	39	4'0"	4'5"	4'10"	4'10"
308	12	67	10	48	—	—	4'8"	4'0"	4'4"	4'6"
309	7	67	0	0	0	12	4'11"	5'0"	5'2"	5'4"
310	3	68	0	1	15	34	4'7"	4'8"	4'10"	4'9"
311	11	70	0	0	7	42	3'11"	4'1	4'4"	4'0"
312	15	67	6	33	44	—	4'7"	4'2"	4'6"	4'8"
313	14	71	4	29	48	—	3'8"	3'10"	4'0"	4'1"
314	2	58	1	8	15	41	4'7"	4'10"	4'8"	4'2"
315	10	77	18	57	—	—	4'5"	4'0"	4'0"	4'3"
316	7	60	42	—	—	—	4'0"	3'10"	4'2"	4'0"
401	6	72	0	3	3	21	4'9"	4'0"	5'4"	5'2"
402	11	67	0	0	4	39	5'0"	5'4"	4'5"	4'4"
403	15	69	2	14	17	47	4'4"	4'6"	4'10"	4'8"
404	3	67	0	0	5	31	5'0"	4'8"	4'10"	4'6"
405	12	73	4	19	26	59	4'0"	4'4"	4'0"	4'1"
406	16	65	0	3	15	37	5'1"	4'9"	4'8"	4'11"
407	4	73	0	0	10	40	4'6"	4'4"	4'7"	4'3"
408	8	59	0	12	18	48	3'8"	3'8"	3'10"	3'5"
409	13	68	28	62	—	—	3'1"	3'3"	3'0"	3'2"
410	5	70	0	1	5	39	4'6"	4'8"	4'5"	4'4"
411	1	73	0	11	17	38	4'8"	4'0"	4'2"	3'10"
412	9	70	22	52	—	—	3'8"	3'7"	3'11"	3'10"
413	2	69	0	0	5	32	4'0"	4'8"	4'2"	4'6"
414	14	70	0	12	27	64	3'11"	4'0"	3'9"	3'10"
415	10	65	1	14	22	53	4'0"	3'9"	3'9"	3'11"
416	6	79	58	—	—	—	4'0"	3'9"	4'5"	3'1"

The final results for the previous year on this same farm are as follows:

Entry	Yield per A.		% Moisture at Harvest
	Bu.	Pct.	
Va. 7441	88.4	1.7	22.5
Wood V25A	82.6	2.8	22.6
Iowa 939	87.0	4.7	22.8
Ohio W17	96.5	11.0	22.8
Funk Q29	77.5	1.2	23.1

<u>Entry</u>	<u>Yield per A.</u>	<u>Lodged & broken</u>	<u>% Moisture at Harvest</u>
Iowa 4059	100.3	2.8	23.1
Pioneer 7	71.2	7.0	23.3
Pioneer 350	84.3	2.9	23.7
Punk G218	81.1	3.0	24.5
Va. 7428	127.0	2.3	25.3
Meyers 131	94.4	3.4	26.4
Wood V45	131.2	11.7	30.3

3. Pasture Improvement

The Plant Food Institute of Virginia and North Carolina again made available to two farmers in Clarke County fertilizer material for a pasture improvement demonstration. The Clarke County Board of Agriculture selected two farmers who they thought could meet the requirements for the procedure. One of these farmers said that he could not do it and the other reported that he would, but when the time came to prepare the ground and plant the grass seed mixture he kept putting it off until it was too late. So no pasture improvement demonstration was held in Clarke County this year. Some of the requirements which had to be met were that the pasture had to be below average to start with and should be on a public highway. Most of the farmers in Clarke County, and particularly those along the main roads, have their pastures well limed and fertilized so that they were above average. The Production and Marketing Administration program of paying part of the bill for the application of lime, phosphate and potash has made the majority of farmers well aware of the value of fertilizing and liming their pasture land.

Carter Hall, one of the manor estates in the county, changed hands when a new owner took over the first of the year. This new owner did call on the agent for consultation as how to get rid of a large crop of broomsedge and improve his pasture land. Soil tests were made of all the land and the amounts of lime and fertilizer was suggested from the results of the soil tests. Then it was suggested that the pastures be clipped two or three times during the year. On one 35 acre field a corn crop had been harvested in 1948 and nothing had been seeded on the land. The owner agreed to fertilize and lime the land in accordance with suggestions and in five years to use the plot as a demonstration area to prove that blue grass and white dutch clover will grow in this section of the country without planting. A good stand of blue grass is already in evidence in this field this fall.

4. Ladino Clover

A good many farmers in Clarke County blessed out the extension service this year because ladino clover seedlings early in the year were so lush that they began pasturing their animals on this crop earlier than usual and consequently were bothered with bloat. The agent went on the air to advise farmers what to do locally when bloat did occur in their herds and also information was published in local papers and sent out in form letters about the cause of bloat and no more complaints were heard about the early outbreak of bloat. Cattle

34
72

grazed on ladino clover and orchard grass and timothy combinations did so well that the majority of farmers had a tendency to over-graze this pasture.

Two demonstrations were held in the county during the year on ladino clover pastures and these demonstrations showed that with proper management ladino clover furnished an unusually good pasture during the summer time and during the entire year.

5. Orchard Grass

More orchard grass seed was harvested in the County this year than in the previous year. The price offered for orchard grass seed was \$1.75 a bushel for clean seed. A few farmers accepted \$1.25 a bushel for seed direct from the thresher. The average yield on orchard grass reported by farmers this year was about fifteen bushel per acre.

6. Alfalfa

A good many farmers in the county were cutting alfalfa for the first time this year and had considerable trouble because cold weather produced the blossom and they were waiting a half blossom stand before cutting. Every case where the agent saw this condition, he advised the farmer to cut his alfalfa. Most of the farmers had made their first cutting before the last of May, but in some cases may have cut after the first of June. Where farmers cut on a five week schedule for each successive crop of hay, they reported some very good alfalfa hay made this year. Occasionally farmers were delayed in the cultivation of corn or in the making of clover and timothy hay, consequently the alfalfa did not get out for six to seven weeks after the previous cutting and these farmers generally reported that they ran into adverse weather conditions and were not able to harvest a good crop of alfalfa hay. Farmers are still reporting that a good application of fertilizer top dressed on alfalfa in February or immediately following the first cutting helped considerably to eliminate weeds and undesirable grasses entering their alfalfa stand.

7. Certified Seed

Two farmers in the County purchased certified seed in 1948 with the idea of producing certified seed for sale. One of these farmers planted VaHart wheat and the other Forkeddeer oats. The VaHart wheat produced about thirty bushels to the acre and was approved by the field inspector, but was turned down by the bin inspector as not being properly cleaned, though it had been cleaned by a seed dealer in an adjoining county. The farmer who produced the forkeddeer oats reports that she had trouble selling the oats after they had been approved by both the field inspector and the bin inspector. She claimed that the fifty cents per bushel premium which she received for the oats hardly paid for the cleaning bill. It is to be hoped that more farmers will consider the production of certified seed so that this seed can be available to local farmers.

34
72

(B) Poultry

The commercial producers of poultry in Clarke County reported that sales of broilers throughout the year gave them a rather poor labor income, but the general farmer who had fifty to one hundred laying hens reported that his return on eggs was fairly good and increased his labor income over previous years. Turkey producers generally cut down the number of birds handled this year over previous years, but they all reported better sales returns on the birds handled, even though the price of turkeys on the live market was a little lower than the year previous. A few local farmers stated that they made good early sales from the Beltsville white turkeys.

The local office helped at the first of the year with the publicity on the Winchester Area Poultry Council session which was held at the Farmers Livestock Exchange in Winchester on February 23rd and 24th. About 3,000 circular letters were sent to poultry producers in Northern Virginia and Eastern West Virginia, also notices were sent to all the known poultry trade journals in this part of the country, as well as the local newspapers in this part of Virginia and the eastern part of West Virginia. Even though the weather was sleety, about five hundred poultry producers turned out for the meeting.

(C) Dairying

1. D.H.I.A.

The supervisor with the Clarke-Frederick Dairy Herd Improvement Association reports that the Fort Collier farm herd belonging to the Stine Brothers of Winchester had the high herd in milk production with 945 pounds per cow in August and 914 pounds per cow in September.

The Clarke-Frederick D.H.I.A. is only about nineteen months old and for the first eight months the Stine Brothers herd was on or near the bottom in average milk production per cow, but by studying records and eliminating the poor producers and improving the management of the herd, the production has increased so that they were able to take the lead in August and to hold it in September. They are now shipping their milk to Washington, one of the most exacting markets for good milk in the east. Farmers who attended the Farm Tour on the Stine Brothers farm in August were favorably impressed with the milking barn and milk house and the many improved management practices employed there.

The high individual cow in milk for the month of August was in the herd of Eagle and Wolfe of Winchester, with 1928 pounds. The herd of Mr. John C. Hardesty of Berryville, who just started milking cows on the farm he recently purchased from E. R. Sullivan in Longmarsh District of Clarke County, has stood on top for high herd in butterfat production per cow. In August his cows averaged 45.6 pounds of butterfat per cow and in September they slipped to 38.5 pounds per cow, but this was good enough to hold the lead.

34
72

Mr. E. B. Lee of White Post had the high individual cow in butterfat production with 76.1 pounds in August and 92.0 pounds in September. Mr. Lee also had high individual cow in milk production for September with 1674.

Other members of the Clarke-Frederick D.H.I.A. include Miss Aisy Sullivan of Blusmont; Tom Jones and Holmes Hardisty of Berryville; James Rardon of Double Toll Gate, and Earl G. Hanson of Clearbrook.

2. Artificial Breeding

The Frederick-Clarke Artificial Breeding Association, Inc. decided that something must be done to improve the service to the farmers in this section and so early in the year appointed a committee to investigate and report. This committee found that some farmers in this section were using the services of a cooperative breeding center in Martinsburg, West Virginia and reported that they were well satisfied with the results. Further investigation proved that this center would be glad to supply semen for more farmers in this section at a lower price than members of the association were now paying. The executive committee of the association met with the directors of the center at Martinsburg and worked out details of a possible transfer of members and then called a special meeting of the members and put the facts before them. The members voted unanimously to transfer to the West Virginia group and realize a release from the center at Culpeper, which was done and by mid July the new service went into full operation. Farmers are pleased with the cheaper cost and report that the percent of returns is lower than from the Virginia center. New members are coming in and this service will probably be expanded to more farmers.

3. Improved Milk Supply

A good many farmers in this county were well pleased when one of the dairies was put under new management and began buying barnyard milk at base price with a bonus for low bacteria count. This lasted about four months and then this dairy announced that they would not collect anything but A grade milk. About a week later representatives of the Maryland Virginia milk producers association made a canvass of the territory and said that they would start a collection route for A grade milk and advised several barnyard producers how they could improve their milking facilities to ship milk to the Washington, D. C. milk shed. Several farmers complied with these suggestions and others who were all ready producing A grade milk enlarged their herds. After two months of collecting only A grade milk the first mentioned dairy went back to their former policy of buying barn yard milk and paying a bonus for low bacterial count.

All dairies and creameries report a good supply of milk and cream and most of them are putting on programs to assist farmers in improving the quality of their milk supply. Dairy farmers are constantly on the lookout for higher producing cows.

D. Livestock

1. Beef Cattle

(a) Tri-Breed Sale

The seventh annual Tri-Breed Sale held at the Farmers Livestock exchange in Winchester was the best ever held. Everyone predicted that as the price of beef cattle was coming down that the prices paid for the animals consigned would be less. The quality of the animals was good and the prices paid were greater for all breeds concerned. There were nineteen consignors who consigned fifty-eight animals. The total sales amounted to \$18,675.00, with the average per head \$321.98. The sales were as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
6 Angus	2,270.00	378.33
7 Hereford	3,045.00	435.00
4 Shorthorn	1,030.00	257.50

21 Angus	5,705.00	271.67
16 Hereford	5,565.00	347.81
4 Shorthorn	1,060.00	265.00

Breed Averages

Angus	295.37
Hereford	374.35
Shorthorn	261.25

(b) Feeder Calf Sale

Over 1500 calves were consigned to the ninth annual Northern Virginia Feeder Calf sale held at the Farmers Livestock Exchange. Five hundred and thirty-five calves was the largest number that had ever been sold before and several members of the sale committee were for limiting the sale to no more than 750 calves, but the final number sold was 1105.

	Fancy	Choice	Good	Medium	Common	
Hereford Steers	5	101	167	120	—	393
Hereford Heifers	—	54	143	87	21	305
Angus Steers	3	60	81	32	4	180
Angus Heifers	—	32	36	17	5	90
Shorthorn Steers	—	—	—	3	2	5
Shorthorn Heifers	—	—	—	2	1	3
Cross Steers	—	3	28	21	3	55
Cross Heifers	—	—	18	28	2	48
Bulls	—	1	15	10	—	26

The sale averaged 26.56¢ per pound and \$120.77 per head for the 1105 calves sold. The total weight was 502,425 pounds which made an average of 455 pounds per head. The total amount of money was \$133,455.89. The returns on the Choice, Good and Medium calves showed the average price to be \$1.91 cwt.; \$122.34 per head. The bulls and common calves averaged \$22.44 per cwt. and \$100.41 per head.

(c) Cross Breed

There are some very good cross bred cows and steers in the County. They are something like hybrid corn. The succeeding generations in most cases get poorer and poorer and there are some of the latter cows and steers in the county, too. The use of better sires fell of some this past year over the year previous and that was poor enough. While the price on grade animals still remains so close to the price on purebred animals there is not much incentive for the farmers to purchase better sires.

Farmers who breed Angus heifers to Hereford and Shorthorn bulls generally run into difficulties with the first calf, but thereafter do fairly well with these crosses. Most of the beef cattle producers in the county are able now to produce fair gains on rotation pastures with very little grain feeding.

2. Sheep

(a) Ram Sale

The local ram sale conducted at the Farmers Livestock Exchange just outside of Winchester produced good quality rams that sold for a pretty good price this year and much better than last year.

(b) Wool Pool

A few new consignors this year brought the total poundage of wool in the Wool Pool to more wool than was shipped last year.

<u>Consignor</u>	<u>C.T.</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Tags</u>	<u>Surry</u>
J. T. K...	612					
Highland Farms	345		6		23	
H. L. Smallwood	346					
J. Heid Everly	21					
W. M. Gaunt	297				20	
F. L. Aylor	573					
C. F. Wisecarver	363					
S. S. Henshaw	82	19				
J. U. Miller	286					
B. L. Lanham	122					
Gwynne H. Jones	256				24	
Tulyries Farm	776		5		73	
Mrs. Thomson Sowers	791	8	12			
John Earle	964					
Alec Earle	502					
Capt. P. E. Pihl	172					
Thomas ...	176					
Shade Moon	108					
Ric ...	106	12				
Clifton Price	840	10			67	
Chas. Pine	286					
James P. Beardon	670					
C. C. Funkhouser	618	9	5	178	16	335

<u>Shipper</u>	<u>C.T.</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Tags</u>	<u>Burry</u>	<u>Mohair</u>
G. H. Madagan	129	10					15
Deward Smallwood	21						
S. D. Childs	104	12					
Joan Mackey-Smith	467	24	6				
B. T. Bussey	226	18			30		
Irwin Price	21	3					

The total tonage for the year amounted to 11,533 pounds less 283 pounds for tare weight. This broken down would amount to 10,312 pounds of clear tied, 335 pounds burry tied, 178 pounds lambs, 33 pounds of black, 125 pounds of dead, 15 pounds of mohair and 252 pounds of tags. The advance this year was fifty cents on clear tied, forty cents on burry tied, thirty-five cents on lambs, thirty cents on gray or black, twenty cents on dead and mohair. The final payment was three cents on everything.

(c) Dipping

This is the first time in ten years that the cooperative sheep dipping vat has not had an operator. About twenty farmers in the county used the vat and dipped about 600 sheep. A local custom operator bought a spray and dipping vat combined and said that he sprayed and dipped about 2,000 sheep.

3. Swine

(a) Purebred sales

The swine population in the county about held its own throughout the year though the market generally was declining. The animals sold at the two purebred sales were good compared to the general market. The results of the Purebred swine sale held on February 4, 1949 are as follows:

Bred Sows

3	Berkshires	Averaged	\$126.66
15	Durocs	Averaged	121.16
11	Hampshires	Averaged	103.86
6	Poland Chinas	Averaged	110.83
2	Herefords	Averaged	95.00
37	All breeds	Averaged	\$113.37

Boars

1	Berkshire	Averaged	65.00
12	Durocs	Averaged	58.75
5	Hampshires	Averaged	45.30
2	Poland Chinas	Averaged	68.75
20	All Breeds	Averaged	56.70
57	All Breeds	Averaged	93.49

34
72

The following is the result of the Registered Hog Sale held on August 12, 1949:

Bred Sows

2	Berkshires	averaged	75.00
9	Durocs	averaged	88.05
8	Hampshires	averaged	84.06
2	Herefords	averaged	65.00
2	Poland Chinas	averaged	86.75
23	All Breeds	averaged	83.36
1	Berkshire	averaged	55.00
8	Durocs	averaged	52.87
6	Hampshires	averaged	47.50
7	Poland China	averaged	43.00
1	Spotted P.China	averaged	45.00
23	All Breeds	averaged	48.21
46	All Breeds	averaged	65.79

4. Horses

(a) Draft Horses

The few draft horses which were sold at public auction during the year did not bring very good prices and hardly paid the breeders for stud fees.

(b) Race Horses and Hunters

There were about as many race horses and hunters bred in the county as usual and the prices received for most of these animals were satisfactory to the breeders though they were slightly less than in the year previous.

(E) Horticulture

1. Fruits

(a) Apples

The apple crop this year was not as good as had been expected earlier. Staymans for the second year in a row cracked badly and the big producers did not even bother to run this variety over the graders, but sent the whole crop to the canners. Save for a few of the smaller producers there were very few good sales on stayman.

(1) Frost damage

The local orchardists made contact with the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. to obtain information which would help them with their smudge pot lighting. Persons observing temperature readings at Kearneysville, West Virginia, Winchester and Berryville, Virginia, called Moore

34
72

and Dorsey's office in Berryville and gave them the reading of the thermometers at 2:00 P.M. This information was relayed to the Weather Bureau in Washington and at 4:00 P.M. the Weather Bureau would call Moore & Dorsey's office and advise them the temperature readings at the various stations during the period from midnight to daylight. Occasionally this information was made available to Moore and Dorsey at 2:00 P.M. and they were able to notify the evening paper in Winchester of the expected temperatures. One article is headlined with, "22 DEGREES PREDICTED IN LOW SPOTS TONIGHT, SMUDGEPOTS READIED". The article goes on to state that a temperature of 22 degrees in the low spots in orchards is predicted tonight. This word from the Weather Bureau is causing orchardists to prepare to burn smudgepots early Sunday morning. The most intense cold of the next twenty-four hours is expected about 5:00 A.M. tomorrow. In general a low temperature of 25 to 26 degrees is expected over the Winchester apple growing area. This general temperature might hurt some of the most advanced buds on some varieties of trees. But 22 degrees in low spots could be a killing chill for many varieties of apples. Crews will watch the temperatures in orchards throughout the night and be prepared to start the smudgepots where and when they find the mercury reading and moisture conditions threatening. The wind is expected to die down at sunset and bring night conditions, under clear skies, favorable to heavy frost formation. Under clear skies heat radiates faster from the earth and the chill is greater than during cloudy weather. Wind also keeps the air stirred up and prevents lethal chilled air from lying undisturbed on the surface of the earth. During the afternoon that this prediction was made the mercury reading was 48 degrees at 2:00 P.M., with some clouds overhead. Most of these warnings were too late to reach the afternoon paper before it went to press and consequently Moore & Dorsey's office had to call the local radio station so that they could broadcast the information on some of their programs at a regularly stated time known to all orchardists. This service has been a saving to local orchardists.

(2) Bee Culture

The Virginia Extension Service made available for the first time a man to discuss bee culture with farmers. He was in the county in April and held a demonstration on the Management of bee hives and the good bees can do in cross pollinating certain varieties of Apples. Then in September he was back again to discuss winter management of bees and to check on results of the earlier use of bees in pollination.

(b) Peaches

The peach crop this year was good though some varieties were cut back due to early frost damage. Usually the local peach crop is earlier than peaches in adjoining counties, but this year the local crop was later and had to be sold at a lower price than usual.

(c) Small Fruits

Most small fruits withstood the spring freezes and producers reported a pretty fair yield with prices holding up very well throughout the season.

34
72

2. Vegetables

The cold spring held back most of the early vegetables and local producers had very few tomatoes to go on the early market. This year no local sweet corn was on the market until the middle of July. Late crops did well and most producers reported a satisfactory year.

3. Ornamentals

More and more ornamentals are being set out on the manor estates and on the farms of the county.

(F) Extension-T.V.A. Demonstrators

1. Narrative Summary

- All of the eleven demonstrators on the program in the county completed their record books for 1948 and most of them conducted demonstrations on their farms during the year. Most of the 1949 records are in good order and they should be ready for checking soon after the first of the year. All are a little disappointed that they have not been able to get any meta phosphate since 1947.

2. Statistical Summary

The following is a statistical summary of activities and results in Clarke County during 1949: Total unit dem. farms estb. to date 17. Total active to date 11. No. new unit farms approved 1949 0. Total acres in all active farm units 2,462. No. active units estb. for testing TSP 0. No. originally estb. for testing Metaphosphate 11. Acres TVA phosphated 1949: 0. Total acres phosphated to date 3,486.95. No. completed farm account books turned in for 1948 8. No. of annual farm plans worked out with unit dems. for 1949 10. No. unit dems. in program over 10 years 6. No. unit dems. in program over 3 years and under 10 5. No. unit dems. in program under three years 0. No. communities not represented by active unit demonstration farms at present 0. Total tons test-demonstration material received to date 311. Total est. value \$13,609.00. No. field meetings on unit farms 1949 5. Were annual meetings of demonstrators held 1949 yes. No. of visits to unit demonstration farms by agent 1949 35. No. days devoted by agent 1949 4. No. miles traveled relative to above 400. Days devoted by specialists and district agent to this program 1. No. visits by other farmers to dem. farms 75. Attendance at annual meeting 10. No. news articles written or radio talks made relative to this program 10.

Progress of Farm Unit Demonstrations

1. Percent growing hybrid corn 100 %
2. Percent growing alfalfa 90 %
3. Percent establishing Ladino and orchard grass pastures 50 %
4. Percent sowing or producing certified small grain 100 %
5. Percent adopting better soil and water conservation practices, strip-cropping, etc. 100 %
6. Percent owning or patronizing registered sires, bulls, etc. 100 %
7. Percent practicing better farm woodland management 30 %
8. Percent making substantial home improvements 20 %

(G) Farm Labor

Most farmers reported an adequate supply of farm labor this year and a little better quality of work was received than in several previous years when some farmers put up with indifferent help because it was the only thing available.

(H) Agricultural Planning

The majority of farmers in this territory plan their farming from year to year, though quite a few have long time plans. Two of the five farm families continued their farm and home plans made the year previous and both denoted progress, one in an increase in net worth and the ownership of considerable more stock than in the past, and the other has improved his driveway into the house and barn and has produced better crops and livestock with improved pastures with improved practices.

(I) Cooperatives

1. Marl Plant

The Clarke Farmers Cooperative, Inc. continued to serve local farmers with marl and the tonnage this year was greater than last. The AAA price was five cents a ton less this year than last. Everyone marvels that the marl bed which has been producing such high grade marl could continue to do so, but there seems to be enough good marl left to last several more years with no more taken out than has been mined in the last few years. The operation showed a profit for the year which was paid back to patrons in the form of a dividend.

2. Freezer Locker Plant

The freezer locker plant went back into the selling of meat products at retail and reported a profit for the year at the close of business October 31st. With two good months ahead should show one of the best years that they have had.

3. Shenvallee Meat Packers, Inc.

Several livestock producers purchased stock in this cooperative which was started at Timberville, Virginia

4. Winchester Milling Cooperative, Inc.

There has long been a need for a cooperative elevator in this territory and this year a good many local farmers jumped at the opportunity of belonging to a cooperative milling company even though it was at an adjoining county.

(J) Forestry

More was probably done in the county this year on improving forest stands and replanting of needed timber than ever before. The state forester out of Staunton formed a local forestry committee and held demonstrations on local farms and also cruised quite a few wood lots and made estimates of the amount of timber available for cutting. A great deal of information went out on "Keep Virginia Green".

(K) Guidance Program for Returning Veterans

The agent continued to meet with the veterans class on timely subject matter such as eradication of bangs disease, control of mastitis, composition of soils in this county. Most of the members of the class attended the field demonstrations and attended other meetings which pertained to work that they were pursuing on their individual farms.

(L) Japanese Beetle Control

1. D.D.T.

D.D.T. was without a doubt the cheapest and most effective control of the Japanese beetle of any of the insecticides used in this territory. It has not been found that beetles become immune to D.D.T. poisoning like a good many flies have done. Even though an extensive spray program was launched to eradicate the beetle and flies at the same time, more flies were present this year than the year before.

2. Spore Dust

Most of the checks where this material had been used showed some dead beetle but most farmers on whose farms the material was put out reported that they could not see that the disease (milky white) had eliminated very many of the beetle. Maybe future years will give a better picture of this means of controlling the beetle. One of the adjoining counties like the material so well that they suggested that the counties of Virginia in the infected area request that a payment be allowed under the Agricultural Conservation Program for the practice of applying the material. The local committee handling the A.C.P. decided that they did not have enough information to recommend its inclusion in the Production and Marketing payments.

(M) Weather

There is a rain gauge in back of the Court House and some one from the Extension Office reads the amount of moisture every morning at nine o'clock after a rain and records it. At the end of each week this report is sent to the Weather Bureau in Richmond which in turn compiles same with statistics from other stations in Virginia. This year there has been _____ inches of rainfall of melted snow. If broken down into months the rainfall would be as follows:

December	3.32
January	2.94
February	2.36
March	3.69
April	4.41
May	1.52
June	4.11
July	6.23
August	3.35
September	4.26
October	4.78
November	4.34

(N) Izaak Walton League

The Clarke County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America had reports that the Shenandoah River which had been so badly polluted below Front Royal that it would not support wildlife had been cleared up so that local people were catching a few bass and other fish there now.

The Chapter feeling that they needed a project to work on elected to try to get landowners to post their land for five years and not allow any hunting of quail thereon. They solicited the help of the agent in getting this job done and about 3500 acres of farm land was included in the preserve. The Soil Conservation Service furnished Kaffin corn, soy beans and buckwheat to the land owners who would put them out. A check this fall showed that all the feed plants had been eaten quite extensively and farmers were reporting more quail in evidence than for a long time.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Organization

The 4-H club members in Clarke County with agricultural projects were organized into seven community clubs. These clubs are well distributed over the County and in localities where there is a large number of 4-H members. The groups are divided into two or more clubs accordingly to age or school grade. These 4-H clubs are located in the following communities: Pine Grove, Hout, Marvin Chapel, two groups at Boyce and two groups at Berryville. Most of these clubs held regular meetings each month. The first meeting of the year was devoted to re-organization and planning or outlining the 4-H club work

34
72

for the coming year. Other meetings were given to timely demonstrations on project work such as balancing the ration construction of self feeder for swine, brooding baby chicks and also discussions of interest to the group and community

The County 4-H Club Council, a federation of all the County 4-H Clubs, has for its purpose the unification of County 4-H Club work, the setting up of definite goal or objective towards which all clubs would try to accomplish. The Council also sponsors County-wide activities. The membership of the County Council is made up of the officers and adult leaders of all the community clubs.

B. Project Work

The project work with Clarke County 4-H Club members was largely with livestock, poultry, vegetable gardens and a few corn and potato projects.

In livestock work, 22 4-H boys produced 50 head of fat hogs which were either sold on the market or slaughtered for the home meat supply. The 4 dairy projects included the care and management of 3 milk cows and one dairy heifer. The sow and litter projects were handled by 4 boys with 5 brood sows which produced 60 pigs an average of 12 pigs per sow for the year or 6 pigs per litter.

In the poultry work 22 boys carried their project to completion. They raised 2625 head of chickens which were largely broilers and a few replacement layers.

The crop and vegetable project was conducted with 33 boys planting, cultivating and harvesting. Approximately 11 acres of vegetables, which were either sold as fresh vegetables or used for the family food supply either as fresh vegetables, canned, dried, or stored for future use. Two boys put out one half acre of Irish potatoes. The total yield from this planting was 190 bushels. Two boys carried their corn project to completion. Their work was done on 3-3/4 acres with a total yield of 260 bushels. One boy had his corn measured for the 100 bushel corn club and his official yield was 77 bushels per acre. He had planted Boon County White, an open pollinated variety of corn.

The 4-H club pig feeding contest was continued again this year. The purpose of this contest is to demonstrate the importance of feeding hogs for an early market. Also the advantages of feeding well bred stock and the feeding of a balanced ration. The plan was to have 4-H members start this project between May 1 and May 10 and end about September 15th. It was recommended that each member should feed four pigs and select the best three for the show. Pigs to be fed should weigh between thirty and forty pounds each at the beginning of the feeding period and be approximately 8 weeks old. Each group should be uniform in size and type.

34
72

Three boys carried this project to completion. In order to help these boys to sell their animals to a good advantage a three County 4-H Fat Hog Show and Sale was held at the Front Royal Livestock Auction Market, September 15th. The show was held in the fore noon and all animals in the show were sold at auction in the afternoon. Lawrence Lerrick, Jr. had the first price pen in Clarke County. Billy Costello had second and Richard Fiddler, who had two pens, placed third and fourth. The 12 hogs from Clarke County weighed a total of 2920 pounds. Average weight was 243 pounds and sold for an average price of \$22.04 per hundred weight.

The banks of Clarke County donated \$20.00 for prizes to the Clarke County boys exhibiting in this show.

C. Fair

The Clarke County Fair sponsored by the Clarke County 4-H clubs, F.F.A. and F.H.A was used to take the place of the County 4-H Achievement Day. This fair was held in the Community and the adjoining lot. The business places in and around Clarke County contributed liberally by way of adds in the catalog to support this event. The agents and 4-H members did considerable work to make this fair bigger and better than those of previous years. All departments of farm crops, vegetables and livestock were filled beyond the usual entries. 4-H club members displayed the best of their projects which is an example of their achievements. This exhibit was well attended and the people of the county could see for themselves the results of 4-H work in their county.

D. Camp

The District 4-H Club Camp held in the Powell's Fort Valley the first week in July was attended by 7 boys from this county. While at camp these 4-H club boys learned much in the way of self-reliance, and cooperation with other members of a group. They also received training in leadership, handicraft and parliamentary law. The experiences and inspiration these boys received at camp will have a lasting influence towards 4-H work. Not only themselves, by their actions they will influence others in the County.

VII. U.S.D.A. COUNCIL

The U.S.D.A. Council held two meetings during the year. One meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers and the other for discussion of Veterans program in the county.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

A. Organization

The county committee is made up as follows: Chairman, J. W. Carpenter; Vice-chairman, Irvine Price; Regular member, W. M. Gaunt, 1st Alternate, G. W. Costello; 2nd Alternate, Harold Sowers; Secretary and treasurer, Patricia Wynkoop. The community

34
72

committee is as follows: Battletown Magisterial District, Chairman, R. L. Fowler; Vice-chairman, R. B. Smith, Jr.; Regular member, W. B. Clagett; 1st Alternate, Gilbert Royston; 2nd Alternate, R. L. Wynkoop. Longmarsh Magisterial District, Chairman, Kenneth Shenk; Vice-chairman, C. M. Polhamus; Regular member, Denzil R. Kackley; 1st alternate, Oscar M. Carr; 2nd alternate, James Weir. Greenway Magisterial District, Chairman, A. C. Buckley; Vice-chairman, C. C. Funkhouser; Regular member, Gwynne H. Jones; 1st alternate, W. R. Thompson, 2nd alternate, Arthur Shiley. Chapel Magisterial District, Chairman, H. L. Smallwood; Vice-chairman, Charles F. Wiscarver; Regular member, David E. Donovan; 1st alternate, Shade Moore, 2nd Alternate, N. I. Humston.

B. Wheat Purchase Program

About twenty-five farmers in the county sold about ten thousand bushels of wheat to the government under the Wheat Purchase program of the Production and Marketing Administration. These farmers received in June of this year approximately \$2.17 per bushel for the wheat where the local market remained about \$1.85 per bushel throughout the winter. A few producers were refused purchase certificates because they had weevil in their wheat, or the grain did not weigh at least fifty-six pounds to the bushel. A goodly proportion of the wheat weighed sixty pounds to the bushel or better.

C. Corn Purchase Program

There was a surplus of corn in this section during the early part of the year and most buyers were paying one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and a quarter a bushel for the best corn. This price hardly paid the producer for his production costs and about fifteen farmers signed up about seven thousand, five hundred pounds of corn under this program. However, before time to deliver this corn to the government, all of it had been sold locally for about the support price of \$1.61 per bushel or better.

D. Wheat Loan Program

Farmers had a choice in the early winter of 1948-49 of selling their 1948 wheat on the wheat purchase program and being paid in June, 1949 for it, or storing it on the farm and getting a loan through the Commodity Credit Corporation. A few farmers needed the money and used this method, but in every case the wheat was repurchased and sold on the local market for the loan price or better.

E. Corn Loan Program

This fall the farmers of Virginia had the choice of selling their corn to the government under the corn purchase program or storing it on their farms and getting a loan on same. Most of the farmers needed the money and to date have selected the loan program rather than the purchase program and hope that the price of corn next spring will exceed the present market level of about ninety cents a bushel. The loan payment is about \$1.52 per bushel on No. 3 corn. One of the requirements for this loan is that the corn must be in the crib for thirty days before testing and a good many farmers have not had their corn in the corn house that long.

34
72

F. The Agricultural Conservation Program

In 1948 two hundred and fifty-five of the five hundred and ten farms in the county signed up to receive some payment under the production and marketing act's agricultural conservation program. Only two hundred and twenty-four of these had signed up before the closing date of February 28, 1949. They divided the \$21,414.00 which had been allotted the county for conservation practices. There was nine thousand, nine hundred and sixteen tons of marl or lime spread on the farms of the county, also eighteen thousand, hundred weight of 20% equivalent spread on the farms of the county. Four farms pursued pasture seeding and improvement practices on one hundred and seven acres.

Under the 1949 program the two hundred and twenty farms which are signed up can share the thirty-eight thousand, five hundred dollars which has been allocated to the county. The price per unit of practice has not been increased, but each farm which participates in the program can do more of the soil building practices and thereby earn more money for the farm. The farmer in turn then will have to put out more money for his share of the practices, but the farms should benefit from the additional application of soil building practices.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AGENCIES

A. Local

1. Bank of Clarke County

The Bank of Clarke County which has its main office in Berryville and a branch office in Boyce loans out about two million dollars each year to farmers and others in this territory. They report very little loss of money on loans to farmers as they use some of the farm loan information made available by the American Bankers Association and Virginia State Bankers Association.

2. First National Bank

The First National Bank of Berryville makes about eight hundred thousand dollars worth of loans each year. They work very closely with the County Agent's office and to all farmers requesting loans they recommend that they have a Soil Conservation plan for their farm.

3. Natural Bridge Farmer-Banker Meeting

The two local banks paid the expenses of a representative from their respective bank and then shared the County Agent's expenses to attend the Virginia Banker-Farmers meeting held at Natural Bridge, Virginia. This meeting was very worthwhile with speakers on Agronomy and Agricultural economics from Blacksburg and bankers from other states discussing their farm loan and agricultural promotional programs and a Harvard Post Graduate discussing factors affecting loan money.

34
72

B. Farm Credit Administration

(1) Shenandoah Production Credit

Mr. Julian Everly, secretary-treasurer of the Shenandoah Production Credit Association with offices in Winchester reports that more loans for production purposes were made in 1949 than for any of the fifteen years that the association has been serving this county. Most of these loans were for the purchase of livestock and a few were for the production of corn and wheat crops.

(2) Winchester Farm Loan Association

The Winchester Farm Loan Association made no loans in Clarke County during the year 1949, but reported that payments on outstanding loans were slowing up a little with all borrowed funds paid well ahead of schedule. This association is entirely owned by farmers.

X. COOPERATION WITH FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

A. Tenant Purchase Loans

Several farm families made application in Clarke County for loans to purchase farms during 1949, but the local committee turned them all down as being uneconomical units.

B. Farmers Home Administration Loans

Several Farmers Home Administration loans were approved for farmers in Clarke County this year and payments on all old loans were being made satisfactorily.

C. Emergency Crop and Feed Loans

No new crop and feed loans were made this year, but the County Supervisor reported trouble in collecting past due accounts.

XI. COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Lord Fairfax Soil Conservation District comprises the four counties of Shenandoah, Warren, Frederick and Clarke Counties. The supervisors of the district only held two meetings this year and invited the agent to both. The district, along with some seventeen banks in the four counties, sponsored an oratorical contest among high school students on agricultural subject matter. The district in cooperation with business concerns and other offered prizes for essays in both the high and elementary schools of the district on Conservation subjects. Some 2,000 children wrote essays in the district and a Berryville town boy won the top prize.

34
72

The U. S. Soil Conservation Service which has its district office in Winchester, has one technician in Shenandoah County and another for the other three counties. Only about 25 new plans were made on farms in Clarke County during 1949, but several old plans were revised. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service made kaffir corn, soybeans and buckwheat seed available to Clarke County farmers who signed up with the Clarke County Izaak Walton League to try and increase the population of quail. This seed was sown by about twenty farmers in the northern part of the county, within the boundary of 3500 acres which was posted against shooting of all game for a period of five years.

XII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

A. Radio

The Virginia Extension Service made available this year a man known as the radio editor. He visited county agent's offices and worked out with them and nearby radio stations programs of interest to local farmers. The County Agent's office in Clarke County was on the radio station in Winchester once a month and on the radio station at Front Royal every Thursday. Sometimes the home demonstration agent conducted these radio broadcasts. The 4-H club agent had some of the children from the county on the 4-H club radio program at Front Royal which he conducted every week.

The radio station at Front Royal apparently did not reach out into surrounding counties too well and some agents who broadcast over the station regularly stated that they were not reaching many farmers in their counties. Not many of the farmers in this county listen to this station. Quite a few farmers in the county report that they have heard the agent over the station in Winchester and have appreciated the information given out. A local electrician, after listening to one of the broadcasts over the Winchester station, advised that he believed that is he listened to the agent very often that he could become a good farmer.

The radio affords an excellent medium for extension service people that find it hard to contact people to reach them.

B. Newspaper and Magazine Articles

Most news stories given over the radio should come in conjunction with that subject matter appearing in the local newspaper or in the farm magazine read by the majority of the local farmers.

All local newspapers have been very cooperative in printing news of meetings both before and after the meeting, and are very anxious to obtain success stories of what farmers are doing. The County paper has requested that I give them information each week which would appear in a county agent's column on the agent's visits to farmers and meetings. This column has not appeared every week, but it has been in the majority of the weeks since it was started early in the summer.

34
72

Even newspapers as far away as Washington, D. C. have requested success stories on farmers in the county and have published them along with pictures in the urban papers.

Representatives of the Progressive Farmer and Southern Agriculturist have been in the county and gotten information in regard to local farmers and have published same in articles in their magazines.

(C) Circular Letters

There are a good many people that throw circular letters in the waste basket without reading and there are others who read and appreciate the contents of circular letters. If attendance at meetings is any indication of whether people read circular letters or not, then the answer would be that a very small percentage of people read circular letters. Over 400 circulars go out announcing subject matter discussions and if we have 15 farmers present we have a large audience. We have tried animating our circular letters with pictures and this seems to help some.

(D) Office Calls

Some farmers report that they are sorry they did not find County Agent in his office and then there are days when no one visits the office, and there arises the great question as to how one person can be two places at the same time. The secretary in a County Agent's office can be considerable help in giving people the bulletins and other information that farm people need when the agent is out in the field. Everyone said that when the AAA moved out of the County Agent's office that very few farmers would ever visit the agent's office. This has not proven the case here, as we have had almost as many callers since the AAA moved away as we had when they were in the office. A specified time for the agent to be in the office would probably help.

(E) Telephone Calls

More and more farmers have telephones installed in their homes, but we find it harder and harder to reach farm people because the rural lines have so many people on them that it is hard to get through to your party when you think that they will be at home. Incoming calls are more than ever and apparently this is a medium of contacting people that could not be reached elsewhere.

(F) Meetings

Subject matter meetings should be the means of reaching a good many farm people, but folks in this county do not care much for meetings and yet every now and then the agent hears the statement: "this county is too highly organized." It is true that there are a lot of meetings, but you generally find the same people at the different meetings, ranging from church through parent teachers associations,

34
72

Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Lions Club, Red Cross, etc. They finally get to the point that if you do not attend my meeting then I will not attend yours, and consequently most meetings are poorly attended.

1. Four State Farmers Field Day

This past summer there was one meeting that the attendance far exceeded the expectations of everyone. Four years ago a small group of farmers and professional workers met in Hagerstown, Maryland to discuss the problems facing the majority of farmers in the Appalachian area of the country. This original group included farmers from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland. The next year they invited a few farmers and professional workers from Virginia to meet with them. They hold a winter discussion meeting which has been held each of the four years in Hagerstown and has had attendances which averaged from 200 to 500 farmers.

Each summer they hold a field tour, the first year it was held in Pennsylvania, the next two in Maryland. This year West Virginia and Virginia were asked to conduct the tour. West Virginia said that it did not suit them, so Virginia took over. The agent from Clarke County was selected to act as chairman of the tour because one of the farms on which the tour was to be held belonged to the agent in Frederick County. Preliminary estimates were that 500-800 farmers would be on the tour this year. Some of the local newspapers placed the estimate at one thousand.

Sunshine and clouds on August 19th alternated above the 1949 Four State Farm tour as a record crowd of between 3,000 and 4,000 farmers, implement dealers and professional agricultural workers turned out at the Murl G. Hannum, I. Fred Stine and Herman Stine farms to see demonstrations in modern agrarian techniques. After 300 cars had entered the Hannum farm the officials turned all other cars to the Fred Stine Farm where over fifteen hundred cars were parked for lunch.

Demonstrated on the Hannum farm was the plow sole fertilizer attachments and fertilizer attachments on cultivators for side dressing corn. This was in charge of J. W. Ware, a farmer from Shepherdstown, West Virginia and Dr. R. P. Thomas of the University of Maryland; the application of 2.4D on corn (Mr. Hannum had planted a late crop of sweet corn which was knee high at the time of the demonstration) was explained by Dr. G. M. Shear, plant pathologist from the Experiment Station at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. M. D. Goodrich, farmer from Clarke County and J. Carl Colner, County Agent from Shenandoah County, Virginia, explained the features of grain drying set ups, both in corn crib and in grain bins. Roland B. Fisher, Frederick County farmer and A. K. Krewatch, agricultural engineer with the University of Maryland, explained the advantages and operations of pick up hay balers and loading equipment. Final demonstration of the morning was that of long hay making and blowing on dryers which was in charge of Calvin Tomblin, farm manager of one of the horse farms in Clarke County and W. H. Lyne, County Agent of Rappahannock County, Virginia

34
72

Herman Stine demonstrated a mower crusher and explained the advantages in handling alfalfa hay, both for mow curing and silage.

I. Fred Stine, Frederick County Agent and owner of a Holstein dairy farm in his county, along with P. H. DeHart, head of the agronomy department of the Virginia Extension Service, conducted the group and discussed rotation ladino clover pastures. Artificial breeding was next discussed by W. N. McClung, County Agent of Berkeley county, West Virginia and R. Hager, inseminator with the Panhandle artificial breeding center which was serving farmers in this territory.

Robert Lee Withers, Clarke County farmer, and Dr. E. F. Knipping, chief of the division of insects injurious to man and beast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., discussed the use of various harmful insecticides to kill flies and other harmful insects on the farm.

The last demonstration of the day was with fieldchoppers for both hay and alfalfa silage and various unloading devices at the farms plus blowers for both hay and silage. This demonstration was in charge of Clarence Weishman, farmer of Washington County, Maryland, and George Allison, Page County, Virginia agent.

● Boy Scout troops from Winchester did a fine job directing traffic on narrow country roads and to parking areas.

● Not only was the day a big one for farmers in Washington, Frederick and Carroll counties, Maryland; Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Morgan and Mineral counties, West Virginia; Page, Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah, Warren, Rappahannock, Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William and Fairfax counties, Virginia, but also afforded farmers a chance to see the most modern farm machinery as the implement dealers trotted it out and demonstrated it in actual operation before this large assembly of leading and substantial farmers, many no doubt being prospective buyers of much of the equipment.

(G) Civic Organizations

Civic organizations no doubt play a big part in reaching farmers with worthwhile programs. The county Chamber of Commerce, the local Lions Club, American Legion Post, Parent Teacher's association, and several of the churches have agricultural committees which are anxious to pass on this information about agricultural subjects to their members.

(H) Bulletins

● Most bulletins published these days by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Colleges are understandable by the average farmer and he takes time to look them over and read them over Sundays and some evenings.

(I) Personal Visits

Personal visits to farms are almost necessary in this county. It is a great question as to what is the best way to reach the most farmers with the information which you wish to convey to him and therefore no opportunity should be missed. If the project is worthwhile one, hit it once, hit it again, hit it with radio announcements, circular letters, telephone calls, meetings, through civic organizations and their bulletins and personal visits.

XIII. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

The agent wishes to take this opportunity of thanking everyone (all inclusive) who has helped with the Extension Program in Clarke County, Virginia. There have been too many helpers to enumerate here. There is much to be done in assisting farmers and farm families to a better living, but with good cooperation another year should bring us nearer to our goal which will never be reached in our lifetime.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS AGENTS' 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 Clarke

REPORT OF

Hilda Collier
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From March 1, 1948, to Nov. 30, 1949

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From 1941, to 1941

4-H Club Agent. From Dec. 1, 1948, to Nov. 30, 1949

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From Dec. 1, 1948, to Nov. 30, 1949

J. W. Dycott
Agricultural Agent. From 1941, to 1941

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified.		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
31. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		9	4	12	XXXXXXXX	
32. Days devoted to work with adults ³		108		271	XXXXXXXX	
33. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ⁴		88	94	20	XXXXXXXX	
34. Days in office ⁵		76½	15	141	XXXXXXXX	
35. Days in field ⁵		119½	79	150	XXXXXXXX	
36. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶		371	121	363	794	
37. Number of different farms or homes visited		223	114	193	512	
38. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	147	69	1282	1498	
	(2) Telephone	373	110	1497	1980	
39. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷		43	10	446	499	
40. Number of bulletins distributed		268	222	1019	1509	
41. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		9	6	88	103	
42. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	5	0	0	5
		Total attendance	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	99	0	0	99
		Total attendance of leaders	0	0	0	0
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	8	2	0	10
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	13	41	0	54
43. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12.)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	115	0	7	122 ⁸
		(b) Total attendance	924	0	184	1108
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	91	78	0	169
		(b) Total attendance	880	1666	0	2546
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	5	0	5	10
		(b) Total attendance	12	0	9	10
44. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	12	0	93	105	
	(2) Total attendance	0	0	4	4	
45. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	3025	3025
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	1	1	
	(b) Total attendance	0	0	300	300	
46. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0

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

17. Report only this year's activities that can be verified	(1) (2) (3)		Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (d)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total (f)
	(a) Farm women	(b) Total others attending				
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	0	0	0
		(b) Total others attending	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	3	7	0	40
		(b) Total boys attending	0	7	0	7
		(c) Total girls attending	3	0	0	3
		(d) Total others attending	0	1	0	2
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	14	0	66	80
		(b) Total attendance	98	0	7960	8058
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	13	3	0	16
		(b) Total attendance	130	1095	0	1225
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	26	0	1	27
		(b) Total attendance	243	0	37	280
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	39	0	0	39
		(b) Total attendance	269	0	0	269

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, raises, and short courses, which should be reported under question 18.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	510
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	267
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	96
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	14
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	290
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	75
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	70
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	45
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	185
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	43
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	390
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	125

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- (a) Over-all or general: (1) Name Clarke Co. Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 42
- (b) Agricultural: (1) Name Clarke Co. Conservation Comm. (2) No. of members 12
- (c) Home demonstration: (1) Name Home Dem. Committee (2) No. of members 23
- (d) 4-H Club: (1) Name County 4-H Council (2) No. of members 37
- (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 14 (b) Home demonstration 10 (c) 4-H Club _____ (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) 4
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 4
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 10
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 168
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committees, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
- (a) Adult work: (1) Men 11 (b) 4-H Club and work with young (1) Men 1 (3) Older club boys 1
(2) Women 17 (2) Women 7 (4) Older club girls 4

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Co. Board of Agriculture
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 11 (2) Women 19 (3) Youth 0
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 5 (2) Women 5
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 4
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 7 (b) Women 5 (c) Youth 0
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No X

	Extension organization and planning ¹		County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
	(a)	(b)		
47. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				<u>79</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents				<u>17</u>
(3) Agricultural agents				<u>43</u>
(4) State extension workers				<u>8</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County			<u>5</u>
	(2) Community			<u>2</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year:				<u>36</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen:				<u>50</u>

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 (a) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

41. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0
(3) Agricultural agents	23	4	0	1	9	0	0	11	8	0
(4) State extension workers	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54. Number of farms assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	36	18	0	20	44	0	0	8	5	0
(2) The use of lime	34	24	0	60	25	0	0	12	6	0
(3) The use of fertilizers	49	40	0	45	50	0	0	15	1	0
(4) Controlling plant diseases	3	0	0	25	5	0	0	10	3	0
(5) Controlling injurious insects	79	17	0	12	17	0	0	20	3	0
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	17	5	0	10	14	0	0	35	4	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	89	10	0	5	0	0	0	11	3	0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

41. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	4	10	2	20	0	23	0
(3) Agricultural agents	19	5	3	3	0	16	0
(4) State extension workers	2	1	1	4	0	3	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	4	4	0	3	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	6	3	2	0	2	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2	4	1	16	0	1	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	56	35	8	4	0	10	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	9	4	0	12	0	4	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	4	4	5	12	0	1	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	6	8	3	10	0	12	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	8	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	3	6	8	15	0	5	0
(5) Controlling external parasites	3	7	20	10	0	8	0
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	7	2	25	22	0	10	0
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other youth)

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	38	3	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	1	0
(4) State extension workers	5	2	3
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	45
(a) With problems of land use	28
(b) In the use of crop rotations	2
(c) With strip cropping	8
(d) In constructing terraces	12
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	2
(f) With contour farming of eropland	17
(g) In contouring pasture or range	3
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	2
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	0
(j) In summer-fallowing	3
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	4
(l) With drainage	3
(m) With irrigation	5
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	145
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	23
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	7

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	3
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	4
(c) With selection cutting	6
(d) With production of naval stores	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	9
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	45

Wildlife—Continued

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	27
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	16
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	18

* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Farmers at 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)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	0	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	(3) Agricultural agents	0	(4) State extension workers	0	0
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4		4		4		4	0
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2		1		1		1	0
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	16	(b) Enterprise	5	(c) Other	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	28	(b) General farm records	33	(c) Enterprise records	15			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	130	(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3	(c) In analyzing the farm business	37	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	18	
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		(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		19
	(i) With farm-labor problems		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income						15
									6
									17
									82
									8

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Farmers at 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, international competition, etc.)		Land policy and programs (classification of land rating, tenancy, 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)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	0	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	(3) Agricultural agents	0	(4) State extension workers	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		0		0		0		0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		0		0		0		0	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas									6
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									7
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)									3
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year									4

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool 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
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 1/2	1
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	2	2	3	11	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	27	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	2
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	2	7	4	2	4	0	2	0	3	0
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	400	18	150	35	15	6	0	0	0	0	0
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	15	75	45	22	7	15	0	3	0	28	18
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											1
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											4
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											1
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											1
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											1
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											1
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											1
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											1
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											1
101. Number of other marketing programs ² 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 (after 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		18½	2	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club agents		4	3	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents		4	3	2	3	4
	(4) State extension workers		4	2	2	3	4
103.	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4	2	2	2	3
104.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2	2	2	3	3
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued				Rural Electrification—Continued			
105.	Number of families assisted this year in—			106.	Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)		
	(a) Constructing dwellings		8	107.	Number of families assisted this year in—		
	(b) Remodeling dwellings		34		(a) Obtaining electricity		7
	(c) Installing sewage systems		3		(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		13
	(d) Installing water systems		4		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		15
	(e) Installing heating systems		2	Farm Buildings—Continued			
	(f) Providing needed storage space		5	108.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
	(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens		10		(a) The construction of farm buildings		10
	(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)		8		(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		16
	(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings		5		(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		3
	(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)		62	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued			
	(k) Improving housekeeping methods		20	109.	Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
	(l) Laundry arrangement		50		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		45
	(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		0		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		19
	(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects		25	110.	Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		32
	(o) Improving home grounds		6	111.	Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		0
	(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		0				

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by--				
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	1 1/2	35	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	1	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	1	0
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	4	0
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	1	21	0
115. Number of families assisted this year--				
(a) In improving diets				0
(b) With food preparation				39
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production--				0
(1) Of vegetables				0
(2) Of fruits				0
(3) Of meats				0
(4) Of milk				0
(5) Of poultry and eggs				0
(6) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				0
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				0
(e) With butter or cheese making				0
(f) With food-preservation problems in--				0
(1) Canning				25
(2) Freezing				35
(3) Drying				0
(4) Storing				0
(5) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				50
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				0
(h) In canning according to a budget				0
(i) With child-feeding problems				0
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				0
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				0
(l) With first aid or home nursing				0
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				0
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				0
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				0

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	3	0	2	0	3.75	Acres
139. Other cereals						
140. Peanuts	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	3	0	2	0	0.5	Acres
144. Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
145. Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
146. Fruits	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
147. Home gardens	37	0	33	0	11.0	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	42	0	32	0	2625	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	4	0	4	0	7	Animals
152. Beef cattle	4	0	0	0	4	Animals
153. Sheep	1	0	1	0	3	Animals
154. Swine	28	0	26	0	11	Animals
155. Horses and mules	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
155a. Rabbits	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
156. Other livestock	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
157. Bees	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	0	0	0	0	Colonies
159. Forestry	0	0	0	0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	0	0	0	0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Acres
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	2	0	0	0	0	Articles made
162. Farm management	0	0	0	0	0	Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	0	51	0	38	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	0	4	0	1	25	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	0	0	0	0	xx	Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care	0	0	0	0	xx	Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing	0	137	0	84	78	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)	0	0	0	0	6	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	0	2	0	1	0	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	0	0	0	0	2	Rooms
170. Junior leadership	0	0	0	0	0	Articles
171. All others	0	0	0	0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	124	194	100	124	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

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 121 (b) Girls 125
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 100 (b) Girls 98
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 119 (b) Girls 122
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys 2 (b) Girls 3
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 103 (b) Girls 97
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 18 (b) Girls 28

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
	1st year	<u>51</u>		<u>35</u>	10 and under
2d	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>	11	<u>22</u>	<u>26</u>
3d	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	12	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>
4th	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	13	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>
5th	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	14	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
6th	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	15	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
7th	<u>1</u>		16	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
8th			17	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
9th	<u>1</u>		18	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
10th and over			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in:
183. (a) Judging 38 (f) Fire and accident prevention 0
184. (b) Giving demonstrations 53 (g) Wildlife conservation 0
185. (c) Recreational leadership 0 (h) Keeping personal accounts 0
186. (d) Music appreciation 0 (i) Use of economic information 0
187. (e) Health 0 (j) Soil and water conservation 0
188. (k) Forestry 0
189. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 7
190. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 7

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during year 0
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men 0
(b) Number of different young women 0
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings:
(The sum of (1) a+b+c—the sum of d+e+f=186 (a). Also the sum of (2) a+b+c—the sum of d+e+f=186 (b).)

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 25 years (d)	25-34 years (e)	35 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
(2) Young women	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 0
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men 30
(b) Different young women 0

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men 6
(b) Young women 0

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 36
(b) Young women 0
194. Question discontinued.

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.
 * Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-center lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
 † Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Bees (a)	General for insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	4
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	6	1
(4) State extension workers	0	1	1
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	4
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	1	0
198. Question discontinued.			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	20	1	5	1	8	12	5	0	4	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	4	2	3	6	2	3	0	5	3	1
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	8	1	2	1	8	7	5	0	2	5	0

¹Include grasshoppers, army worms, 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 underweights 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.)

CHECK SHEET FOR ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FORM ES-21

Exhibit B

County Clarke

Year 1949

Type: White (x) Negro () Combined ()

Home Demonstration agents		4-H Club agents		Agricultural agents	
2(a) <u>108</u>	4(a) <u>761</u>	2(b) <u>0</u>	4(b) <u>15</u>	2(c) <u>271</u>	4(c) <u>141</u>
3(a) <u>88</u>	5(a) <u>1191</u>	3(b) <u>94</u>	5(b) <u>79</u>	3(c) <u>20</u>	5(c) <u>150</u>
Total* <u>196</u>	Total* <u>196</u>	Total* <u>94</u>	Total* <u>94</u>	Total* <u>291</u>	Total* <u>291</u>
47c(1) <u>79</u>	47c(2) <u>17</u>	47c(3) <u>43</u>			
51(1) <u>0</u>	51(2) <u>17</u>	51(3) <u>17</u>			
55(1) <u>0</u>	55(2) <u>59</u>	55(3) <u>46</u>			
62(1) <u>0</u>	62(2) <u>0</u>	62(3) <u>42</u>			
70(1) <u>0</u>	70(2) <u>0</u>	70(3) <u>26</u>			
76(1) <u>0</u>	76(2) <u>0</u>	76(3) <u>13</u>			
83(1) <u>22</u>	83(2) <u>1</u>	83(3) <u>49</u>			
102(1) <u>20</u>	102(2) <u>0</u>	102(3) <u>12</u>			
112(1) <u>36</u>	112(2) <u>0</u>	112(3) <u>1</u>			
118(1) <u>33</u>	118(2) <u>0</u>	118(3) <u>0</u>			
195(1) <u>4</u>	195(2) <u>0</u>	195(3) <u>12</u>			
Total* <u>196</u>	Total* <u>94</u>	Total* <u>291</u>			

*The above three totals must be identical

* The above three totals must be identical

*The above three total must be identical

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Boys

176a <u>119</u>	178a <u>103</u>	Sum of 180a <u>121</u>	equals 174a <u>121</u>
177a <u>2</u>	179a <u>18</u>		
174a <u>121</u>	*174a <u>121</u>	Sum of 181a <u>121</u>	equals 174a <u>121</u>

(* Above four totals should be identical)

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14. Girls

176b <u>122</u>	178b <u>97</u>	Sum of 180b <u>125</u>	equals 174b <u>125</u>
177b <u>3</u>	179b <u>28</u>		
174b <u>125</u>	*174b <u>125</u>	Sum of 181b <u>125</u>	equals 174b <u>125</u>

(* Above four totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young men

187(1)a <u>0</u>	187(1)d <u>0</u>	186a <u>0</u>	
187(1)b <u>0</u>	187(1)e <u>0</u>	191a <u>0</u>	
187(1)c <u>0</u>	187(1)f <u>0</u>	192a <u>6</u>	
186a <u>0</u>	*186a <u>0</u>	Total <u>36</u>	equals or is greater than
		193a <u>36</u>	

(* Above two totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14. Young women

187(2)a <u>0</u>	187(2)d <u>0</u>	186b <u>0</u>	
187(2)b <u>0</u>	187(2)e <u>0</u>	191b <u>0</u>	
187(2)c <u>0</u>	187(2)f <u>0</u>	192b <u>0</u>	
186b <u>0</u>	*186b <u>0</u>	Total <u>0</u>	equals or is greater than
		193b <u>0</u>	

(* The above two totals should be identical)

CONSISTENCY OF REPORT

If correct (-)

- Page 3. Items 6 through 20, column d is not greater than the sum of column (a) plus column (b) plus column (c) and is not less than column (a), or column (b) or column (c). (-)
- Item 7, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) is not greater than Item 6, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) (-)
- Page 4. Item 22 is not greater than item 21 (-)
- Item 23 is not greater than item 22 (-)
- Item 26 is not greater than item 25 (-)
- Item 28 is not greater than item 27 (-)
- Item 22 plus item 25 plus item 29 equals or is greater than item 31 (-)
- Item 24 plus item 27 plus item 30 equals or is greater than item 32 (-)
- Page 5. The sum of item 34 is not greater than the sum of item 41 (-)
- The number of leaders reported for any project does not exceed item 41 (-)
- The total number of leaders reported for all projects is not less than item 41 (-)
- Item 36 does not exceed item 35, nor does the number of communities reported for any item exceed item 35 (-)
- Item 38 is filled in if item 37 is filled in. (-)
- Pages 6-12 If days devoted are shown, number of communities should be shown. (-)
- Page 9 Item 88 is filled in if item 86 or item 87 is filled in (-)
- Page 12 Item 123 is filled in if item 124 is filled in. (-)
- Page 13 Column (c) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (a) (-)
- Column (d) for items 138 through 172 does not exceed column (b) (-)
- When column (c) or column (d) shows boys or girls completing a project, column (e) should be filled in for that project except for xxx (-)
- Item 172 column (a) equals or is greater than item 174(a) (-)
- Item 172 column (b) equals or is greater than item 174(b) (-)
- Item 172 column (c) equals or is greater than item 175(a) (-)
- Item 172 column (d) equals or is greater than item 175(b) (-)
- Page 14 Item 182 - None of the subheads (a) through (k) is greater than the sum of items 174(a) plus 174(b) - (number of members enrolled) (-)
- Item 183 is not greater than item 174(a) plus 174(b) (-)
- Item 184 is not greater than item 173 (-)

We hereby certify that we have checked the items on this sheet with the items in Form ES-21.

J. M. Wood
County Agent

Hilda Collier
Home Demonstration Agent

Attach one signed copy of this check sheet to ES-21, Statistical Report.